

*The Updated Preliminary
Classic Maya - English, English - Classic Maya
Vocabulary of Hieroglyphic Readings*

Erik Boot



Mesoweb Resources

*The Updated
Preliminary Classic Maya - English, English - Classic Maya
Vocabulary of Hieroglyphic Readings*

Including

nouns, adjectives, verb roots, verb inflections, pronouns, toponyms, a selection of proper names of objects, animals, and buildings, as well as a selection of nominal phrases of deities, supernatural entities, and historic individuals

Authored and compiled by Erik Boot (email: wukyabnal@hotmail.com)

April 2009 (version 2009.01)

Mesoweb Resources

URL <http://www.mesoweb.com/resources/vocabulary/Vocabulary-2009.01.pdf>

For updates, please check:

URL <http://www.mesoweb.com/resources/vocabulary/index.html>

Front cover: Photograph by Linda Schele, © David Schele, courtesy Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc., www.famsi.org

Photograph shows part of the back inscription on Tikal Stela 31

Front cover design: Erik Boot

Font: Palatino Linotype

**For the main text: Palantino Linotype set at 11.5 pnts, for footnotes at 10 pnts.
Times New Roman at 11.5 pnts (main text) and 10 pnts (footnotes) for all hyphens**

About the author and compiler:

Erik Boot received his Ph.D. from Leiden University, the Netherlands. His dissertation, published in 2005 by Research School CNWS, is concerned with the origin and history of the Aj Itza' of the central Peten and the northern Maya lowlands capital city of Chichen Itza, Yucatan.

He is an independent researcher, who maintains three weblogs:

- **M a y a • N e w s • U p d a t e s** • (<http://mayanewsupdates.blogspot.com/>)
- **A n c i e n t • M e s o A m e r i c a • N e w s • U p d a t e s** • (<http://ancient-mesoamerica-news-updates.blogspot.com/>)
- **M a y a • G l y p h • B l o g** • (<http://maya-glyph-blog.blogspot.com/>)

Table of Contents

Preface	ii
Introduction	1
Part 1: The Classic Maya - English Vocabulary	12
Part 2: The English - Classic Maya Vocabulary	215
Appendix A: Abbreviations, Monument Designations, and Site Codes	232
Appendix B: Classic Maya Numerals	239
Appendix C: Classic Maya Numeral Classifiers	241
Appendix D: Classic Maya Names of the 20-day and 5-day Periods	241
Appendix E: Classic Maya Pronouns	245
Appendix F: Classic Maya Verb Roots	246
Appendix G: Classic Maya Kinship Terms	250
Appendix H: Classic Maya Animal Names	251

Preface

In 2002, the original version of the preliminary vocabulary of Maya hieroglyphic spellings was posted at Mesoweb. During the seven years since the publication of the vocabulary important advances have been made in the decipherment of Maya writing and it was time to update the vocabulary. This update was also instigated by the disappearance of my original database, which was lost in a severe computer crash in October of 2006.

On this occasion I like to express my acknowledgments. In the first place I thank Joel Skidmore for hosting the original and the updated preliminary Maya - English, English - Maya vocabulary of hieroglyphic readings. Additionally, I thank him for his kind permission to include a selection of photographs from the Mesoweb-PARI Photo Database. I thank Dr. Sandra Noble, director of the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc., for her kind permission to employ a photograph of the back side of Tikal Stela 31, made by Linda Schele, which appears on the front cover of this vocabulary. I

also thank Justin Kerr for his kind permission to include a small selection of texts elicited from the Mesoamerican Portfolio and The Maya Vase Data Base, both hosted on the web by the Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. For suggestions, corrections, additions, etc., in regard to the original preliminary vocabulary as well as several versions of the updated preliminary vocabulary, I thank, in alphabetical order, Jeff Buechler, Carl Callaway, Christophe Helmke, Jenn Newman, Carlos Pallan, Christian Prager, Joel Skidmore, Mark Van Stone, Erik Velásquez, and Gordon Whittaker. For the final result, including each and every remaining mistake and/or fallacy (typos included!), I solely bear the responsibility.

As this updated vocabulary is work in progress, comments, suggestions, additions (with an image of the hieroglyphic text), corrections, etc., are always welcome at my email address (see cover page). Please use "updated vocabulary" in the subject line.

Introduction

This is the updated preliminary Classic Maya - English, English - Classic Maya vocabulary. During the period of June 2007 - March 2009, the original vocabulary (Boot 2002) was checked, revised, reduced, enlarged, and is now annotated in close to 300 cases.

The updated version of this preliminary vocabulary of hieroglyphic readings (still a precursor to a fully illustrated vocabulary) contains some 1,275 main entries, each defined with a minimum of one transcribed glyph example (over 2,500 transcription examples). The updated English-Classic Maya vocabulary contains over 530 entries. At present, it is not possible to add to each entry the name(s) of the epigrapher(s) who presented the decipherment or reading in question first or with the most convincing argument. For those interested in the history of decipherment, I direct the reader to Coe's 1992 book "Breaking the Maya Code," as well as to an important compilation entitled "The Decipherment of Ancient Maya Writing" (Houston, Chinchilla M., and Stuart 2001), containing many of the landmark articles which have been pivotal to the decipherment of Maya writing. Also, two extensive explanatory glyph identification listings are available. First, the listing compiled by John Justeson, published in 1984; second, the listing compiled by Kornelia Kurjuhn, published in 1989. Both listings identify the glyptic signs according to the numbers as allocated by J. Eric S. Thompson in his 1962 catalog. Most of the glyph identifications have multiple entries by different epigraphers and through these entries it can be seen that not all epigraphers agree on certain decipherments, while other decipherments are simply outdated. It also has to be noted that more recent

decipherments are not included in these listings (1988 and onwards). For those readings, the reader may turn to a section entitled "Known Glyphs and Expressions" in the recent notebooks for the Texas Maya Meetings, held every year in March in Austin, Texas. In an elegant way, the late Linda Schele (1954-1998) introduced specific new decipherments, the epigraphers who presented these decipherments, and the applications and implications of those decipherments (e.g., Schele 1998: 34-55). Since the initial posting of the preliminary vocabulary in January of 2002, two illustrated dictionaries have appeared: *Dictionary of Maya Hieroglyphs* by the late John Montgomery (2002) and, online at the FAMSI website, the *Maya Hieroglyph Dictionary* by Peter Mathews and Peter Bíró (2006). A short illustrated word list can be found in *Reading the Maya Hieroglyphs*, written and illustrated by Michael Coe and Mark Van Stone (2001).

The entries in the original and this updated preliminary vocabulary have been elicited from hieroglyphic texts (either carved, incised, or painted) on stone and wooden monuments (stelae, lintels, altars, etc.), on portable objects of stone, wood, bone, and shell, in murals, on cave walls, on ceramics, and in three of the four surviving screenfold books. For this vocabulary, I present entries in compliance with the following phonemic orthography, through which the vocabulary is also organized, and which in alphabetic order reads: ', a, b, ch, ch', e, h, i, k, k', l, m, n, o, p, p', s, t, t', tz, tz', u, w, x, and y. To be precise, no Maya word opens with a vowel; these words actually open with a glottal stop, a consonant. For easy alphabetic structuring, the glottal stops have been omitted. The Classic Maya consonant and vowel system may be represented as follows:

a. *Consonants*¹

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops						
voiceless	p	t		k	'	
glottalized	p'	t'		k'		
voiced	b					
Affricates						
voiceless			tz	ch		
glottalized			tz'	ch'		
Fricatives						
voiceless		s	x			
voiced				j	h	
Liquids	l					
Vibrants						
Nasals		m	n			
Semivowels	w		y			

b. *Vowels*

	Front	Central	Back
	(unrounded)	(rounded)	(rounded)
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

¹ In the previous version of this Classic Maya - English, English - Classic Maya vocabulary I chose to employ /b/ for the voiced labial stop. However, as there is no contrast between /b/ and /b'/, in this updated preliminary vocabulary the voiced labial stop is represented by /b/. At present, no logographic or syllabic sign(s) has (have) been identified for the glottalized labial stop /p'/ . Possibly, no words containing this sound entered the presently known corpus of hieroglyphic texts.

Table 1: Classic Maya Sounds

<i>Alphabetic Order</i>	<i>Syllabic values</i> (T-number association not exhaustive)
'	'a, 'e, 'i, 'o, 'u
a	'a (T12 [late Classic], T228, T229, T238, T745)
b	ba (T255var, T501, T655, T690, T757 [late Classic]), be (Tnn), bi (T585a, T1029), bu (T21), bo (T519, T693)
ch	cha (T520var, T668), che (T148), chi (T219, T671), cho (T590b), chu (T515a, T601)
ch'	ch'a (T93, T603, T634), ch'o (T758a)
e	'e (T542a, T742a)
h	ha (T60var.1042), he (T574, T587), hi (T60var, T60:528), ho (T672), hu (T740)
j	ja (T181, T683b, T1025a), je (T69, T617:69), ji (T88, T136), jo (T589, T607, T642), ju (T266a)
i	'i (T237var, T679)
k	ka (T25, T27, T738), ke (T220var, T711), ki (T102), ko (T110), ku (T528)
k'	k'a (T669), k'e (Tnn), k'i (T72, T76, T77, T81, T627a), k'o (Tnn), k'u (T149, T604)
l	la (T139, T140, T178, T360, T534), le (T56, T188), li (T8, T24, T82, T83, T276, T828), lo (T580), lu (T568, T654)
m	ma (T74, T74:T255var, T502), me? (T761a), mi (T163, T173, T807), mo (T582), mu (T19)
n	na (T23, T537, T1002var), ne (T198, T834), ni (T116), no (T134, T134[595], T595), nu (T151, T263, T264, T592)
o	'o (T99, T279, T280, T694)
p	pa (T202, T586, T689, T1023), pe? (T759a), pi (T177, T200), po (T622, T687a), pu (T266b, T692, T854)
p'	-
s	sa (T338, T630), se (T520var), si (T57, T146), su (T216)
t	ta (T51, T53, T96, T103, T113, T563), te (Tnn), ti (T59, T59.849), to (T44, T49, T138), tu (T89-92)
t'	t'u ([T528]501)
tz	tza (T699), tzi (T124, T124:507, T507, T688, T779), tzu (T560)
tz'	tz'a (T356), tz'i (T248, T756var), tz'o? (T74:670), tz'u (T203var, T608)
u	'u (T1, T3, T11, T13, T105, T191, T204, T205, T211, T232, T513, T516c, T731)
w	wa (T130, T335, T506), wi (T117, T277), wo (T67), wu? (T267, T285var)
x	xa (T114, T508), xi (T1048), xo (T536), xu? (T756var)
y	ya (T126, T1051), ye (T220var, T512a, T710, T785a), yi (T17var, T18, T575, T814), yo (T115, T673), yu (T61, T62, T65)

In this updated vocabulary, I make a distinction between a glottal aspirate or glottal voiced fricative (/h/ as in English “house”) and a velar aspirate or velar voiced fricative (/j/ as in Spanish “joya”) (see Grube 2004 for an excellent exposition on the subject). However, for different regions and at different times during the late Classic period in the Maya area the /j/ merged with /h/. This also meant that, for instance, former **ji** signs became to be employed as **hi** signs, as can be observed in spellings as ‘**u**-T60:528[**BAH**] (T60:528 **hi**) and ‘**u**-**BAH**-T136 (T136, formerly **ji** now **hi**) (Boot 2007).²

On the previous page, a list of the currently accepted syllabic values of part of the Maya hieroglyphic inventory can be found (Table 1). Many entries can be found written syllabically and, if so, these collocations may be composed with any one of the syllabic values given. It has to be stated that a given syllabic value may be represented by more than one hieroglyphic sign (associated T-numbers refer to the Thompson signs, see note 2). Maya scribes could invoke a series of specific processes to invent and generate new syllabic signs or syllabograms (Boot 2007). Only in the fully illustrated version of this vocabulary will the full scope of the patterns of substitution become apparent (of “simple” syllabic or logographic signs, head-shaped or cephalomorphic variants, and full-bodied, animated, or somatomorphic variants). The richness and

the graphic diversity of Classic Maya writing has become apparent through these patterns of substitution. In this list, certain versions of the syllabic values ‘**i**’, ‘**o**’, and ‘**u**’ actually may be logographic signs with the respective values ‘**I**’, ‘**O**’, and ‘**U**’. In this version of the vocabulary, I have chosen not to distinguish them and I refer to them as syllabic signs.

In the late 1980’s, David Stuart proposed that certain syllabic signs are “doubled” through the addition of two dots attached to the sign (Stuart and Houston 1994: 46-49, Figs. 56, 57), an identification accepted by most if not all epigraphers. If such “doubling dots” are present, they are indicated as, e.g., ²**ka**. In this representation I thus deviate from Stuart’s original proposal to represent doubling as **ka**²; I prefer ²**ka** simply because “doubling dots” generally precede the syllabic sign in question (upper left corner of the sign is preferred by Maya scribes, but this is not a universal).

Recently, some epigraphers contend that CV syllables in final word position can be used logographically as VC (e.g., **la** vs. ***AL**) (cf. Houston, Robertson, and Stuart 2001). These are then called “morphosyllables” and only occur in final position. For the full argument I refer the reader to this particular publication. Personally, I eschew this form of reconstructive epigraphy (it makes Maya writing more perfect than it is and no writing system is perfect) and I follow another principle that may be referred to as “synharmonic vowel insertion,” derived from a Classic Maya scribal practice of occasional underspelling or abbreviation (sometimes referred to,

² In this vocabulary on occasion reference is made to individual hieroglyphic signs employing the sign designation and numbering by Thompson (1962; “var” indicates a graphically very similar sign, “nn” means “no number”). I do not use the multi-letter-number codes as suggested by Macri and Looper (2003).

erroneously, as “incomplete spelling”: the root vowel of the syllable in final position will be inserted. For example, **BAK-la** leads to *bakal* (**BAK-la** > *bak-Vl(a)*, V=a > *bak-al*) or **'u-K'AWIL-la-li** leads to *uk'awilil* (**'u-K'AWIL-la-li** > *u-k'awil-Vl(i)*, V=i > *u-k'awil-il*).

A first example that militates against morphosyllables is the occurrence of the *-ib* instrumental suffix. It can be found in spellings like **WAY-bi** (*wayib*) and **WE'-i-bi** (*we'ib*). As a “morphosyllable,” it has been suggested that T585 **bi** also functions as ***IB**; however, I note that the specific **'i-bi** spelling indicates that **-bi** actually is an underspelling of **'i-bi** that leads to the instrumental suffix *-ib* (in this I follow and extend upon an observation by Zender, cf. Boot 2000).

A second example can be found in the spellings **'u-ba-ke-le**, **BAK-'e-le**, **ti-BAK-ke-la**, and **BAK-le** for *u-bak-el*, *bak-el*, *ti bak-el*, and *bak-el* respectively (although the context is different, the suffix *-el* has the same grammatical function in all four instances). For the *-el* suffix (on body parts, also referred to as “partitive possession”) four spellings are possible: **-ke-le**, **'e-le**, **-ke-la**, and **-le**. It is not necessary reconstruct an ****EL** value for the glyptic suffix T188 **-le**; these are simply four different glyptic spellings, which are used to indicate the suffix *-el* (note the “reduction” leading to “underspelling”: CV-**ke-le** > CV**K-ke-la** > CVC-**'e-le** > CVC-**le**). A third example can be found in the spellings **TE'-e-le** (e.g., Kerr No. 3744) and **TE'-le** (e.g., Kerr No. 4991), occurring in the contents part of the standard dedicatory formula on Classic Maya ceramics (a.k.a. Primary Standard Sequence). These glyptic spellings clearly indicate

“underspelling” of the second *-e-* in the lexical item *te'el* (CVC-**'e-le** vs. CVC-**le**).

A slightly different organization has been developed for this updated version of the vocabulary. Each Classic Maya entry is followed by the identification of its grammatical function (see below) and a translation into English. This translation is followed by the hieroglyphic spelling through which the Classic Maya entry can be found and includes a transliteration (introduced by >) and translation (between quotation marks). The vast majority of hieroglyphic spellings are identified by at least one example; additionally, a spelling example is identified by its occurrence in a Maya hieroglyphic text. This identification specifies the site (through the generally accepted three-letter site codes), monument, and when possible, the location within the text; other examples refer to Kerr numbers, when referencing ceramics and other portable objects, or to COL for “collections.” All three-letter site codes, the abbreviations for monuments, etc., and their full transcriptions are contained in Appendix A. As already may be apparent, in the transcription of hieroglyphic signs bold typeface letters will be used, in which uppercase letters represent logographic signs and lowercase letters represent syllabic signs. All transliterations are placed in lowercase italic letters; reconstructions of phonemes in transliteration are placed within square brackets.

As described above, for each lexical entry the grammatical function is given. For this identification, the following signs and

abbreviations, which indicate the grammatical class of the transliterated forms, have been developed (Table 2; this table

includes additional abbreviations and signs employed within the vocabulary).

Table 2: Abbreviations and Signs

adj.	adjective	prep.	preposition
adv.	adverb	pv.	positional verb
ag.	agentive	suf.	suffix
C	consonant (e.g., -Ci-)	tv.	transitive verb
cn.	composite noun	tvd.	transitive verb (derived)
inch.	inchoative verb	V	vowel (e.g., -Vw)
iv.	intransitive verb	-	boundary separating logographic and/or syllabic signs in transcriptions
ivd.	intransitive verb (derived)	*	reconstruction
n.	noun	**	impossible or non-existent reconstruction
n.cl.	numeral classifier	[]	in transcription, signals an infix sign
num.	numeral	/]	in transliteration, signals a reconstructed sound
part.	particle	[...]	in transcription, signals an eroded sign or passage
pr.	pronoun		

This updated vocabulary does not contain all possible reconstructed forms or transliterations leading to valid Classic Maya glosses, while, at the same time, it may include some transliterations on which not all epigraphers agree. In some entries, the transcription(s) contain(s) an added query; this query is either attached to a syllabic or logographic sign (e.g., K'IK'?; pe?). Through the added query, I express a (certain) degree of doubt on the decipherment (or identification) of the sign involved and, consequently, on the transliteration and translation.

In this updated vocabulary, I do not represent complex vowels (e.g., -V:- [-VV-], -V'-, -Vh-), as possibly indicated through disharmonic spelling. The presence of complex vowels was proposed in a recently (re)published study by Houston, Stuart, and Robertson (1998, 2004 [with minor adjustments]). In their original proposal, a CV¹C-CV¹/CV¹-CV¹ synharmonic spelling leads to a *cvc* transliteration, while a CV¹C-CV²/CV¹-CV² disharmonic spelling leads to either a *cv:c*, *cv'c*, or a *cvhc* transliteration, depending on the root vowel and its disharmonic counterpart. The quality of the complex vowel

depends on existing forms in Maya languages as well as on reconstructed forms in Common Maya. In their proposal, **na-hi** leads to **na:h*, **bu-la** leads to **bu'l*, while **'a-ku** leads to **ahk*. More recent proposals by other epigraphers, linguists, and myself not only suggest several amendments to the original proposal (e.g., -VV- in cases of proposed -Vh- [**chi-ku** > **chi'ik* vs. **chihk*] or -VVh- in other cases of -Vh- [***NAAHB, NAH-bi, na-bi** > **nahb* vs. **naahb*]), but also question the validity of the original proposal (see Robertson, Houston, Zender, and Stuart 2007). Most of these recent proposals, however, are unpublished at the moment. Currently, I do not believe that complex vowels (nor other morphemic changes, e.g., -[h]- in passive expressions), although present in the language, were regulated or guarded by specific spelling principles in the script. In my view, most of the disharmonic spellings on nouns are examples of the underspelling of a variety of common suffixes (i.e., -Vh, -Vj, -Vi, -Vn, -Vw). On another occasion I have formulated an alternative on disharmonic and harmonic spellings in the context of verbs and verb endings (Boot 2004). The often disharmonically employed **Ca** syllabic signs (e.g., **-ma, -wa, -ya**) do not indicate vowel complexity in the final suffix; they indicate that one reached the end of a context-dependent sequence of possible suffixes (e.g., active transitive **'u-CHOK-wa, 'u-CHOK-ko-wa, 'u-cho-ko-wa**; positional **CHUM[mu]-la-ja, CHUM[mu]-la-ji** > **CHUM[mu]-la-ji-ya**; positional **CHUM [mu]-wa-ni** > **CHUM[mu]-wa-ni-ya**; intransitive **'u-ti** > **'u-ti-ya, 'u-ti-ji-ya**; passive **TZAK-ja, TZAK-ka-ji** > **TZAK-ji-ya**). On rare occasions a synharmonic spelling was employed (e.g., positional

K'AL-wa-ni-yi). I ask the reader to please take note of the fact that all transliterations in this vocabulary are only approximations of Classic Maya lexical items, not “true” linguistic representations.

I qualify the language represented by the lexical entries in this vocabulary as “Classic Maya,” the hieroglyphic representation of the languages spoken between circa A.D. 250 and A.D. 1000 in both the Southern (e.g., the Peten) and the Northern Lowlands (e.g., Northwest Yucatan). Ultimately it was also used in the Postclassic screenfold books, of which the Codex Madrid may be of the latest date. Distinction between these languages, for example, can be found in marked spellings such as **ka-KAN** and **ka-na** for *kan* “serpent” and **CHAN** for *chan* “serpent,” or **ka-KAB** or **ka-ba/ka-bi** for *kab* “earth, land” and **cha-bi** for *chab* “earth, land.” A more telling example can be found in spellings like **ya-'ATOT-ti** for *yatoti[l]* (Oxkintok, Río Azul), **yo-to-che** for *yotoche[l]* (Xcalumkin), and **yo-'OTOT-ti/yo-to-ti** for *yototi[l]* (many other sites). All three entries *atot, otoch, and otot* mean “house (in the sense of home, dwelling).” These examples are area- as well as time-period specific. Also, several numerals can be found recorded in two versions in the vocabulary; for example, *cha'* and *ka'* for “two” and *chan* and *kan* for “four.” The case for the reconstruction of numerals is difficult, as syllabic spellings are only known to exist for four numerals: **ka** for *ka'* “two” (Chichen Itza), **'o-xo** for *ox* “three” (Codex Dresden), **ka-na** for *kan* “four” (Ek' Balam, painted mural text), and [...] **lu-ku** for *[bu]luk* “eleven” (Codex Dresden). However, it may not be simply

concluded that those who preferred *kan/ka'*/etc. spoke an ancestral Yucatecan language in the Classic period, or those who preferred *chan/cha'*/etc. an ancestral Ch'olan language. These might be cases of borrowing, amply attested in the present-day languages of Yucatec and Ch'ol, or cases of retaining older expressions through a kind of standardization and conservatism that conveyed "prestige." How the "languages" or "language groups" were distributed and what they were called in the Classic period (note early Colonial language markers *maya't'an*, *kampecht'an*, and *putunt'an*) and how many Classic languages actually may have been distinguished, we simply do not know at present (currently, there are advocates for at least two different linguistic models for Maya language evolution, distribution, and diffusion, each with quite contrasting reconstructions). To record those different languages, however, one writing system was employed, and this writing system was highly uniform in its sign inventory throughout its application, with specific periods of sign elaboration and innovation (cf. Grube 1990).

Recently, a new proposal on the language represented by hieroglyphs in the Classic Maya period was published (Houston, Robertson, and Stuart 2000). The authors propose that Classic Maya hieroglyphic writing "convey(s) a single, coherent prestige language ancestral to the so-called Eastern Ch'olan languages - the historically attested Ch'olti' language and its descendant, modern Ch'orti'" with only sporadic and occasional intrusion of vernaculars. Their proposal has profound implications, especially in regard to verb morphology (some of the explanations of items I have entered in the updated

vocabulary [e.g., *-Vw*, *-Vy*] only in part agree with their proposal). For their arguments (as well as some rather strong, if not excessive, objections and comments to their proposal), I refer the reader to the original publication in *Current Anthropology* (in the tradition of this scholarly magazine, the article is followed by a set of comments).

The Classic Maya - English and English - Classic Maya vocabularies are followed by eight appendices, the first of which provides the definitions of the abbreviations employed in the vocabulary (when referring to hieroglyphic texts). Seven special-interest appendices on recorded numerals, numerical classifiers, names of the 20-day and 5-day periods, pronouns, verb roots, kinship terminology, and animal names follow this first appendix. In conclusion, this vocabulary may serve as a potential listing of the subjects that made it into Maya hieroglyphic writing. Some of these were only recorded once or twice, while others abound. I do not claim that this vocabulary is complete, as this is "work in progress"; for example, a selection of nominal phrases of deities and historic figures is included, but a much larger amount of nominal phrases has not been included yet. Entries that were part of the original preliminary vocabulary, and now are deleted, are all under investigation and may be integrated again in future versions of this updated vocabulary as soon as more epigraphic evidence becomes available. Additionally, one can make a comparison to the illustrated Maya hieroglyph dictionary, compiled by Peter Mathews and Peter Bíró, the first version of which was posted online in November 2006.

How to use this updated vocabulary? Through the search

option one can query any entry, be it a syllabic sign (e.g., **ba-**), a logograph (e.g., **TUN**), a sequence of signs (e.g., **ba-la-ma**), a transliteration (but use the regular five vowels, e.g., *balam*, not *bahlam*), or an English word. However, if you only want to search the Classic Maya transliterations, i.e., the actual entries in the updated preliminary Classic Maya - English vocabulary, I have added three functions. If you are looking for *balam*, then enter as query **.balam** (this one initial period keeps you in the left hand column and finds you the main entry *balam* and all other entries in the vocabulary that contain *balam*). If you just want the main entry *balam*, use the query **..balam** (the two initial periods distinguish it from all other *balam* entries). For verb roots (e.g., **..chum-**), this will also bring you the entry from the appendix that has all verb roots listed. If you want to know the meaning of a three-letter site code or an associated abbreviation (e.g., **OXP**, **COL**), than simply query the three letter code, but prefixed with an asterisk (e.g., the query ***OXP**, ***COL**). This will bring you to the subject line of the code and this will provide the necessary information. More functions may be added in future versions of this vocabulary.

References

- Boot, Erik
 1998 *A Maya-English Hieroglyphic Vocabulary*. Printed version of November 30, 1998. Rijswijk, unpublished manuscript.
- 2000 Butz'aj Sak Chi'ik "Smoking Lark/Calandria Humeante," the Third Palenque Ruler. *Mesoweb Features*. URL: <http://www.mesoweb.com/palenque/features/boot/butzaj.html>
- 2002 A Preliminary Classic Maya - English, English - Classic Maya Vocabulary. *Mesoweb Resources*. URL: <http://www.mesoweb.com/resources/vocabulary/Vocabulary.pdf>
- 2004 *Suffix Formation on Verb Stems and Epigraphic Classic Maya Spelling Conventions: The Employment and Function of Final Ca Syllabic Signs*. Manuscript dated July 5, 2004. Rijswijk, the Netherlands. Circulated among fellow epigraphers.
- 2007 *Maya Writing: One, or Many Syllabaries? A Diachronic, Synchronic, and Geographic Approach: First Results*. Paper presented at The Idea of Writing IV Symposium: "To and Fro the Syllabary," May 30 - June 1, 2007, Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands.
- Coe, Michael D.
 1992 *Breaking the Maya Code*. London: Thames and Hudson, Inc.
- Coe, Michael D., and Mark Van Stone
 2001 *Reading the Maya Hieroglyphs*. London & New York: Thames and Hudson, Inc.
- Grube, Nikolai
 1990 Die Entwicklung der Mayaschrift. *Acta Mesoamericana* 3. Berlin: Verlag Von Flemming.
- 2004 The Orthographic Distinction between Velar and Glottal Spirants in Maya Writing. In *The Linguistics of Maya Writing*, edited by Søren Wichmann, pp. 61-81. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.
- Houston, Stephen, Oswaldo Chinchilla M., and David Stuart
 2001 *The Decipherment of Ancient Maya Writing*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

- Houston, Stephen, John Robertson, and David Stuart
2000 The Language of Classic Maya Inscriptions. In *Current Anthropology*, 41(3): 321-356.
- 2001 Quality and Quantity in Glyptic Nouns and Adjectives. *Research Reports on Ancient Maya Writing* 47. Washington, DC: Center for Maya Research.
- Houston, Stephen, David Stuart, and John Robertson
1998 Disharmony in Maya Hieroglyphic Writing: Linguistic Change and Continuity in Classic Society. In *Anatomía de una civilización. Aproximaciones interdisciplinarias a la cultura maya*, edited by Andrés Ciudad Ruiz, et. al., pp. 275-296. Publicaciones de la S.E.E.M., Núm. 4. Madrid, Spain: Sociedad Española de Estudios Mayas.
- 2004 Disharmony in Maya Hieroglyphic Writing: Linguistic Change and Continuity in Classic Society. In *The Linguistics of Maya Writing*, edited by Søren Wichmann, pp. 83-101. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.
- Justeson, John S.
1984 Appendix B: Interpretation of Mayan Hieroglyphs. In *Phoneticism in Mayan Hieroglyphic Writing*, edited by John S. Justeson and Lyle Campbell, pp. 315-362. IMS Publication No. 9. Albany: Institute for Mesoamerican Studies , State University of New York.
- Kaufman, Terrence S., and William M. Norman
1984 An Outline of proto-Cholan Phonology, Morphology, and Vocabulary. In *Phoneticism in Mayan Hieroglyphic Writing*, edited by John S. Justeson and Lyle Campbell, pp. 77-166. IMS Publication No. 9. Albany: Institute for Mesoamerican Studies, State University of New York.
- Kurbjuhn, Kornelia
1989 *Maya. A Complete Catalogue of Glyph Readings*. Kassel, Germany: Schneider & Weber.
- Macri, Martha J., and Matthew G. Looper
2003 *The New Catalog of Maya Hieroglyphs. Volume 1: The Classic Period Inscriptions*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Mathews, Peter, and Peter Bíró
2006 Maya Hieroglyph Dictionary/Diccionario de Jeroglíficos Mayas. FAMSI. URL: http://research.famsi.org/mdp_index.php
- Montgomery, John
2002 *Dictionary of Maya Hieroglyphs*. New York: Hippocrene Books.
- Robertson, John., Stephen Houston, Marc Zender, and David Stuart
2007 Universals and the Logic of the Material Implication: A Case Study from Maya Hieroglyphic Writing. *Research Reports on Ancient Maya Writing* 62. URL: http://www.utmesoamerica.org/_pdf_meso/RRAMW62.pdf
- Schele, Linda
1998 *Notebook for the XXInd Maya Hieroglyphic Forum at Texas, March 1998*. Austin: Department of Art and Art History, the College of Fine Arts, & Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas.
- Stuart, David, and Stephen Houston
1994 Classic Maya Place Names. *Studies in Pre-Columbian Art & Archaeology*, Number 33. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks.
- Thompson, J. Eric S.
1962 *A Catalog of Maya Hieroglyphs*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Zender, Marc Uwe
1999 *Diacritical Marks and Underspelling in the Classic Maya Script: Implications for Decipherment*. Unpublished M.A. thesis. Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Part 1: The Classic Maya - English Vocabulary

• • • A • •

<i>a-</i>	pr.	your (second person preconsonantal possessive pronoun)	
		» 'a- > <i>a-</i> "your"	
		see: <i>aw-</i>	
		» 'a-MAM > <i>amam</i> "your grandfather/son"	PNG Panel 3, Sec. Text
		see: <i>mam</i>	
		» 'a-KAB-CH'EN > <i>akab [a]ch'en</i> "your earth, your well"CPN Papagayo Step	
		see: <i>ch'en, kab</i>	
<i>a'</i>	n.	water	» 'a > <i>a[']</i> "water" see: <i>ha'</i>
			[common]
<i>abi'</i>	part.	as such; so they say	» 'a-bi > <i>abi[']</i> "as such; so they say"
<i>ach</i>	n.	penis	» 'ACH?-cha > <i>ach</i> "penis" see: <i>at</i>
<i>ach'</i>	adj.	new	» 'a-ch'a > <i>ach'</i> "new"
<i>ah-</i>	iv.	to awaken; to rise	» 'a-ha- > <i>ah-</i> see: <i>aj-</i>
<i>ahal</i>	n.	awakening	» 'AJ/'a-ha-li > <i>ahal</i> "awakening"
			» 'a-ha-li > <i>ahal</i> "awakening"
			see: <i>ah-, -al</i>
<i>ahin</i>	n.	alligator	» 'AHIN-na > <i>ahin</i> "crocodile"
			» 'a-hi > <i>ahi[n]</i>
<i>aj</i>	ag.	person (prefixed general agentive)	» 'AJ- > <i>aj</i> "person" » 'a- > <i>a[j]</i>
			[common] [common]
<i>aj-</i>	tv.	to awaken; to rise	» 'a-je > <i>aj-</i> see: <i>ah-</i>

¹ Yaxchilan's Hieroglyphic Stairway 2, Step VII, presents an interesting text in regard to the employment of former JV syllabic signs as new HV syllabic signs, as /j/ and /h/ had merged. Probably in this text also 'AJ was acrophonically reduced to 'a. Note Site R Lintel 1 (ex-Palmer collection) for -ji and -hi merger in *ubahil* spellings.

			» 'a-je-ne > <i>ajen</i> “awakens; rises” see: -Vn	PAL Throne 1: B ²
			» ha['i] xa-'a-je-se yo-'OL-la > <i>ha'i[n] xal['] ajes yol</i> “he now makes to awaken his heart” TRT Mon.6: G9-H9 see: <i>ha'in, ol, -Vs, xa', y-</i>	
-aj (1)	ag.	person	» K'UH-'AJ > <i>k'uh aj</i> “god-person” see: <i>k'uh</i>	COL Wray Mask: A6
			» po mo ja > <i>pom [al]</i> “incense-person” see: <i>pom</i>	SBR Structure 1 Mural
-aj (2)	suf.	suffix to derive a noun from (a certain group of) transitive verbs. Examples:	» 'u-te-k'a-ja > <i>utek'aj</i> “the placement” see: <i>tek'aj, u-</i>	
			» 'u-TZ'AK-'AJ > <i>utz'akaj</i> “the count, accumulation, order” see: <i>tzakaj, u-</i>	
			» 'u-TZUTZ-ja > <i>utzutz[al]</i> “the completion” see: <i>tzutzaj, u-</i>	
-aj (3)	suf.	suffix to derive an intransitive (inchoative) verb from a noun or adjective. Examples:	» K'AN-ja > <i>k'an[al]</i> “to become yellow” see: <i>k'anjal mukuy</i>	
			» PET-ja > <i>pet[al]</i> “to become round” see: <i>petaj-</i>	
			» WITZ-ja > <i>witz[al]</i> “to become a mountain (i.e., to stack, to pile)” see: <i>witzaj-</i>	
-aj (4)	suf.	thematic suffix on derived intransitive constructions (most common are passives). Examples:	» chu-ka-ja > <i>chu[h]kaj</i> see: <i>chuk-, -[h]-...-aj</i>	
			» BAK-na-ja > <i>baknaj</i> see: <i>bak-, -n-</i>	
-aj (5)	suf.	absolutive suffix on a category of nouns, including body refinements. Examples:		

² The spelling **'a-je-ne** may be the base for a not yet identified ***'a-je-ne-ya** or ***ajeney**, in which final *-ey* is a variant of *-iy* (e.g., compare *huley* to *huliy*). The Palenque Throne 1 spelling may have originated due to a process of regressive vowel assimilation: *ajen* < ***ajeney** < ***ajaney**.

			» tu-pa-ja > <i>tupaj</i> “earflare” see: <i>tupaj</i>	
			» 'u-ha-ja > <i>uhaj</i> “jewel” see: <i>uhaj</i>	
			» ya-ja-la ji[bi] > <i>yajal(a)jib</i> “the awakening-instrument” TIK MT 216b: Q-R » [...]ja ji[bi] > [yal]ja[l]jib	PNG Plate sherd
			» ya-ja ji-bi > <i>yaja[l]jib</i>	COL PSM Plate
			» ya-ja ji-bi > <i>yaja[l]jib</i> see: <i>aj-</i> , <i>-jib</i> , <i>y-</i>	COL MRBA Plate
<i>ajaljib</i>	n.	“awakening-instrument”	» 'a-ja-na > <i>ajan</i>	QRG Altar P: U1
<i>ajan</i>	n.	Ajan (theonym)	» 'AJAN?-na > <i>ajan</i> see: <i>ajan k'awil</i> , <i>k'awil ajan</i>	TIK Temple 1, Lnt.3: F5
<i>ajan k'awil</i>	cn.	Ajan K'awil (theonym)	» 'AJAN?-na K'AWIL > <i>ajan k'awil</i> » 'AJAN?-na K'AWIL > <i>ajan k'awil</i> see: <i>ajan</i> , <i>k'awil</i> , <i>k'awil ajan</i>	TIK Temple 1, Lnt.3: F5-G6 LAC Panel 1: N2-M3
<i>ajaw</i> (1)	n.	king; lord, ruler	» 'AJAW > <i>ajaw</i> “king; lord, ruler” » 'a-ja-wa > <i>ajaw</i> » 'a-ja-wa > <i>ajaw</i> » 'a-[ja]'AJAW > <i>ajaw</i> » 'a-[ja]'AJAW-wa > <i>ajaw</i> » 'AJ/'a-'AJAW-wa > <i>ajaw</i> » 'AJ/'a-ja-wa > <i>ajaw</i> » 'a-'AJAW-wa > <i>ajaw</i> » 'a-'AJAW > <i>ajaw</i> also see: <i>k'uhul ajaw</i> » ya-'AJAW-wa > <i>yajaw</i> “the (subordinate) king, lord” see: <i>y-</i> » hi-na ka-'AJAW > <i>hin ka-ajaw</i> “he (is) our king”	SBR PrC Painted Text ³ YAX Lintel 3: J1 QRG Stela I: D8b, D9 YAX Lintel 9: C3 COL YUAG Shell Plaque YAX HS 3 St.IV: B3a K4732 NTN Drawing 25: B4 COL Site Q Panel 1: C8
				KHN Str. E-8, Burial, Plate

³ This Preclassic **'AJAW** example from the site of San Bartolo, El Petén, Guatemala, is part of (at present at least) the oldest dated Maya text (ca. 300-200 BC, based on radiocarbon dating). The common Maya title *ajaw* may be composed of the general agentive *aj* “person” and the Mixe-Zoquean loan word *aw* which means “mouth; opening” and which, as it was adapted by Mayan languages, obtained the meaning “to shout; to cry out” (Boot, in press). *Ajaw* would thus mean “person who shouts, cries out.”

			see: <i>hin, ka-</i>	
			» [ba]’AJAW-wa > <i>ba[h] ajaw</i> “first, head king”	CML Urn 26 Spine 2
			see: <i>bah</i>	
			» [ch’o]’AJAW-ko > <i>ch’ok ajaw</i> “young king”	Dresden 20B-2
			see: <i>ajaw</i>	
			» ’AJ/a-’AJAW[TAK]-wa > <i>ajawtak</i> “kings”	CPN Stela F East
			see: <i>-tak</i>	
			» ’a-’AJAW[TAK-ki] > <i>ajawtak</i> “kings”	QRG Str.1B-1 Hier. Step
			» 8-WINAK ’AJ/a-’AJAW[TAK] > <i>waxak winak ajawtak</i>	
			“twenty-eight kings”	DPL Panel 19: F
			» 8-WINAK ’AJ/a-’AJAW[TAK] > <i>waxak winak ajawtak</i>	DPL Stela 8: C16b-D16
			see: <i>-tak, winak, waxak</i>	
			» ’AJAW > <i>ajaw</i>	Landa Fol.28r
			see: <i>ajawal</i>	
			» 4-’AJAW > <i>chan ajaw</i> “4 Ajaw”	CPN Stela 1 South: A6a ⁴
			» ti-5-’AJAW > <i>ti ho’ ajaw</i> “on 5 Ajaw”	CPN Stela F: B1
			» [ti]7-’AJAW > <i>ti huk ajaw</i> “on 7 Ajaw”	CPN Stela 13: B8
			» 13-’AJAW-wa > <i>ux lajun ajaw</i> “13 Ajaw”	XLM Col.4: A1b
			see: <i>chan, ho’, huk, ti, ux lajun</i>	
			» ’AJAW-la > <i>aj(a)wal</i>	
			see: <i>ajaw</i>	
			» 1-’AJAW-la > <i>jun aj(a)wal</i> “1 Aj(a)wal”	Palenque TI East Tablet: S8
			see: <i>jun</i>	
			» ’a-’AJAW-ni > <i>ajaw[a]n</i> “becomes king, lord”	NAR Stela 22: E10
			see: <i>-Vn</i>	
			» ’AJAW-ni-ya > <i>ajawniy</i> “became king, lord”	NAR Stela 1: E12
			» ’AJAW-ni-ya > <i>ajawniy</i> “became king, lord”	PAL TI-CT: B3
			see: <i>-iy, -Vn</i>	
			» ’AJAW-²le > <i>ajawlel</i> “kingship, lordship”	
			see: <i>ajaw, -lel</i>	
<i>ajaw</i> (2)	n.	Ajaw (20th day)		
<i>ajawal</i> (<i>ajwal</i>)	n.	Ajawal (20th day)		
<i>ajawan-</i>	ivd.	to become king, lord		
<i>ajawlel</i>	cn.	kingship, lordship		

⁴ This example employs a T544 K’IN “sun; day” sign as an abbreviation for the head variant of number “4,” the Sun God portrait glyph.

		also see: <i>ajawlil</i>	
		» 'u-1-WINAK.HAB ta 'AJAW-²le >	
		<i>u-hun-winakhab ta ajawlel</i> “the one <i>k'atun</i> in kingship” PAL Tabl.96: I1-J1	
		see: <i>hun</i> , <i>u-</i> , <i>winakhab</i>	
		» JOY[ja] ti-'AJAW-le-le > jo[hly[a]j ti ajawlel	
		“encircled is in king-ship” PNG Thr.1 Sup.2: B3	
		» JOY[ja] ti-'AJAW-le-le > jo[hly[a]j ti ajawlel	
		“encircled is in king-ship” DPL Stela 8: C18-D18	
		see: <i>joy-</i> , <i>ti</i>	
		» CHUM[mu]-la-ji-ya ta-'AJAW-le >	
		<i>chumlajiy ta ajawle[l]</i> “sat in kingship” PAL TFC Tablet: N7-O7	
		see: <i>chum-</i> , <i>ta</i>	
		» CHUM[mu]-wa-ni ti-'AJAW-le-le >	
		<i>chumwan ti ajawlel</i> “sits in kingship” DPL Stela 8: A14-B14	
		» CHUM[mu]-wa-ni-ya ta-'AJAW[le-le] >	
		<i>chumwaniy ta ajawlel</i> “sat in kingship” SEP Stela 1, Bottom	
		» CHUM[mu]-wa-ni-ya ti-'AJAW-le >	
		<i>chumwaniy ti ajawle[l]</i> “sat in kingship” CNK Thr.2 Top: A2-B2	
		see: <i>chum-</i> , <i>ta</i> , <i>ti</i>	
		» 'AJAW-li > ajawlil “kingship, lordship”	
		see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>-lil</i>	
		also see: <i>ajawlel</i>	
		» chu-ni-ya ti 'AJAW-li > chuniy ti ajawlil	
		“sat in kingship” CPN Stela 2 West: A1a ⁵	
		see: <i>chun-</i> , <i>ti</i>	
		» [...] ta-'AJAW-li > ta ajawlil “in kingship” AGT Stela 15 Top Frag.	
		see: <i>ta</i>	
<i>aj bak</i>	cn.	title (person of one captive)	» 'AJ-ba-ki > aj bak “person of one/a captive”
			» 'AJ-ba-ka > aj bak “person of one/a captive”
			COL BMFA (K0558)
			NTN Drawing 24: A7, B2

⁵ At present I have not yet identified a spelling that provides *-li-li for the final suffix -lil. As such I keep an open mind to an alternative transliteration for 'AJAW-li, and that is *ajawlil*. In this particular transliteration -il would be an abstractive suffix, leading to *ajawlil* with an approximate translation as “king-ness.”

			» ya-ba-ki > <i>ya[j] bak</i> “the <i>aj bak</i> (of)” see: <i>y-</i>	COL PNG Area Panel
<i>aj balam chok</i>	cn.	Aj Balam Chok (anthroponym)	» 'AJ-ba-la-ma cho-ko > <i>aj balam chok</i> see: <i>aj, balam, chok</i>	BPK Str.1 Rm.1 Capt.20
<i>aj chak max</i>	cn.	Aj Chak Max (anthroponym/title of origin?)	» 'AJ-CHAK-ma-xi > <i>aj chak max</i> see: <i>aj, chak, max</i>	LTI Lintel 1: C3
<i>aj chak xu'</i>	n.	read leaf-cutter ant	» 'AJ-CHAK-xu? > <i>aj chak xu[']</i> “red leaf-cutter ant” see: <i>aj, chak, xu'</i>	K1211
<i>aj chij</i>	cn.	hunter (“deer-person”)	» 'AJ-chi-ji > <i>aj chij</i> “hunter” » 'AJ-chi > <i>aj chil[j]</i> “hunter” » 'AJ-chi-ji > <i>aj chij</i> “hunter” see: <i>aj, chij</i> » 'u-[ba]hi 'AJ-chi-hi > <i>ubah[il] aj chih</i> “the image (of the) hunter” K4481 ⁶ see: <i>aj, bah, chih, -il, u-</i>	Madrid 040A-3 Madrid 040B-3 CAY Stela 1: E1
<i>ajel</i>	n.	dawn (?)	» 3-'a-je-la > <i>ux ajel</i> “three (times it) dawns; three dawn(s)(?)” see: <i>aj-, ux</i> also see: <i>ajen</i>	PNG Panel 12: F1
<i>ajen</i>	n.	dawn (?)	» 'a-je-ne > <i>ajen</i> “dawn (?)” see : <i>aj-</i> » ti-3-'a je-ne CH'EN-na [?]NAL-la > <i>ti ux ajen ch'en [?]nal</i> “with (the) three dawn(?) cave [object]” DPL HS 4 Step I: J2-K2 see: <i>ch'en, ti, ux</i> also see: <i>ajel</i>	
<i>ajen tan k'inich</i>	cn.	Ajen Tan K'inich (anthroponym)	» 'a-je-ne TAN-na-K'INICH > <i>ajen tan k'inich</i>	CRN Panel 2: C6-D6 ⁷

⁶ The scribe employs the spelling **chi-hi** for *chih* “deer,” an indication that the final /j/ had evolved to final /h/ in this word. As such the sign used for 'AJ may actually represent *ah* (based on the same phonological evolution, but which in these two lexical items or words not necessarily may have been simultaneous).

			see: <i>ajen, k'inich, tan</i>	
<i>ajen yol mat</i>	cn.	Ajen Yol Mat (anthroponym)	» 'a-je-ne-'OL ma-ta > <i>ajen [y]ol mat</i> » 'AJ/'a-ne-'OL-la ma-ta > <i>aj[e]n [y]ol mat</i> » 'AJ/'a-ne-'OL-la ma-MAT > <i>aj[e]n [y]ol mat</i> see : <i>ajen, mat, ol, y-</i>	PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 24-25 ⁸ PAL TI-ET : L11-K12 PAL TI-ET : N4-M5
<i>aj ixim</i>	cn.	"corn person"	» 'AJ 'i-xi?-ma > <i>aj ixim</i> "corn person" see: <i>aj, ixim</i>	CLK N.Acr., Str.1 Mural
<i>aj k'ak' o' chak</i>	cn.	Aj K'ak' O' Chak (theonym)	» 'AJ-K'AK' 'o-CHAK-ki > <i>aj k'ak' o' chak</i> see: <i>aj, chak, k'ak'</i>	YAX Lintel 25: D1
<i>aj k'an batz'ul</i>	cn.	Aj K'an Batz'ul (anthroponym)	» 'a-K'AN-ba-tz'u > <i>a[j] k'an batz'u[l]</i> see: <i>aj, batz'ul, k'an</i>	COL EC Stone Sculpture
<i>aj k'ax balam</i>	cn.	Aj K'ax Balam (anthroponym)	» 'AJ-k'a-xa BALAM-ma > <i>aj k'ax balam</i> see: <i>aj, balam, k'ax</i>	TRT Wooden Box
<i>aj k'in</i>	cn.	Aj K'in "Priest"	» 'AJ-K'IN-ni > <i>aj k'in</i> "priest" » 'AJ-K'IN-ni > <i>aj k'in</i> see: <i>aj, k'in</i> » ya-K'IN-ni > <i>ya[j] k'in</i> "the priest" see: <i>y-</i>	XLM Panel 4: A1a COL LC Incised Vase (2x) K7459
<i>aj k'uhun</i>	cn.	worshipper (lit. person who worships)	» 'AJ-K'UH-HUN > <i>aj k'uh[u]n</i> "worshipper" » 'a-je-K'UH-HUN > <i>aj k'uhun</i> » 'a-K'UH HUN-na > <i>aj k'uhun</i> » 'AJ-K'UH-na > <i>aj k'uh[u]n</i> "worshipper" see: <i>aj, k'uh-, -Vn</i> » ya-ja-K'UH-hu-na > <i>yaj k'uhun</i> "the worshipper" » ya-[K'UH]HUN-na > <i>ya[j]k'uh[u]n</i> "	TNA Mon.152 MAR Stela 1: B4 K1728 YAX Lintel 19: B5 PAL T.XIX Tablet K4669, K7786

Figure 6c

⁷ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Awakens (the) Center or Front of K'inich."

⁸ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Awakens the Heart/Center of the Merganser Duck."

			» ya-ja-K'UH-na > <i>yaj k'uh[u]n</i> » ya-ja-K'UH-na > <i>yaj k'uh[u]n</i> » ya-K'UH-na > <i>yal[] k'uh[u]n</i> » ya-K'UH-na > <i>yal[j] k'uh[u]n</i> see: <i>aj, k'uh-, -Vn, y-</i> » 'IX-'AJ-K'UH-HUN > <i>ix aj k'uhun</i> "lady worshipper" YAX Lintel 53: G2 see: <i>ix</i> » CHUM[mu]-[ji]ya ta-'AJ K'UH-na-li > <i>chu['mjiy ta aj k'uh[u]nli[l]</i> "sat (long ago) in <i>aj k'uhun</i> -ship"	PNG Stela 26 Sec. Text COL D.Oaks Vase (K4340) COL Wall Plaque CPN Str. 9N-82 Bench ⁹
				TNA Mon.183: D4-D5
<i>aj latzil</i>	cn.	"person of stacks"	see: <i>chum-, -[h]-...-aj, -iy, -lil, ta</i> » 'AJ-la-tzi > <i>aj latz[il]</i> "person of stacks" » 'AJ-la-tzi > <i>aj latz[il]</i>	K1092 (secondary text) K1256
			» 'a-la-tzi-la > <i>a[j] latzil</i> » 'a-la-tzi-la > <i>a[j] latzil</i> » 'a-la-tzi > <i>a[j] latz[il]</i> see: <i>aj, latzil</i>	K0771 K7432 K1377 ¹⁰
<i>aj may</i>	cn.	"tobacco person"	» 'AJ ma-yi > <i>aj may</i> "tobacco person" see: <i>aj, may</i>	CLK N.Acr., Str.1 Mural
<i>aj much</i>	n.	toad	» 'a-mu-chi > <i>a[j] much</i> "toad" see: <i>amal</i>	K5164
<i>aj payal</i>	cn.	guide	» 'a-pa-ya-la > <i>a[j] payal</i> "person who guides" » 'a-pa-ya > <i>a[j] paya[l]</i> "person who guides" see: <i>aj, pay</i>	YAX Stela 18 Back: A6 YAX HS 3 St.I thr.: C7
<i>aj pitzil</i>	cn.	ballplayer	» 'AJ-pi-tzi-la > <i>aj pitzil</i> "person who is ballplayer" see: <i>aj, pitz-</i>	TNA K'awil Mo' Pan.: A8 ¹¹

⁹ This spelling employs somatomorphic variants for **K'UH** and **na**. Nearly the whole text employs somatomorphic variants, with the exception of specific syllabic signs (for instance **ya**).

¹⁰ The title *aj latzil* may be a composite title that includes the next hieroglyphic compound, which is KNOT.HEAD (e.g., K0532) or '**u**-KNOT.HEAD (e.g., K1377), a compound which, as I have suggested elsewhere, tentatively may be transcribed **HUN** and '**u**-**HUN**. If correct, the title *aj latzil uhun* would thus mean "person of stacks of books or pages."

¹¹ At Palenque the putative ballplayer title can be found written '**AJ-pi-tzi-la-'OL** (TS, North Panel), '**AJ-pi-tzi-la-'OL-la** (e.g., Palace Tablet: L11, T96: H3, J2), and '**AJ-pi-tzi-la-'OL-la-wa** (e.g., Palace Tablet: O11-P11). Perhaps the spellings '**OL-la-wa** > *olaw* and '**OL-la** / '**OL** > *ol[aw]/ol* "ball/pelota."

<i>aj sak hun</i>	cn.	Aj Sak Hun (title)	also see: <i>pitzil</i> » 'AJ-SAK-HUN-na > <i>aj sak hun</i> "person of the white headband" TNA Mon. p44:I see: <i>aj, sak hun</i>	
<i>aj sak tel huh</i>	cn.	Aj Sak Tel Huh (anthroponym)	» 'AJ-SAK-te le-'UH > <i>aj sak tel [h]uh</i> » 'AJ-SAK-te-le-'UH > <i>aj sak tel [h]uh</i> » 'AJ-SAK-TELHUH > <i>aj sak tel huh</i> » 'a-SAK-TELHUH > <i>a[j] sak tel huh</i> see: <i>aj, tel huh</i>	LAC Panel 1: D1-C2 BPK Lintel 3: A9 BPK Stela 1: L1 BPK Stela 2: G4
<i>aj tok' ti'</i>	cn.	Aj Tok' Ti' (anthroponym)	» 'AJ-TOK'-TI' > <i>aj tok' ti'</i> » 'a-TOK'-TI' > <i>a[j] tok' ti'</i> » 'a-TOK'-TI' > <i>a[j] tok' ti'</i> see: <i>aj, ti', tok'</i>	NAR St.19: C5, K0635 COL PM Holmul Plate COL Naranjo Area plate ¹²
<i>aj tz'ibal</i>	cn.	scribe	» 'AJ-tz'i-ba > <i>aj tz'iba[l]</i> "scribe" » 'AJ-tz'i-ba > <i>aj tz'iba[l]</i> "scribe" » 'AJ-TZ'IB-ba > <i>aj tz'iba[l]</i> "scribe" » 'AJ-tz'i-9 > <i>aj tz'iba[l]</i> "scribe" see: <i>aj, tz'ibal</i>	YAX Lintel 18: D4 XLM Panel 4: A1b K0772 ¹³ K0772 ¹⁴
<i>aj tz'ibil</i>	cn.	scribe	» 'AJ-tz'i-bi > <i>aj tz'ib[il]</i> "scribe" see: <i>aj, tz'ibil</i>	K6020
<i>aj ul</i>	cn.	"atole person"	» 'AJ-u-lu > <i>aj ul</i> "atole person" see: <i>aj, ul</i>	CLK N.Acr., Str.1 Mural
<i>aj uxul</i>	cn.	"sculptor"	» 'AJ-u xu?-lu > <i>aj uxul</i> "sculptor"	PNG Panel 3 Sec. Text

¹² Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Person Who Forces Apart, Breaks, or Pulls Out." I base this paraphrase on the Ch'orti' entry *tok'chi*: "force apart by the hands, pull out or off, break off, dig up."

¹³ The collocation 'AJ-TZ'IB-ba is followed by a sign **li**. This **li** "floats" between the 'AJ TZ'IB-ba and the next collocation CH'OK. However, if it belongs to 'AJ-TZ'IB-ba, the transliteration would be *aj tz'ibal* (note the probable possessed noun construction *utz'ibal[il]* in dedicatory texts on Classic ceramics, employing final -li). The spelling 'AJ-tz'i-ba may thus be an abbreviation for *aj tz'iba[l]*.

¹⁴ In this version of the title *aj tz'iba[l]* the scribe employed a rare sign, namely the cephalomorphic variant for number nine, *balun*, commonly only employed in numerical contexts. The scribe may have intended a syllabic sign **ba** (through a process of acrophonic reduction), but alternatively he may have targeted a value **BAL** to arrive at the spelling 'AJ-tz'i-BAL for *aj tz'ibal* (see entries for *tz'ibal* in this vocabulary) (Boot, in prep.).

			» 'AJ-'u-xu?[lu] > <i>aj uxul</i> "sculptor" see: <i>aj, uxul</i>	PNG Stela 15 front
<i>ak</i>	n.	turtle	» 'a-ka > <i>ak</i> "turtle" see: <i>akul</i>	TNA Stucco Frag. ¹⁵
<i>ak ok chamay</i>	cn.	Ak Ok Chamay (nominal phrase of <i>wayaw</i>)	» 'a-ka-'OK CHAM-ya > <i>ak ok cham[al]</i> y see: <i>ak, chamay, ok</i>	TNA Stucco Frieze
<i>akan</i> (1)	n.	Akan (theonym)	» 'AJ//a-'AKAN-na > <i>akan</i> » 'AKAN-na > <i>akan</i> » 'AKAN > <i>akan</i>	K0791
<i>akan</i> (2)	n.	roar	» 'AKAN > <i>akan</i> "roar" see: <i>akan sutz'</i>	
<i>akan</i> (3)	n.	grass	» 'AKAN? > <i>akan</i> "grass" » ta-'AKAN? > <i>ta akan</i> "with grass" » 'AKAN?-na > <i>akan</i> » 'AKAN?-na > <i>akan</i> » ya-'AKAN?-na > <i>yakan</i> "the grass" see: <i>jal</i>	COL Pearlman Shell COL Pearlman Shell YAX Lintel 15: F3 COL Pearlman Shell
<i>akan kej</i>	cn.	Akan Kej (toponym)	» 'AKAN-na KEJ > <i>akan kej</i> » 'AKAN[KEJ]'AJAW-wa > <i>akan kej ajaw</i> see: <i>ajaw, akan, kej</i>	ACA Palace of the Stuccos "Akan Kej king" COL MRdY Vessel
<i>akan sutz'</i>	cn.	Akan Sutz' (anthroponym)	» 'u-tz'i-ba 'AKAN SUTZ' > <i>utz'iba[l?]</i> <i>akan sutz'</i> "the writing of Akan Sutz'" K1599 Sec. Text see: <i>akan, sutz', tz'ibal, u-</i>	
<i>aktaj-</i>	tvd.	to abandon	» ya-ka-ta-ji > <i>yaktaj</i> "he abandons" see: <i>y-</i>	PNG Thr.1 Sup.1: A5

¹⁵ Albeit tentative, the entries *akul* (EC) vs. *ak* (LC), *batz'ul* (EC) vs. *batz'* (LC), and *pipul* (LC) vs. *pip* (LC) may indicate that there once existed a group of animal names that originally had an *-ul* suffix (e.g., *akul*, *batz'ul*, *chanul*, *chil kayul*, *pipul*, *sak chikul*, *sipul*), which apparently during the late Classic period was lost (with the exception of conservatism on part of certain scribes/sculptors). This suffix may have been existential in nature. Also another group of nouns, if correctly identified, seems to have been suffixed with an *-ul* suffix (e.g., *anul*, *ebul*, *lekul*, *temul*, *tz'ikul*).

<i>akul</i>	n.	turtle	» 'a-ku-la > <i>akul</i> "turtle" » 'a-ku > <i>aku[l]</i> » 'AK-[ku]lu > <i>akul</i> » 'AK-la > <i>ak[u]l</i> » 'AJ/'a-[ku]lu > <i>akul</i> » 'a-ku-li > <i>akul</i> see: <i>ak</i>	YAX Lintel 10: C3b YAX Lintel 10: F8a QRG Zoom. G: A'1
<i>akul ichiw</i>	n.	turtle heron (?)	» 'a-ku-la 'i-chi-wa > <i>akul ichiw</i> "turtle heron (?)" see: <i>akul, ichiw</i> also see: <i>bak</i>	PAL TC Left Panel ¹⁶
<i>akul nich te'</i>	cn.	Akul Nich Te' (anthroponym)	» 'a-ku NICH-TE' > <i>aku[l] nich te'</i> see: <i>akul, nich te'</i>	K4669, K7786 ¹⁷
<i>akul tun</i>	cn	Akul Tun (proper name of monument?)	» ti-'a-ku-li TUN-ni-li > <i>ti akul tunil</i> "at (the) Turtle Stone" QRG Zoom. G: A'1-B'1 ¹⁸	
<i>ak'-</i>	tv.	to receive	see: <i>akul, -il, ti, tun</i> » ya-k'a-wa > <i>yak'aw</i> "he receives" » ya-k'a-wa > <i>yak'aw</i> "he receives" » ya-'AK'-wa > <i>yak'[a]w</i> "he receives" see: <i>y-...-Vw</i> » ma['a]-ya-k'a-wa > <i>yak'aw</i> "he does not receive" see: <i>ma', y-...-Vw</i>	PAL TI-ET: S10 NAR Stela 32: A'1 PAL TI W-T: J9 PAL TI-ET: Q4-R4
<i>ak'ab</i>	n.	darkness, night	» 'a-k'a[ba] > <i>ak'ab</i> "night" » ya-k'a-ba > <i>yak'ab</i> "the night" » 'u-CH'AB[ba]-li ya-'AK'AB-li > <i>uch'ab[i]l yak'abil</i> "the creation, the drappiness" CPN Stela I: C5	PAL Creation Stone CHN T4L Lintel 2: F5

¹⁶ Part of a nominal phrase of the tenth *ok te'*. The interpretation of the item *ichiw* as "heron" is tentative, but the headdress as depicted on this PAL TC panel clearly contains a heron with the body of a turtle (*akul*). This provides iconographic evidence that *ichiw* indeed may mean "heron." Also note the other -*Vw* nouns, *mataw* and *wayaw*.

¹⁷ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Turtle Plumeria Flower."

¹⁸ The composite noun *akul tun* "turtle stone" may have evolved into *ak tun*, in Yucatec Maya the word for "cave." *Akul tun* may even have had this meaning at Quirigua.

			» tu-CH'AB ti-ya-'AK'AB-li > <i>tu ch'ab[il] ti yak'abil</i> “in his creation, in his darkness” TIK T.I Lintel 3: D3-E4 see: <i>ch'ab</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>tu</i> , <i>y-</i>	
			» ²a-CH'AB['AK'AB]-li > <i>ach'ab[il] a[w]ak'abil</i> “your creation, your darkness” PAL Scribe: C1 see: <i>a-</i> , <i>aw-</i> , <i>ak'ab</i> , <i>-il</i>	
			» ni-'a 'AK'AB-li > <i>ni[w]ak'abil</i> “my darkness” see: <i>-il</i> , <i>ni-</i>	TIK Mundo Perdido Vase
			» ma-'AK'AB-ba-si > <i>ma['] ak'ab[i]s</i> “no darkness”	Dresden 46C
			» ma-'AK'AB-si > <i>ma['] ak'ab[i]s</i> “no darkness” see: <i>-is</i> , <i>ma'</i>	Paris 04B
<i>ak'ach</i>	n.	turkey hen	» 'a-k'a-cha > <i>ak'ach</i> “turkey hen”	NMP Stela 15
			» 'a-'AK'ACH? > <i>ak'ach</i>	K2010
			» 'a-k'a chV? > <i>ak'ach</i>	Site Q Glyph Panel
			» 'AK'ACH > <i>ak'ach</i> see: <i>kutz</i> , <i>ulum</i>	Site Q Glyph Panel
<i>ak'al</i>	n.	lagoon, swamp	» 'a-k'a-la > <i>ak'al</i> “lagoon, swamp”	COL Site Q Glyph Panel
<i>ak'e'</i>	n.	Ak'e' (polity name)	» [']a]k'e > <i>ak'e[']</i> » K'UH-[['a]k'e]AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] ak'e['] ajaw</i> “god-like Ak'e' king” BPK Stela 1: Ma	
			see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'uhul</i> also see: <i>tok'e'</i> , <i>yoke'</i>	
<i>ak'taj-</i>	ivd.	to dance	» ti-'a k'a-ta > <i>ti ak'ta[j]</i> “to dance”	ETZ Stela 18: A2-B2
			» 'AK'-ta-ja > <i>ak'taj</i> “dances”	COL Site R Lintel 4: B2
			» 'a['AK']ta-ja > <i>ak'taj</i> “dances”	YAX Lintel 2: K1
			» 'AJ/'a-'AK'-ta-ja > <i>ak'taj</i> “dances” see: <i>-aj</i>	YAX Stela 9: A2
			» 'i-'AK'-TAJ-ja > <i>i-ak'taj</i> “then dances” see: <i>-aj</i> , <i>i-</i>	DPL HS 4 Step I: I2
			» 'i-'AK'-TAJ ti-cha-bi > <i>ak'taj ti chab</i> “then dances with the ant eater” COL Site Q Panel 2 see: <i>-aj</i> , <i>chab</i> , <i>i-</i> , <i>ti</i>	

<i>al</i>	n.	child of mother	» ya-la > <i>yal</i> “the child (of mother)” » ya-la > <i>yal</i> » YAL > <i>yal</i> » ya-YAL-la > <i>yal</i> » ya-YAL[la] > <i>yal</i> » ya-YAL > <i>yal</i> see: <i>y-</i>	COL D.Oaks Pan.: B11 K0679 Dresden 23C-3 ¹⁹ TIK MT43: A7 TIK MT217: K CAY Alt.4 Supports
<i>al-</i>	tv.	to say (something)	» YAL-ji-ya > <i>yaljiy</i> “it was said” » ya-la-[ji]ya > <i>yaljiy</i> “it was said” » ya-la-[ji]ya > <i>yaljiy</i> “it was said” see: <i>-aj, iy, y-</i>	K8076 K8885 Incised Shell TIK Vase (K8008)
<i>-al</i> (1)	suf.	locative suffix with the meaning “place (of abundance) of” Examples:	» BAK-la > <i>bak[al]</i> “place of abundance of cascades of water” see: <i>bakal</i> » KAN-la > <i>kan[all]</i> “place of abundance of serpents” see: <i>kanal</i> » K'UH-TE'-la > <i>k'uh te'[al]</i> “place of abundance of zapote trees” see: <i>k'uh te'al</i> also see: <i>-il, -nal, o'</i>	
<i>-al</i> (2)	suf.	a nominalizing suffix that derives nouns from intransitives. Examples:	» yu-xu?-lu na-ja-la > <i>yuxulnajal</i> “the carving” see: <i>uxulnajal</i> » yu-xu?-lu-wa-ja-la > <i>yuxulwajal</i> “the carving” see: <i>uxulwajal</i> » 'a-la-wa > <i>alaw</i> “ballcourt” » 'ALAW?-la > <i>alaw</i> see: <i>jalab, jalaw</i> » 'a-la-ya > <i>alay</i> “here”	Dresden 41A-1 CHN YUL Lintel 1: D3
<i>alaw</i>	n.	ballcourt		
<i>alay</i>	adv.	here		K8123

¹⁹ The text to Dresden 23C-3 provides good evidence that the main sign of the “child of mother” collocation is **YAL**. In this example no **ya-** is written; based on the other texts in this sequence (which have **ya-'AT-na** > *yat[an]*), a third person prevocalic possessive pronoun should be present. Further support that this sign is indeed **YAL** comes from the spelling **YAL-ji-ya** for *yaljiy* “it was said” on K8076 (see entry for *al-*) and a spelling **'AJ-YAL-ni** at Yaxchilan (see entry *yala'in*).

			» 'a-ya > <i>a[la]y</i>	K9130 ²⁰
			» 'a[la]-LAY-ya > <i>alay</i>	K1211
			» 'a-la-LAY-ya > <i>alay</i>	K3067
			» 'AJ/'a-LAY-ya > <i>alay</i>	K4961 ²¹
			» 'a LAY-ya > <i>alay</i>	K5838
			» 'a-LAY-[la]ya > <i>alay</i> see: <i>lay</i>	COL LC Celt Fragment
<i>amal</i>	n.	toad	» 'a-ma-la > <i>amal</i> "toad"	K0531, K2041
			» 'a-ma > <i>ama[l]</i> see: <i>aj</i> much	K1181
<i>amu' a' (amu'a')</i>	cn.	Amu' A' (toponym)	» 'AJ-'a-mu-'a > <i>aj amu['] a[']</i> "person from Amu' A'"	COL Panel: A7b
			see: <i>a'</i> , <i>aj</i>	
<i>an-</i>	iv.	to run	» 'a-ni ta ... > <i>an ta</i> ... "runs to ..." see: <i>ta</i>	Yaleltzemen Cave Text
			» 'AJ/'a-na ti ... > <i>an ti</i> "runs to ..." see: <i>ti</i>	CPN Structure 11 Panels
<i>anab</i>	n.	title (unknown meaning)	» 'a-na-bi > <i>anab</i> » ya-na-bi-li > <i>yan(a)bil</i> "the <i>anab</i> " » ya-na-bi-li > <i>yan(a)bil</i> "the <i>anab</i> " » ya-'a-na-bi-li > <i>yan(a)bil</i> "the <i>anab</i> " see: <i>-il</i> , <i>y-</i>	PNG Panel 3 YAX Lintel 46: H3a CPN Altar Fragment COL Pomoy Pan.: C4, F5 ²²
			» ya-na-ba-tzi-li > <i>yanabtzil</i> "the <i>anabtzil</i> " see: <i>-tzil</i> , <i>y-</i>	YAX Stela 31
			» ch'o-ko 'a-na-bi > <i>ch'ok anab</i> "young <i>anab</i> " see: <i>ch'ok</i>	K8889
<i>anab ch'ahom</i>	cn.	composite title	» 'a[ch'a]-na-[bi]ho-ma > <i>anab ch'ahom</i>	BPK Panel 5: G1

²⁰ This is, at present a unique spelling of the “Initial Sign” in dedicatory texts on Maya ceramics. The spelling ‘a-ya seems to be an abbreviation of ‘a-la-ya, which is the syllabic substitution of the common ‘a-MAIN.SIGN-ya. Such an abbreviation is as rare as **chu-ja** and **chu ja** are to spell *chu[h]kaj* (see entry *chuk-*).

²¹ The Initial Sign in the dedicatory text on K4961 opens with T12 'AJ, which in the Late Classic acrophonically was reduced to 'a and employed as such in this text.

²² This particular spelling seems to indicate a preconsonantal glottal stop (*ya'nabil), which in all other *anab* spellings is underrepresented or abbreviated. However, this spelling simply may indicate that ‘a-na-bi had become a fixed or patterned spelling that opened with a vowel to which ya- was prefixed in a possessive context (compare *yo'-OTOT* and *ya-'AJAW* spellings, spellings that do not lead to preconsonantal stops) and -li was postfixed; thus no preconsonantal stop was intended.

			» 'a-na-bi ch'a-ho-ma > <i>anab ch'ahom</i> see: <i>anab, ch'ahom</i>	LAC Panel 1: D2-C3
<i>anay te'</i>	cn.	Anay Te' (toponym)	» 'a-na-yi-TE''AJAW-wa > <i>anay te' ajaw</i> "Anay Te' king" TNA Mon. p6 see: <i>ajaw</i>	
<i>anul</i>	n.	"incarnate, embodied"	» 'u-[BAH]hi-li 'a-nu > <i>ubahil anu[l]</i> "the image/self incarnate"	NAR Stela 24: E3-D4
			» 'u-[BAH]hi-li 'a-'AN > <i>ubahil an[ul]</i>	XLM Col.5: A1
			» 'u-[BAH]hi-li 'AN > <i>ubahil an[ul]</i>	XLM Crn.1 III: B
			» 'u-ba-hi-li 'a-nu > <i>ubahil anu[l]</i>	K0954
			» 'u-BAH['AN]-na? > <i>ubah[il] an</i> (or <i>an[ul?]</i>) see: <i>bah, -il, u-</i>	K1304
<i>at</i>	n.	penis	» 'AT-ta > <i>at</i> "penis" » 'AT-ti > <i>at</i> "penis" see: <i>ach</i>	
<i>at-</i> (1)	tv.	to accompany	» ya-TE'- » ya-ti-	
<i>at-</i> (2) (or: <i>ati-</i>)	tv.	to bathe	» ya-ti-ji > <i>yatiij</i> "they bathe"	TNA Mon.134: Ap10
<i>-at</i>	pr.	you	see: <i>y-</i> » 'u-MAM-ta > <i>umam[al]</i> "his grandfather you (are)" see: <i>mam, u-</i>	CPN Str.26-sub Bench
<i>atan</i>	n.	companion, wife	» 'AJ/'a-'AT-na > <i>at[an]</i> "companion, wife" » ya-'AT-na > <i>yatan</i> "the companion" » ya-'AT-na > <i>yatan</i> "the companion (wife)" » ya-'AT-na[li] > <i>yatanil</i> "the companion (wife)" see: <i>at-, -Vn, -il</i>	TIK Group 6D-V Shell K2794
<i>atej</i>	n.	companion	» ya-TE'-je > <i>yatej</i> "the companion" see: <i>at-, y-</i>	Dresden 19B-3
<i>atejaj</i> (?)	cn.	companion-person	» ya-TE'-AJ > <i>yate[j]aj</i> "the companion-person" see: <i>-aj, at-, y-</i>	Dresden 19B-1
				TZB Mon.5: B2 ²³
				TZB Mon.14: Bp3 ²⁴

²³ The root of this word may be based on the verb *at-* "to accompany." At Dzibanche specifically employed to refer to the depicted captives.

²⁴ A solution, albeit it tentative, is to interpret the final 'AJ as representing the Early Classic *-aj* "person" marker.

<i>atot</i>	n.	house (in the sense of home) » ya-'ATOT-ti > <i>yatot[il]</i> “the house” » ya-'ATOT-ti > <i>yatot[il]</i> “the house” » ya-'ATOT-ti > <i>yatot[il]</i> “the house” see: <i>-il</i> , <i>y-</i> also see: <i>otoch</i> , <i>otot</i> » YAX-JAL-la NAH 'u-K'ABA' ya-'ATOT-ti > <i>yax jal nah uk'aba' yatot[il]</i> “Yax Jal Nah is the name of the house”	OXK Lintel 2: B3 OXK Palacio Ch'ich' Lnt. RAZ Tomb 6 Mural Text
<i>aw-</i> (1)	pr.	you (second person prevocalic pronoun) » 'a-wi > <i>aw-</i> “you” » 'a-wi-[chi]NAL > <i>awichnal</i> “you are with” » 'a-[chi]NAL-la > <i>a[w]ichnal</i> “you are with” see: <i>ichnal</i>	K8008 K4996
<i>aw-</i> (2)	pr.	your (second person prevocalic possessive pronoun) » 'a-wi- > <i>aw-</i> “your” see: <i>a-</i>	
• • • B • •			
<i>bah</i> (1)	n.	image, self » BAH-hi-ja > <i>bah[a]j</i> “image, self” see: <i>-aj</i> » BAH-si > <i>bah[i]s</i> “image, self” see: <i>-is</i> » -[BAH]hi > <i>bah</i> “image, self” » -ba-hi > <i>bah</i> » 'a-ba > <i>aba[hil]</i> “your image/self” » 'a-ba > <i>aba[hil]</i> “your image/self” » 'u-[BAH]hi-li > <i>ubahil</i> “the image/self” » 'u-BAH-li > <i>ubah[i]l</i> “the image/self” » 'u-[BAH]hi > <i>ubah[il]</i> “the image/self”	TAM HS 3 Step III: E1 K1440 PAL Scribe: B1b K5110 YAX Stela 11 Back: G1 YAX Lintel 17: D1 NAR Stela 2: A1

Figure 1: Some Examples of Classic Maya Spellings (photographs courtesy Justin Kerr, not to be reproduced without written permission)



a) K0505: **ba-TUN-nu** for *batun*



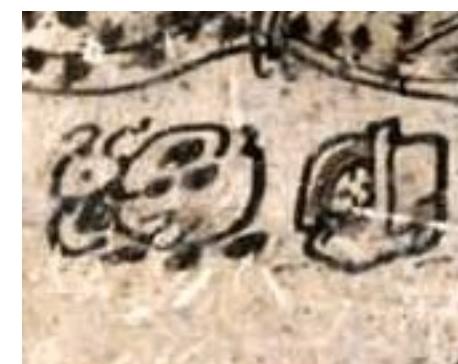
b) K0530: **'u tzi-ma-li ja-yi** for *utzima['i]l jay*



c) K1505: **k'u-hu** for *k'uh*



d) K1552: **²ba-ka** for *ba[h] kab*



e) K1645: **ch'a-ho-ma TAK** for *ch'ahomtak*

<i>bah</i> (2)	n.	head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 'u-BAH-hi > <i>ubah[il]</i> “the image/self” » 'u-BAH-hi > <i>ubah[il]</i> “the image/self” » 'u-ba-li > <i>uba[hi]l</i> “the image/self” » 'u-ba-hi > <i>ubah[il]</i> “the image/self” see: <i>a-</i>, <i>-il</i>, <i>u-</i> » tu-[BAH]hi > <i>tubah[il]</i> “on his head” see: <i>-il</i>, <i>tu</i> » tu-'u-BAH > <i>tu'bah[il]</i> “onto himself” » tu-BAH > <i>tubah[il]</i> “onto himself” see: <i>-il</i>, <i>tu</i>- » tu-[ba]hi > <i>tubah[il]</i> 	NAR Stela 21: A3 ²⁵ CHN HPG Pillar 4: C1 ²⁶ EKB MT 1: A1 ²⁷ K4542, UXM Alt.10: A1, C
<i>bah</i> (3)	adj.	head, top, first	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » BAH > <i>bah</i> “head, top, first” » [BAH]hi > <i>bah</i> » ba > <i>ba[h]</i> » BAH'AJAW-wa > <i>bah ajaw</i> “first king” » ba'-AJAW-wa > <i>ba[h] ajaw</i> “first king” see: <i>ajaw</i> » ba-che-bu > <i>ba[h] cheb</i> “first of the brush” see: <i>cheb</i> » ba-ch'o-ko > <i>ba[h] ch'ok</i> “first of the <i>ch'ok</i>” see: <i>ch'ok</i> » BAH-ka-ba > <i>bah kab</i> “first of the world” » BAH-ka-ba > <i>bah kab</i> “first of the world” » ba-ka-BAH/ba > <i>ba[h] kab</i> “first of the world” » ba-ka-KAB > <i>ba[h] kab</i> “first of the world” » ba-ka-ba > <i>ba[h] kab</i> “first of the world” 	PAL TC Tablet: P8 ²⁸ PAL Tabl. Slaves: F2 PAL Group XVI Panel ²⁹ K5453 CHN YUL Lintel 1:H7 K8885, PNG Stela 12: X2 PAL TFC Tablet: G3
				NAR Stela 24: E18 BPK Stela 1: O1 MQL Stela 7: E2b K2774, K7146 YAX Lintel 25: F4b

Figure 7e

²⁵ In this example T136 formerly **ji** is employed for **hi**, as such /j/ had fully merged with /h/.

²⁶ Also in this example T136 formerly **ji** is employed for **hi**, as such /j/ had fully merged with /h/.

²⁷ In this interpretation I deviate from Alfonso Lacadena's original interpretation (*ba'* “some kind of object/ballgame protector”), as the text is close to the depiction of a human being and as such can easily be a direct identification of the person depicted (*ba[h]* “image, self”), common in Maya art of all periods.

²⁸ Most literally the entries *tinbahil* and *tubahil* can be interpreted as “on my head” and “on his head,” respectively.

²⁹ Various times the sequence **tu-[ba]hi** is employed in the text on this panel (a.k.a. the K'an Tok Panel) instead of the regular **tu-[BAH]hi**.

Figure 1d

» ²ba-ka > <i>ba[h] kab</i> “first of the world”	K1552
» BAH/ba-ka-bi > <i>bah kab</i> “first of the world”	Dresden 74A
» 'IX[ba-ka-ba] > <i>ix bakab</i> “lady first of the world”	COL Pomoy Panel: D6
see: <i>kab</i>	
» ba-KELEM > <i>ba[h] kelem</i> “first strong one”	Joloniel Cave
see: <i>kelem</i>	
» ba-pa-ka-la > <i>ba[h] pakal</i> “first of the shield”	BPK Str.1 Rm.2 Capt.23
» ba-PAKAL-la > <i>ba[h] pakal</i> “first of the shield”	CHN Akab Dzib L.: F1b
» ba-PAKAL-la > <i>ba[h] pakal</i> “first of the shield”	DPL Stela 16: C4
see: <i>pakal</i>	
» ba-po-ma > <i>ba[h] pom</i> “first of the incense”	BPK Str.1 Rm.1 Capt.34
» ba-po-ma > <i>ba[h] pom</i> “first of the incense”	K5388 (Kislak Collection)
see: <i>pom</i>	
» [BAH]hi-sa-ja-la > <i>bah sajal</i> “first sajal”	YAX HS 2 Step X: C1
» ba-sa-ja-la > <i>ba[h] sajal</i> “first sajal”	COL YAX Area Lnt.
see: <i>sajal</i>	
» BAH-TE' > <i>bah te'</i> “first of the staff (warrior)”	YAX HS 2 St. VIII: G3
» ba-TE'-e > <i>ba[h] te'</i> “first of the staff (warrior)”	YAX Lintel 10: E7a2
see: <i>te'</i>	
» ba-te-mu > <i>ba[h] tem</i> “first of the throne”	PNG Stela 5: E2
see: <i>tem</i>	
» ba-to-k'a > <i>ba[h] tok'</i> “first of the flint”	BPK Str.1 Rm.2 Capt.39
» ba-to-k'a > <i>ba[h] tok'</i> “first of the flint”	TNA Mon. 154: A1
see: <i>tok'</i>	
» ba-to-xo > <i>ba[h] tox</i> “first of the casting”	NMP Stela 15
see: <i>tox</i>	
» BAH-TUN-ni > <i>bah tun</i> “first of the stone”	XLM Col.5: A4, K7042
» ba-TUN-ni > <i>ba[h] tun</i>	NKB CDX Vessel RPN186
» ba TUN-ni > <i>ba[h] tun</i>	COL Mermoz Vase (K9144)
see: <i>tun</i>	
» ba-tz'a-ma > <i>ba[h] tz'am</i> “first of the throne”	COL SMB Ceramic Throne
» 'u-ba-tz'a-ma > <i>ba[h] tz'am</i> “the first of the throne”	EKB Str.1 Mural A: G1

		see: <i>tz'am, u-</i>	
		» ba-'u-[xu?]lu > <i>ba[h] uxul</i> "first of the sculpture"	PNG Panel 3, Sec. Text
		see: <i>aj uxul, uxul</i>	
		» ba-wa-WAY[bi] > <i>ba[h] way[i]b</i> "first of the <i>wayib</i> "	K4692
		» ba-wa-WAY[bi] > <i>ba[h] way[i]b</i>	COL KAM Lintel: B2, K1
		see: <i>wayib</i>	
		» ba-YAL > <i>ba[h] yal</i> "first of the children"	TNA Mon.69: F ³⁰
		see: <i>al</i>	
		» BAH > <i>bah</i> "gopher"	
		» ba > <i>ba[h]</i>	
<i>bah</i> (4)	n.	pocket gopher	
<i>-bah</i>	suf.	suffix on a small selection of nouns, with the meaning "-thing"	
		» wi-ni-BAH > <i>winbah</i> "portrait-thing"	
		» 'u-CELT-[BAH]hi-li > <i>u-?-bahil</i>	
		see: <i>-il, u-</i>	
<i>bah kab</i>	cn.	Bah Kab (title, possibly "head/top/first of the world")	
		» BAH-ka-ba > <i>bah kab</i> "first of the world"	NAR Stela 24: E18
		» BAH-ka-ba > <i>bah kab</i>	K3844 ³¹
		» ba-ka-BAH/ba > <i>ba[h] kab</i>	
		» ba-ka-ba > <i>ba[h] kab</i>	
		» 2ba-ka > <i>ba[h] kab</i>	K1552
		» ba-ka > <i>ba[h] ka[b]</i>	K1392
		» BAH/ba-ka-bi > <i>bah kab</i>	
		» ba-ka-KAB > <i>ba[h] kab</i>	K2774, K7146
		» ba-KAB > <i>ba[h] kab</i>	ETZ Stela 5: A3
		see: <i>bah, kab</i>	
		» 'IX-ba-ka-ba > <i>ix ba[h] kab</i> "lady <i>bah kab</i> "	YAX Lintel 43: D4
		see: <i>bakab, ix</i>	
		also see: <i>ix bah kab</i>	

Figure 1d

³⁰ There are several other candidates for *bah* "head, first" title, but of which the specific title itself remains undeciphered. At Palenque one can find **ba**-HEADBAND.HEAD (Temple XVIII, Fallen Stuccos), at Chichen Itza there is the title **ba-hi**-CAPPED.HEAD (Temple of the Initial Series, Lintel: F9-E10, employing a former *ji* sign).

³¹ A most interesting spelling as it employs T501 **ba** inside a cartouche, much like a day sign cartouche.

<i>bah te'</i>	cn.	warrior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 'OCH-K'IN-ni ba-ka > <i>ochk'in ba[h] ka[b]</i> "west bah kab" K4463 see: <i>ochk'in</i> » ch'o-ko-ba-ka-ba > <i>ch'ok ba[h] kab</i> "young bah kab" YAX Stela 7: pD5, K7149 » ch'o-ko-ba-ka-ba > <i>ch'ok ba[h] kab</i> TNA 9.13.17.9.0 Base see: <i>ch'ok</i> » K'UH-ba-ka-ba > <i>k'uh[ul] ba[h] kab</i> "god-like ba[h] kab" CKL Stela Fragment see: <i>k'uhul</i> » BAH-TE' > <i>bah te'</i> "warrior (lit. first of the staff)" YAX HS 2 St. VIII: G3 ³² » BAH-TE' > <i>bah te'</i> K2803 » ba-TE'-e > <i>ba[h] te'</i> YAX Lintel 10: E7a2 see: <i>bah, te'</i> » 'u-ba-TE' > <i>uba[h] te'</i> "the bah te'" CNH Panel 1: A6 see: <i>u-</i> 	
<i>baj-</i>	pv.	to hammer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ba-la-ja > <i>ba[j]laj</i> "hammers" » ba-la-ja > <i>ba[j]laj</i> "hammers" see: <i>-l-aj</i> 	NAR Stela 24: D11 DPL HS 4 Step I: N1
<i>bajlaj chan k'awil</i>	cn.	Bajlaj Chan K'awil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ba-la-ja CHAN-na-K'AWIL > <i>ba[j]laj chan k'awil</i> » BAJ-CHAN-na K'AWIL-la > <i>baj[laj] chan k'awil</i> » BAJ-CHAN-na-K'AWIL-la > <i>baj[laj] chan k'awil</i> » BAJ-CHAN-K'AWIL-la > <i>baj[laj] chan k'awil</i> see: <i>baj-, chan, k'awil</i> 	DPL HS 4 Step I: N1-M2 ³³ DPL HS 4 Step III: B2-C1 TNA Small Jade Bead DPL Stela 17: D3
<i>bak (1)</i>	n.	captive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ba-ki > <i>bak</i> "captive" » ba-ki > <i>bak</i> "captive" » 'u-ba-ki > <i>ubak[il]</i> "the captive" » 'u-BAK-ki > <i>ubak[il]</i> "the captive" see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-BAK-ka > <i>ubak</i> "the captive" 	BPK Str.1 Rm.2 Capt.41 YAX HS 3 Step 3 (Apron) YAX Lintel 8: E1 COL SMB Vase (K2206) CRC Alt.23: C3

³² This title may have survived into colonial Yucatec Maya as *batel* "guerrero." Possibly Yucatec *batel* descended from Classic Maya **bahte'il*, which through a process of progressive vowel harmonization (followed by syncopation) simply became *batel*. If correct, this means that the suggestion by Michael Closs in 1984 ("The Maya Glyph Batel, "Warrior", in: *Mexicon* Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 50-52), that these titles referred to warriors (based on the same colonial Yucatec Maya entry), can be substantiated.

³³ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "K'awil Who Hammers (in?) the Sky."

see: *u*-

- » 'AJ-**ba-ki** > *aj bak* "person of one/a captive"
- » 'AJ-**ba-ka** > *aj bak* "person of one/a captive"
- » ya-**ba-ki** > *ya[j] bak* "the *aj bak* (of)"

COL BMFA (K0558)
NTN Drawing 24: A7, B2
COL PNG Area Panel

see: *y*-

- » 'AJ-**2-BAK-ki** > *aj cha' bak* "person of two captives"
- » 'AJ-**2-BAK-?** > *aj cha' bak* "person of two captives"

AGT Stela 1: A14a
SBL Stela 5: B1

- see: *aj, cha'*
- » 'AJ-**3-BAK-ki** > *aj ux bak* "person of three captives"
- » 'AJ-**3-BAK** > *aj ux bak* "person of three captives"
- » 'AJ-**3-ba-ki** > *aj ux bak* "person of three captives"

AGT St.7: C1; TAM HS 2
PNG Shell Plaque
PNG Shell Plaque

- see: *aj, ux*
- » 'a-**4-ba-ki** > *aj chan bak* "person of four captives"
- » 'AJ-**4-na-ba-ki** > *aj kan bak* "person of four captives"

COL Site R Lintel
EKB Str.1 Mural A: U3b

- see: *aj, chan, kan*
- » 'AJ-**5-BAK** > *aj ho' bak* "person of five captives"
- » 'a-**5-BAK** > *aj ho' bak* "person of five captives"
- » 'AJ-**5-ba-ki** > *aj ho' bak* "person of five captives"

DPL Murciélagos Throne
BPK Stela 2: F3
BPK Str.1 Rm.2 Capt.32

- see: *aj, ho'*
- » 'AJ-**6-BAK** > *aj wak bak* "person of six captives"

CAY Stela 2 Sec. Text

- see: *aj, wak*
- » 'AJ-**7-BAK** > *aj huk bak* "person of seven captives"
- » 'AJ-**7-BAK-ki** > *aj huk bak* "person of seven captives"
- » 'a-**7-BAK** > *a[j] huk bak* "person of seven captives"

YAX Lintel 9: C4
COL Stendahl Pan.: G7
YAX Lintel 58: A1

- see: *aj, huk*
- » 'a-**9-BAK** > *a[j] balun bak* "person of nine captives"

TNA Mon.175: E1

- see: *aj, balun*
- » 'AJ-**10-BAK** > *aj lajun bak* "person of ten captives"

PNG Stela 12: F2

- see: *aj, lajun*
- » 'AJ-**14-BAK-ki** > *a[j] chan lajun bak* "person of 14 captives"

COL Canberra St.: A12

- see: *aj, chan lajun*
- » 'a-**15-BAK** > *a[j] ho' lajun bak* "person of 15 captives"

YAX HS 5: 85

			see: <i>aj, ho' lajun</i>	
			» 'AJ-WINAK-BAK > <i>aj winak bak</i> "person of 20 captives" YAX Lintel 1: A6	
			» 'AJ-WINAK-ki BAK-ki > <i>aj winak bak</i>	IXL Altar 1: B4-A5
			» 'a-WINAK-BAK > <i>aj winak bak</i>	YAX Lintel 21: D8
			see: <i>aj, winak</i>	
<i>bak</i> (2)	n.	bone	» BAK > <i>bak</i> "bone"	
			» ba-ka > <i>bak</i> "bone"	
			» 'u-BAK > <i>ubak[il]</i> "the bone"	COL Carved Femur: E
			» 'u-ba-ki > <i>ubak[il]</i> "the bone"	TIK MT 51B: C
			see: <i>-il, u-</i>	
			» 'u-BAK-le > <i>ubak[e]l</i> "the bone"	EKB MT 7 Text 2: A1
			see: <i>-el, u-</i>	
			» 'u-ba k-e-le BALAM-ma > <i>ubakel balam</i>	
			"the jaguar bone (of)" YAX Tomb II, Bone Pin	
			see: <i>bak, balam, -el, u-</i>	
			» ti-BAK-ke-la > <i>ti bakel</i> "on (the) bone"	CML Pendant 16A
			see: <i>-el, ti</i>	
			» 'IX-BAK 'e-le > <i>ix bakel</i> "lady Bakel"	XLM Jmb.8: pA2-pA3
			see: <i>-el, ix</i>	
<i>bak</i> (3)	n.	cascade of water	» BAK > <i>bak</i> "cascade of water"	
			see: <i>bakal</i>	
<i>bak</i> (4)	n.	heron	» BAK > <i>bak</i> "heron"	
			also see: <i>ichiw</i>	
<i>bak-</i>	tv.	to capture	» BAK-na-ja > <i>baknaj</i> "captured"	TIK T.I Lintel 3: A6
			see: <i>-aj, -n-</i>	
			» BAK-wa-ja > <i>bakwaj</i> "captured"	TIK T.IV Lintel 3: B5
			see: <i>-aj, -w-</i>	
<i>bakal</i>	n.	Bakal (polity name/toponym)	» BAK-la > <i>bakal</i>	
			» BAK > <i>bak[al]</i>	
			see: <i>-al, bak</i>	
			» 'u-ti-ya BAK-la > <i>utiy bakal</i> "happened at Bakal"	MRL Stela 4 Back: E7
			see: <i>ut-</i>	

<i>bakel waywal</i>	cn.	Bakel Waywal (dynastic title)	» K'UH-[BAK-la]’AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] bakal ajaw</i> "god-like Bakal king"	PAL TI-WT: T10, T12
			» K'UH-[BAK]’AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] bak[al] ajaw</i> "god-like Bakal king"	TRT Wooden Box
			» [K'UH][BAK-la]-’AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] bakal ajaw</i> "god-like Bakal king"	K4332
			» K'UH-[BAK-la]-’AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] bakal ajaw</i> "god-like Bakal king"	CML Urn 26 pendant 15
			» K'UH-[BAK]’AJAW-wa? > <i>k'uh[ul] bak[al] ajaw</i> "god-like Bakal king" see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i>	CML Brick 3: B4b ³⁴
			» 'IX-[BAK-la]’AJAW > <i>ix bak[al] ajaw</i> "lady Bakal king"	TRT Mon.6: G1
			see: <i>ajaw, ix</i>	
<i>bak mutil</i>	cn.	boat-billed heron	» BAK-le-wa-WAY-la > <i>bak[e]l way[wa]l</i> » BAK-WAY-wa[la] > <i>bak[el] waywal</i> » BAK-le-WAY-la > <i>bak[e]l way[wa]l</i> » BAK-le-WAY-wa-la > <i>bak[e]l waywal</i> » BAK-la-WAY-wa[la] > <i>bak[e]l waywal</i> see: <i>bak, -el, wayaw</i>	PAL TS Tablet Q9 PAL TFC Tablet: O3 PAL Tabl.96: G3 PAL Tabl.96: I2 PAL XIV: D10
			» BAK-mu-ti-la > <i>bak mutil</i> "boat-billed heron (lit. heron-bird)"	COL EC Bird Vessel ³⁵
			see: <i>bak, mut</i>	
<i>bakul</i>	n.	young man	» ba-ku-la > <i>bakul</i> "young man"	K1442
			» ba-ku > <i>baku[l]</i> "young man"	YAX Lintel 18: B5
<i>balam</i>	n.	jaguar	» BALAM > <i>balam</i> "jaguar"	COL Randel Stela : E1a
			» BALAM-ma > <i>balam</i>	YAX Lintel 30: G2b

³⁴ The Bakal “emblem glyph” or paramount title was employed by kings of the royal houses of Palenque, Tortuguero, and Comacalco. This employment may be based on a geographically dispersed royal house, first present at Palenque, then to incorporate Tortuguero, and in the final phase having moved to Comacalco.

³⁵ This Early Classic ceramic vessel is shaped as a bird, the species of which has been identified as cormorant (exhibited at “Lords of Creation”). However, I identify the bird represented by this vessel as a Boat-billed Heron. This species of bird (not always classified as a heron) is known to be a formidable night hunter (even more so than the Night Heron, a well-known night hunter).

Figure 4a

			» ba-la-ma > <i>balam</i> » ba-la-ma > <i>balam</i> » ba-la-ma > <i>balam</i> » ba-la-ma > <i>balam</i> see: <i>hix, hix balam</i>	COL Randel Stela : J10 BPK Str.1 Rm.1 Capt.20 CAY Stela 1: Dp9 NTN Drawing 65: Q3
<i>balam ajaw</i>	cn.	Balam Ajaw (anthroponym)	» BALAM-ma-'AJAW-wa > <i>balam ajaw</i> » BALAM-'AJAW-wa > <i>balam ajaw</i> » [BALAM]'AJAW > <i>balam ajaw</i> see: <i>ajaw, balam</i>	TRT Sarc. Lid Text TRT Sarc. Lid Text TRT Wooden Box ³⁶
<i>balam chil kayul k'uk' max</i>	cn.	Balam Chil Kayul K'uk' Max (anthroponym)	» BALAM-chi-li ka-yu K'UK' ma-xi » ba-la-ma chi-li ka-yu > <i>balam chil kayul [k'uk' max]</i> see: <i>balam, chil kayul, k'uk', max</i>	> <i>balam chil kayul k'uk' max</i> COL Randel Stela COL Randel Stela ³⁷
<i>balam nen</i>	cn.	Balam Nen (anthroponym)	» BALAM-NEN > <i>balam nen</i> » BALAM[NEN] > <i>balam nen</i> » BALAM-ne-na > <i>balam nen</i> » ba-la-ma-ne-na > <i>balam nen</i> see: <i>balam, nen</i>	CPN Altar Q East Side CPN Str. 10L-25 Façade ³⁸ CPN Stela E Side CPN Str. 11 Bench
<i>balun</i>	num.	nine	» 9 > <i>balun</i> "nine" see: <i>bolon</i>	[common] ³⁹
<i>balun k'awil</i>	cn.	Balun K'awil (Copan local god)	» 9-K'AWIL > <i>balun k'awil</i>	CPN Stela 7 Back: A9b

³⁶ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Jaguar Lord."

³⁷ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Jaguar Barracuda Quetzal Monkey." If the animal name *chil kayul* is correctly analyzed this particular individual has the longest string of animal names. Interestingly, when named again on this monument the name is abbreviated to simply Balam Chil Kayul.

³⁸ The striding larger-than-life size jaguar with round (probably jade?) disk inlays may be an emblematic hieroglyphic composite. Recently suggested by David Stuart at the 2008 Maya Meetings in Austin, I support this interpretation: **BALAM** (the striding jaguar figure) + **NEN** (the disk inlays). Better known are the larger-than-life size emblematic hieroglyphic composites of the anthroponym K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' at the Margarita and Rosalila building inside Structure 10L-16 at Copan.

³⁹ In Classic Maya, the number nine was probably pronounced *balun*. I base my assessment on the use of the cephalomorphic variant of number 9 which is employed in the title '**AJ-tz'i-9**'. Based on regular '**u-tz'i-ba**' spellings, an acrophonically reduced value **BAL** or **ba** is most logical, and which is only possible if "nine" was pronounced *balun* (Boot, in prep.).

<i>balunte' kalne'al</i>	cn.	Balunte' Kalne'al (theonym)	» 9-K'AWIL-la > <i>balun k'awil</i> see: <i>balun, k'awil</i>	CPN Stela 13: E1
<i>balun lajun</i>	num.	nineteen	» 9-TE'-KAL-ne'-la > <i>balunte' kalne['a]l</i> » 9-KAL-ne-la > <i>balun[te'] kalne['a]l</i> » 9-ka-la-ne-la > <i>balun[te'] kalne['a]l</i> see: <i>balun, -te'</i>	CML Urn 26 Pendant 10 YAX Lintel 42: F1 YAX Str.23 Room 2 Tomb
<i>balunte' witz</i>	cn.	Balunte' Witz (toponym)	» 19 > <i>balun lajun</i> "nineteen" » 9-LAJUN-na > <i>balun lajun</i> » 9-TE'-wi-WITZ > <i>balunte' witz</i> see: <i>balun, -te', witz</i>	[common] CPN Structure 11 Panels CPN Stela I: C3a
<i>balun tz'apal k'uh</i>	cn.	Balun Tz'apal K'uh (theonym)	» 9-tz'a-pa-la-K'UH > <i>balun tz'apal k'uh</i> see: <i>-al, balun, k'uh, tz'ap-</i>	COL DAM Vase (K2914)
<i>balun yok te' k'uh</i>	cn.	Balun Yok Te' K'uh (theonym)	» 9-yo-ko TE'-e K'UH > <i>balun yok te' k'uh</i> » 9-[yo-'OK-TE']K'UH > <i>balun yok te' k'uh</i> » 9-'OK[TE'] K'UH > <i>balun [y]ok te' k'uh</i> » 9-[OK-TE']K'UH > <i>balun [y]ok te' k'uh</i> » 9-'OK-TE' > <i>balun [y]ok te' [k'uh]</i> » 9-'OK-TE' > <i>balun [y]ok te' [k'uh]</i> see: <i>balun, k'uh, ok, te', y-</i>	EKB MT 8 K9020 K1398 Dresden 68A-3 Dresden 60A-2, 60B-2 TRT Mon. 6, Side Panel: G5
<i>ban</i>	part.	as such, in this way	» ba-ni > <i>ban</i> "as such"	TIK Mundo Perdido Vase
<i>batun</i>	Figure 1a	n.	drink made of a root or fruit of a plant of the same name	K0505 ⁴⁰
<i>batz'</i>		n.	howler monkey	NTN Drawing 70: A5
<i>batz'ul</i>	n.	howler monkey	» ba-TUN-nu > <i>batun</i> (glyph on a vessel) » ba-tz'a > <i>batz'</i> "howler monkey" see: <i>batz'ul</i> » ba-tz'u > <i>batz'u[l]</i> "howler monkey" » BAH/ba-BATZ'UL? > <i>batz'ul</i> "howler monkey"	COL Vase ⁴¹ K5070 ⁴²
	Figure 5e			

⁴⁰ Note for instance Ch'ol *bajtun* "la fruta tierna del árbol chapay" and Yucatec *batun* "su raíz se consumía en épocas de escasez de alimentos" (see Boot, in prep.)

⁴¹ On the loss of the *-ul* suffix, see note for the entry *ak* "turtle" in this vocabulary. Note Q'eqchi' *batz'uhl* "juguete."

⁴² There seems to be a subtle graphic difference in the portrait heads of the howler monkey and the spider monkey as the signs entered the writing system (Boot, in prep.).

			» 10-ba-tz'u > <i>lajun batz'u[l]</i> "10 Batz'ul" see: <i>batz'</i>	CKL Stela Fragment ⁴³
<i>bay</i> (1)	adj.	fat	» ba-ya > <i>bay</i> "fat"	
<i>bay</i> (2)	adv.	thus	» ba-ya > <i>bay</i> "thus"	K1250
<i>bay</i> (3)	adv.	where	» ba-ya > <i>bay</i> "where"	K1398
			» ba-ya ni-bu-ku > <i>bay nibuk</i> "where (are) my clothes?"	K1398
			see: <i>buk, ni-</i>	
<i>bih</i> (1)	n.	road	» bi-hi > <i>bih</i> "road"	
			» bi > <i>bi[h]</i>	
			» ta-bi-hi > <i>ta bih</i> "on (the) road"	Dresden 41C-1
			see: <i>ta</i>	
			» SAK-[bi]hi > <i>sak bih</i> "causeway"	COB Causeway Stones
			» 4-TE'-SAK[bi] > <i>chante' sak bih</i> "four causeways"	CPN HS Step 6, 29
			see: <i>chan, -te'</i>	
<i>bih</i> (2)	n.	line of writing	» bi > <i>bi[h]</i> "line of writing"	K1196
<i>bih tun</i>	cn.	pavement, whitewashed road (or wall)	» bi-TUN-ni > <i>bi[h] tun</i> "pavement"	
			» bi-TUN-ni > <i>bi[h] tun</i> "pavement"	CHN Caracol Frag.12
			» [bi]TUN-ni > <i>bi[h] tun</i> "pavement"	K0635
			» bi-TUN-ni > <i>bi[h] tun</i> "pavement"	NAR Altar 2: A3, D4
			» bi-TUN-ni > <i>bi[h] tun</i> "pavement"	NAR Altar 2: E4
			» bi-tu-nu > <i>bi[h] tun</i> "pavement"	COL Pr. Collection Plate ⁴⁴
			see: <i>bih, tun</i>	
			» PUL[yi] bi-TAL > <i>puluy bital</i> "burnt Bital"	
<i>bital</i>	n.	Bital (toponym)	» PUL[yi]-bi-TAL-la > <i>puluy bital</i> "burnt Bital"	NAR Stela 13: G16
			see: <i>pul-</i>	NAR Stela 22: F18
<i>bix-</i>	iv.	to go	» bi-xi > <i>bix</i> "go(es)"	COL LC Vessel
			» [bi]BIX-ya > <i>bix[i]y</i> "went"	DPL HS 4 Step III: K2

⁴³ This collocation may spell a nominal derived from a day name, thus 10 Batz'ul or "10 Monkey." Note other day name nominal phrase Chan Ajaw (see *ajaw*).

⁴⁴ In the case of K0635, Naranjo Altar 2, and the Holmul Plate the item *bih tun* may be directly associated with the ballgame and thus *bih tun* may refer to the paved or whitewashed alley or walls of a ballcourt. In colonial Itzaj the cognate item *betun* (**bek tun*) referred to the stuccoed, whitewashed surface of the pages of native screenfold books. Alternatively, David Stuart (on his weblog, December 7, 2007) suggested that the *jatz'-bih tun* event may be an inaugural event for the opening of roads or causeways.

			see: <i>-iy</i>	
			» [bi]BIX-na > <i>bix[a]n</i> “goes”	COL Site Q Panel 2
			see: <i>-Vn</i>	
			» xa-[bi]BIX-na? > <i>xa['] bix[a]n</i> “again goes”	K5113
			see: <i>xa'</i> , <i>-Vn</i>	
			» [bi]BIX-ni-ya > <i>bix[a]niy</i> “went”	COL Site Q Panel 2
			see: <i>-iy</i>	
			» 5-[bi]xi-ya > <i>ho' bixiy</i> “five units”	COL Stendahl Pan.: D8
			» 5-[bi]BIX-ya > <i>ho' bix[i]y</i>	YAX Lintel 29: A5
			see: <i>ho'</i>	
			» 7-[bi]xi-ya > <i>huk bixiy</i> “seven units”	PAL Tabl.96: L1
			see: <i>huk</i>	
			» bo-bo > <i>bob</i> “coyote (?)”	IXZ Stela 4: A4b
			» ²bo > <i>bob</i>	EKB Str.1 Mural C
			» K'AN-bo-bo > <i>k'an bob</i> “yellow coyote”	K2573
			» bo-bo-TOK' > <i>bob tok'</i>	MQL Stela 5: B3
			» bo-bo to-ka' > <i>bob tok'</i>	MQL Stela 6: B5-A6 ⁴⁵
			see: <i>bob</i> , <i>tok'</i>	
			» 9 > <i>bolon</i> “nine” (Yucatecan)	[common - codices] ⁴⁶
			see: <i>balun</i>	
			» 9 > <i>bolon</i> “nineteen” (Yucatecan)	[common - codices]
			see: <i>balun</i>	
			» ²bu > <i>bub</i> “cylinder; column”	
			» bu-ba > <i>bub</i> “cylinder; column”	COL Small EC Column
			» K'AN-na-bu-ba > <i>k'an bub</i>	PAL TFC Tablet: R
			see: <i>k'an</i>	
			» ²bu-lu > <i>bubul</i> “cylindrical; large, round”	
<i>-bix</i>	n.	unit of five or seven		
<i>bob</i>	n.	coyote (?)		
<i>bob tok'</i>	cn.	Bob Tok' (anthroponym)		
<i>bolon</i>	num.	nine		
<i>bolon.lajun</i>	num.	nineteen		
<i>bub</i> (1)	n.	cylinder; column		
<i>bub</i> (2)	n.	conch		
<i>bubul</i>	adj.	cylindrical; large, round		

⁴⁵ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Coyote Flint.” However, it is possible that *bob* means “flower” in these contexts (as such the query); if so, this nominal Bob Tok’ may be paraphrased as “Flower Flint.”

⁴⁶ The numeral *bolon* may simply be restricted to the Maya screenfold books, which all may originate from the northern Maya lowlands where Yucatecan Maya was and is spoken. Other changes between Classic Maya and Yucatecan Maya include *cha'* vs. *ka'* (**ka**), *ux* vs. *ox* (**'o-xo**), *huk* vs. *wuk*, *buluch* vs. *buluk* ([...]-**lu-ku**).

<i>bubul ha' (bubulha')</i>	cn.	Bubul Ha' (toponym)	see: <i>bub</i> , -Vl » 'AJ- ² bu-lu-HA' > <i>aj bubul ha'</i> "person from Bubul Ha'" PNG Panel 2: K'2-L'2
<i>buk</i>	n.	clothes	see: <i>aj, ha', bubul</i> » ni-bu-ku > <i>nibuk</i> "my clothes" K1398
<i>buk tun</i>	cn.	Buk Tun (toponym)	see: <i>ni-</i> » bu-ku-[TUN-ni]’AJAW > <i>buk tun ajaw</i> "Buk Tun king" YAX Lintel 46: G4
<i>bukutz</i>	n.	food stuff (?)	see: <i>ajaw</i> » bu-ku-tzu > <i>bukutz</i> "food stuff (?)" Dresden 66B-2
			» bu-ku-tzi-KAB-ba > <i>bukutz kab</i> "food stuff of honey" Dresden 68A-3
			see: <i>kab</i>
			» bu-ku-tzi-[²]ka-wa > <i>bukutz kakaw</i> "food stuff of cacao" ACA Vessel (in MRdY)
			see: <i>kakaw</i>
<i>buk’al</i>	n.	Buk’al (toponym)	» bu[k’a]’AJAW-wa > <i>buk’al[l] ajaw</i> "Buk’al king" ALC Stela 1: B3 ⁴⁷
			» bu[k’a]’AJAW > <i>buk’al[l] ajaw</i> "Buk’al king" XUL Stela 21: pE4
<i>bul</i>	n.	bean	see: <i>ajaw, -al</i> » bu-la > <i>bul</i> "bean"
			» ka-bu-la > <i>ka’bul</i> "our beans" COL DAM Vase (K2914)
<i>buluch</i>	num.	eleven	see: <i>ka’-</i> » 11 > <i>buluch</i> "eleven"
<i>buluk</i>	num.	eleven (Yucatecan)	see: <i>buluch</i> » [...]-lu-ku > <i>[bu]luk</i> "eleven" Dresden 19A-3
<i>but’-</i>	tv.	to fill	see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » ’u-bu-t’u-wa > <i>ubut’uw</i> "he fills" PAL Pal. Tablet: N11
<i>butz’</i>	n.	smoke	see: <i>k’ak’</i> » BUTZ’?-tz’i- > butz’ "smoke"
			» K’AK’-k’a-BUTZ’?-tz’i > k’ak’ butz’ "fire (&) smoke" K5645
<i>butz’aj sak chikul</i>	cn.	Butz’aj Sak Chikul (anthroponym)	

⁴⁷ Alternatively, the spelling **bu-k’a** may lead to the item *buk’ a[’]*, in which the common ending *a’* "water" may be present. Note, for instance, the spellings **’i-tza-’a** and **’i-tza** which both lead to *itz a’*.

» **bu-tz'a[ja]-SAK-chi[ku]** > *butz'aj sak chiku[l]*
see: *butz'*, *sak chikul*

PAL T.XVII: B6⁴⁸

• • • CH • •

<i>cha'</i>	num.	two	» 2 > <i>cha'</i> “two” see: <i>ka'</i>	
<i>cha'</i>	adv.	again	» 2-bi-ji > <i>chabij</i> “two days later”	TRT Wooden Box
<i>chab</i> (1)	n.	earth	» 2 > <i>cha'</i> “again” » cha-bi > <i>chab</i> “earth” see: <i>kab</i>	PNG Stela 12: D13a COL MdEM Stela
<i>chab</i> (2)	n.	ant eater	» cha-bi > <i>chab</i> “ant eater”	COL Site Q Panel 2
<i>chach</i>	n.	basket	» cha-chi > <i>chach</i> “basket”	COL DAM Vase (K2914)
<i>chahuk</i>	n.	lightning	» cha-hu-ku > <i>chahuk</i> “lightning” see: <i>chahuk nah</i>	PNG Thr.1 Sup.2: D4
<i>chahuk nah</i>	cn.	Chahuk Nah (building name)	» cha-hu-ku-NAH > <i>chahuk nah</i> see: <i>chahuk, nah</i>	PNG Thr.1 Sup.2: D4
<i>chak</i> (1)	n.	Chak (rain deity)	» CHAK-ki > <i>chak</i> » CHAK-ki > <i>chak</i> » CHAK-ki-'i > <i>chak(i)</i> » cha-ki > <i>chak</i> » CHAK-cha > <i>chak cha[k]</i> “red Chak” see: <i>chak</i> » 'IK'-cha-ki > <i>ik' chak</i> “black Chak” see: <i>ik'</i>	Dresden 03A-3 Dresden 36B-2, 37B-1,2,3 Dresden 33C-2 NAR Stela 6: A5b Dresden 39B-2
			» K'AN-cha-ki > <i>k'an chak</i> “yellow Chak” » K'AN-cha > <i>k'an cha[k]</i> see: <i>k'an</i>	Dresden 43A-1 Dresden 43A-2 Dresden 38B-3
			» SAK-cha > <i>sak cha[k]</i> “white Chak” see: <i>sak</i>	Dresden 38-B-2

⁴⁸ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Smoking Lark.” Alternatively, and preferred by many epigraphers, the anthroponym Butz’aj Chik could be “Smoking White Coati,” but as I have suggested elsewhere *sak chikul* may be a composite noun (*sak* “white” and *chikul* “bird”) referring to a specific bird species, the lark. Also note Yucatec Maya *chiko*.

<i>chak</i> (2)	n.	lightning (?)	» YAX-cha-ki > <i>yax chak</i> "blue/green Chak" » YAX-cha > <i>yax cha[k]</i> see: <i>yax</i> » cha-ki > <i>chak</i> "lightning" » 'u-CHAK-ki-li > <i>uchakil</i> "the lightning" » 'u-CHAK-ki-li > <i>uchakil</i> "the lightning" » 'u-CHAK > <i>uchak[il]</i> "the lightning" » 'u-cha-ki-li > <i>uchakil</i> "the lightning" » 'u-cha-ki > <i>uchak[il]</i> "the lightning" see: <i>-il, u-</i>	Dresden 34A Dresden 44A-3
<i>chak</i> (3)	n.	red	» CHAK > <i>chak</i> "red"	K1304, K7750 Side 4
<i>chak</i> (4)	adj.	great	» CHAK > <i>chak</i> "great" » CHAK-ch'o-ko > <i>chak ch'ok</i> "great youth" see: <i>ch'ok</i>	EKB Str.1 Mural A: U1 K8660 CML Incised Brick 5 K8622
<i>chakat</i>	cn.	Chakat (3rd month)	» tu-8-TE' CHAK-'a-'AT > <i>tuwaxakte' chakat</i> "on the eighth of Chakat" EKB Capstone 6 see: <i>-te, tu, waxak</i> » CHUM[mu]-CHAK-'AT-ta > <i>chum chakat</i> "seating of Chakat" NAR Altar 2: D3 see: <i>chum</i> » 3-CHAK-'AT-ta > <i>ux chakat</i> "3 Chakat" see: <i>ux</i> » 6-CHAK-ta > <i>wak chak[a]t</i> "6 Chakat" see: <i>wak</i> also see: <i>ik'at</i>	COL PUL Conch Shell Dresden 47C NAR Altar 2: D3
<i>chak balam</i>	cn.	puma	» CHAK-BALAM-ma > <i>chak balam</i> "puma" see: <i>koj</i>	ALS Vase
<i>chak chel</i>	cn.	Chak Chel (female deity)	» CHAK-che-le > <i>chak chel</i> "Chak Chel" CHAK-che > <i>chak che[l]</i> "Chak Che(l)" see: <i>chak, chel</i>	Dresden 69 Dresden 39B-1
<i>chak ch'ok</i>	cn.	Chak Ch'ok (title)	» CHAK-ch'o-ko > <i>chak ch'ok</i> "great youth"	XLM Col.3: A3a

<i>chak ch'ok kelem</i>	cn.	Chak Ch'ok Kelem (title)	» CHAK-CH'OK?-ko > <i>chak ch'ok</i>	K8871 ⁴⁹
			» CHAK-CH'OK > <i>chak ch'ok</i>	K6631
			see: <i>chak, ch'ok</i>	
			» CHAK-ch'o-ko KELEM > <i>chak ch'ok kelem</i>	
			“great youth strong one”	K4387
			» CHAK-CH'OK-ko KELEM > <i>chak ch'ok kelem</i>	K8966
			» CHAK-ch'o-ko KELEM-ma > <i>chak ch'ok kelem</i>	K6055
			» CHAK-ch'o[ko] KELEM > <i>chak ch'ok kelem</i>	K6551
			» CHAK-ch'o-ko ke-le > <i>chak ch'ok kele[m]</i>	K6659
			see: <i>chak, ch'ok, kelem</i>	
			also see: <i>ch'ok kelem</i>	
<i>chak ch'ok winik</i>	cn.	Chak Ch'ok Winik (title)	» CHAK-ch'o[ko] wi-WINIK-ki > <i>chak ch'ok winik</i>	“great youth person” COL SMB Carved Vase
			see: <i>chak, ch'ok, winik</i>	
<i>chak ek'</i>	cn.	Venus (planet)	» CHAK-'EK' > <i>chak ek'</i> “Venus (lit. Great Star)”	Dresden 46B-1
			see: <i>chak, ek'</i>	
<i>chak ha' (chakha')</i>	cn.	Chak Ha' (toponym)	» 'AJ-CHAK-HA' > <i>aj chak ha'</i> “person from Chak Ha'” ALS Panel 1: A4, D4	
			see: <i>aj</i>	
			» CHAK-HA'-a 'AJAW-wa > <i>chak ha' ajaw</i>	“Chak Ha' king” BPK Str.1 Rm.1: Capt.1
			see: <i>ajaw, chak, ha'</i>	
			» 'IX-CHAK-HA'-a 'AJAW-wa > <i>ix chak ha' ajaw</i>	“lady Chak Ha' king” TAM HS 3 Step IV
			see: <i>ajaw, chak, ha', ix</i>	
<i>chak ha'al</i>	cn.	great rain	» CHAK-HA'-la > <i>chak ha'[a]l</i> “great rain”	Dresden 39B-3
			see: <i>chak ha'il, chak, ha'al</i>	
<i>chak ha'il</i>	cn.	great rain	» CHAK-HA'-li > <i>chak ha'[i]l</i> “great rain”	Dresden 66B-2
			see: <i>chak ha'al, chak, ha'il</i>	
<i>chakjal te'</i>	cn.	Chakjal Te' (anthroponym)	» CHAK-ja[la]-TE' > <i>chakjal te'</i>	YAX Stela 3: pC6b ⁵⁰

⁴⁹ The collocation is written **CHAK-?-ko** on this vessel. Based on the frequent *chak ch'ok* title on Chochola style ceramics there are two possibilities, either the unknown sign is **CH'OK** or the sign is **ch'o**. At present, I prefer the first option (Boot, in prep.).

<i>chaklib</i>	cn.	Chaklib (anthroponym?)	see: <i>chak, -jal, te'</i> » CHAK-li-bi > <i>chaklib</i> see: <i>eklib, jamlib</i>	TNA Mon.27: B2
<i>chak sijom</i>	cn.	Chak Sijom (12th month)	» 9-CHAK-SIJOM-ma > <i>balun chak sijom</i> "9 Chak Sijom" PAL Throne 1: Na see: <i>balun, chak, sijom</i> » 9-LAJUN-na CHAK-SIJOM-ma > <i>balun lajun chak sijom</i> "19 Chak Sijom" CPN Structure 11 Panels	
<i>chak te'</i>	cn.	Chak Te' (title)	see: <i>balun lajun, chak, sijom</i> » cha?-CHAK-ki-TE' > <i>chak te'</i> see: <i>chak, te'</i> also see: <i>kalom te'</i>	DPL Tetrapod Plate ⁵¹
<i>chak tzih</i>	cn.	great foodstuff (?)	» CHAK-tzi > <i>chak tzi[h]</i> see: <i>chak, tzih</i>	Dresden 30B-3
<i>chak ukab jolom</i>	cn.	Chak Ukab Jolom (anthroponym)	» CHAK-'u-KAB? JOL?-mi > <i>chak ukab jol[o]m</i> see: <i>chak, jolom, kab, u-</i>	PNG Stela 12 : U1-2
<i>chak upakal k'inich k'an joy chitam</i>	cn.	Chak Upakal K'inich K'an Joy Chitam (anthroponym)	» CHAK-'u-pa-ka-la K'INICH-[K'IN]chi-ni K'AN-na-JOY[CHITAM]ma > <i>chak upakal k'inich k'an joy chitam</i> see: <i>chak, chitam, joy, pakal, k'an, k'inich, u-</i>	COL Notre Dame Panel ⁵²
<i>chak waj</i>	cn.	great bread	» CHAK-WAJ > <i>chak waj</i> see: <i>chak, waj</i>	Dresden 32A-3
<i>chak xiwte'</i>	cn.	Chak Xiwte' (from Náhuatl: [Chak] Xiuhtecuhtli)	» CHAK-xi-wi-te-'i > <i>chak xiwte'</i> "Chak Xiwte'" see: <i>chak adj.</i>	Dresden 49C
<i>chal a' (chala')</i>	n.	Chal A' (toponym)	» cha-la-['a]'AJAW > <i>chal a' ajaw</i> "Chal A' king"	K5515

⁵⁰ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Red Becomes The Tree."

⁵¹ This particular spelling, unique at present, seems to indicate that the common Kalom Te' title may indeed refer to a specific manifestation of Chak.

⁵² This is apparently the full (accession) name of a Palenque king normally referred to in hieroglyphic texts as K'inich K'an Joy Chitam. Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Red is the Shield of the Sun God (K'inich), Precious Tied or Embraced Peccary."

<i>chalam</i>	n.	jawbone	see: <i>a'</i> , <i>ajaw</i>	COL Notre Dame Panel
<i>cham-</i>	iv.	to die	» cha-la-ma > <i>chalam</i> “jawbone” » cha?-CHAM-mi > <i>cham</i> “dies” » CHAM-mi > <i>cham</i> “dies” » CHAM-ya > <i>cham[i]y</i> “died” see: <i>-iy</i>	EML Panel 1: A5 K4692 TIK Alt.5: 12
<i>chamay</i>	n.	death (?)	» CHAM-ya > <i>cham[aly]</i> “death (?)” » CHAM > <i>cham[ay]</i> see: <i>cham-</i>	K0771, K0791, K2023 ⁵³ K1197, K3924
<i>chan</i> (1)	n.	four	» 4 > <i>chan</i> “four” » CHAN-na > <i>chan</i> » SUN.GOD > <i>chan</i> see: <i>kan</i>	[common] K0791 NTN DRawing 82: D2a
<i>chan</i> (2)	n.	serpent	» CHAN-na > <i>chan</i> “serpent” » CHAN > <i>chan</i> see: <i>kan</i> » ti-CHAN-na CHAN-na > <i>ti chan chan</i> “with (the) sky serpent” COL Site R L.4: C3-D1	
<i>chan</i> (3)	n.	sky	» CHAN-na > <i>chan</i> “sky” » CHAN > <i>chan</i>	
<i>chan</i> (4)	adv.	after; since	» CHAN > <i>chan</i> “after; since” » CHAN-13-'AJAW > <i>chan ux lajun ajaw</i> “after 13 Ajaw” PAL TI-ET: M7 see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>ux lajun</i>	
<i>chan ajaw</i>	cn.	Chan Ajaw (anthroponym)	» 4-'AJAW > <i>chan ajaw</i> “4 Ajaw” » 4-'AJAW > <i>chan ajaw</i> “4 Ajaw” see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>chan</i>	COL Pomoy Panel: C2 PAL T.XIX Bench-S: U1 ⁵⁴

⁵³ The possible noun *chamay* “death (?)” occurs in the name of several *wayaw* characters. Note the colonial Yucatec Maya expressions *chamay bak* and *sak chamay bak* “la muerta pintada; esqueleto,” suggesting a sinister side to the *wayaw* that have *chamay* as part of their name (also note that many of these *chamay* characters painted on Maya ceramics actually are skeletal).

⁵⁴ Two rare examples of two different individuals who are named after a tzolkin or 260-day calendar date, in this case both as 4 Ajaw, probably their date of birth. To be named after your day of birth was a common phenomenon in ancient Mesoamerica and the day name as well as the coefficient provided clues to a person’s life orientation.

Figure 2: Some Examples of Classic Maya Spellings (photographs courtesy Mesoweb Photo Database, not to be reproduced without written permission)



a) Copan Stela B: **MO'-wi-WITZ** for *mo' witz*



b) Copan Structure 11 Panels: **tu-ku-nu** for *tukun*



c) Copan Structure 9N-82C-1st Bench: **CHAN-na YOPAT-ti** for *chan yopat* (part of nominal phrase)



d) Dos Pilas Hieroglyphic Stairway 4: **K'UH [MUT] AJAW** for *k'uh[ul] mut[al] ajaw*

<i>chanal</i>	adj.	celestial; of the sky	» [CHAN-na]NAL-la > <i>chanal</i> “celestial” » [CHAN]NAL-la > <i>chanal</i> » CHAN-NAL-la? > <i>chanal</i> » CHAN-na-la > <i>chanal</i> » CHAN-na > <i>chana[l]</i> » CHAN > <i>chan[al]</i> see: <i>chan</i> , -Vl also see: <i>kabal</i>	YAX Lintel 14: C3 CPN Stela 10: E4b
<i>chanal chak bay kanul</i>	cn.	Chanal Chak Bay Kanul (name of celestial serpent)	» CHAN-NAL CHAK-ba-ya ka-KAN-nu > <i>chanal chak bay kanu[l]</i> CPN Stela 10: E4-F4, CPN Stela 13: D10-E10	
			» CHAN-NAL CHAK-ka-[ba]KAN-ya > <i>chanal chak bay kan[ul]</i> TIK Stela 26: zB3	
			» [CHAN]NAL-la CHAK-ba-ya-ka-KAN > <i>chanal chak bay kan[ul]</i> YAX Lintel 14: D4	
			see: <i>bay</i> , <i>chak</i> , <i>kanul</i>	
<i>chanal ikatz</i>	cn.	Chanal Ikatz	» [CHAN-na]NAL 'i-ka-tzi > <i>chanal ikatz</i> “celestial bundle” PAL TI-CT: B6-A7	
			» [CHAN]NAL-na 'i-ka-tzi > <i>chanal ikatz</i> COL LC Vessel	
			see: <i>chanal</i> , <i>ikatz</i>	
			also see: <i>kabal ikatz</i>	
<i>chanal k'uh</i>	cn.	Chanal K'uh	» [CHAN-na]NAL-la K'UH > <i>chanal k'uh</i> “celestial god” K7750 Side 2	
			» [CHAN-na]NAL-K'UH > <i>chanal k'uh</i> “celestial god” COL LC Vessel	
			» CHAN-na-la K'UH > <i>chanal k'uh</i> “celestial god” COL EC Mask, Back: A6-B6	
			» CHAN-na-K'UH > <i>chan[al] k'uh</i> “celestial god” PAL TI-WT: J10	
			» [CHAN-la]K'UH-na > <i>chanal k'uh</i> CPN Stela 12: D1	
			» [[CHAN]K'UH]NAL > <i>chanal k'uh</i> “celestial god” CPN Stela 2 East Side: A8	
			» [CHAN]K'UH > <i>chan[al] k'uh</i> “celestial god” TIK Stela 31: A14	
			see: <i>chanal</i> , <i>k'uh</i>	
			also see: <i>kabal k'uh</i>	
<i>chan ch'en</i>	cn.	community, town, city	» CHAN-CH'EN > <i>chan ch'en</i> “community”	

<i>chan ik' chan</i>	cn.	Chan Ik' Chan (name of <i>wayaw</i>)	» CHAN-na CH'EN > <i>chan ch'en</i> "community" » CHAN-CH'EN-na > <i>chan ch'en</i> "community" see: <i>chan, ch'en, chan kab ch'en</i>
<i>chanil</i>	n.	public ceremony	» CHAN-'IK' CHAN-na > <i>chan ik' chan</i> "four wind sky" COL MPV Vessel » ⁴IK'[CHAN] > <i>chan ik' chan</i> NAR Altar 1: I1 ⁵⁵ see: <i>chan, ik'</i>
<i>chan itzam tun</i>	cn.	Itzam Tun (theonym)	» ti-CHAN-na-li > <i>ti chanil</i> "in (the) public ceremony" YAX Lintel 1: F1 see: <i>ti</i> » tu-CHAN-li > <i>tu chanil</i> "in the public ceremony" COL Stendahl Stela see: <i>tu</i> » ⁴-ITZAM-TUN-ni > <i>chan itzam tun</i> LTI Lintel 4: G1, H1 » ⁴-[ITZAM]TUN-ni > <i>chan itzam tun</i> PMT Panel 1 (2x) see: <i>itzam tun</i> also see: <i>ox itzam tun</i>
<i>chan kab ch'en</i>	cn.	community, town, city	» CHAN-KAB CH'EN-na > <i>chan kab ch'en</i> "community" TIK Stela 31: F26-F27 see: <i>chan, ch'en, kab, chan ch'en</i>
<i>chan te'</i>	cn.	Chan Te' (tree species)	» CHAN-TE' > <i>chan te'</i> PNG Stela 26 ⁵⁶ see: <i>te'</i>
<i>chan te' chuwen</i>	cn.	Chan Te' Chuwen	» ⁴-TE' CHUWEN?-na > <i>chan te' chuwen</i> COL LC Vase see: <i>chan, chuwen, te'</i>
<i>chanul (1)</i>	n.	animal	» cha-nu-la > <i>chanul</i> "animal" PAL T.XIX Bench-S: C'1
<i>chanul (2)</i>	n.	guardian, custodian	» cha-nu > <i>chanu[l]</i> "guardian, custodian" » CHAN-nu > <i>chanu[l]</i> » 'u-cha-nu > <i>uchanu[l]</i> "the guardian" » 'u-cha-nu > <i>uchanu[l]</i> "the guardian" » 'u-cha-nu > <i>uchanu[l]</i> "the guardian"
			COL Incised Shell K1092, LTI Lintel 1: F1 ⁵⁷ K8889

⁵⁵ In this example a T561 sky sign (**CHAN**) is surrounded by 4 (**CHAN**) T503 'IK' signs to arrive at *chan ik' chan*.

⁵⁶ In Ch'ol and Ch'orti' *chan te'* refers to a tree species; note in Yucatec Maya the related entry *kan te'*.

⁵⁷ These two examples employ the sign T135c-d, which has been deciphered as syllabic **cha**. However, the manner in which the sign is employed in other contexts is suggestive of the fact that it may be a sign that also operates as **CHAN** instead of **cha**. Note that T115 **yo** also operates as **YOP**, as suggested first by David Stuart.

			» 'u-CHAN-nu > <i>uchanu</i> [l] "the guardian"	YAX Stela 11 Back: E2
			» 'u-CHAN > <i>uchan</i> [ul?] "the guardian"	YAX Lintel 1: A7
			» 'u-CHAN-na > <i>uchan</i> [ul?] "the guardian"	IXZ Stela 4: A4a ⁵⁸
			» 'u-CHAN-nu > <i>uchanu</i> [l] "the guardian"	NTN Drawing 52: A5
			» 'u-CHAN-na > <i>uchan</i> [ul?] "the guardian"	MQL Stela 6: B1b
			» 'u-cha?-CHAN-na > <i>uchan</i> [ul?] "the guardian"	IXZ Panel 1: XI, 1 ⁵⁹
			» 'u-4 > <i>uchan</i> [ul?] "the guardian"	YAX HS 5 Step 37, 152
			see: <i>u-</i>	
			» ni-CHAN-nu > <i>nichanu</i> [l] "my guardian"	CPN T22, Base Text
			see: <i>ni-</i>	
			» 4-wi-ti-ki > <i>chan wi[n]tik</i>	CPN Altar G: C1a
			see: <i>ux wintik</i>	
			» 'AJ-4?-wi-ti-ki > <i>aj wi[n]tik</i> "Person from Chan Wintik"	CPN Altar L
<i>chan wintik</i>	cn.	Chan Wintik (toponym)		
<i>chan xob te' chak</i>	cn.	Chan Xob Te' Chak (theonym)	» 4-xo-bo-TE'-cha-ki > <i>chan xob te' chak</i>	CML Urn 26 Pendant 26
			see: <i>chak, chan, xob te'</i>	
<i>chapat</i>	n.	centipede	» CHAPAT > <i>chapat</i> "centipede"	CPN Altar to Stela 13
			» CHAPAT-tu > <i>chapat</i> (or: <i>chapat</i> [ul])	CPN Brown Ware Vessel
			» CHAPAT-ti > <i>chapat</i>	RAZ Tomb 19 Vessel
			» cha?-pa-tu > <i>chapat</i>	Kerr 1256
			» cha-pa-ta > <i>chapat</i>	
			see: <i>wak</i>	
<i>chatan</i>	n.	Chatan (toponym/polity)	» cha TAN-na wi-WINIK > <i>chatan winik</i> "Chatan man"	TIK Str.51-141 Pan: A1-2
			see: <i>winik</i>	
			» K'UH cha TAN-WINIK > <i>k'uh</i> [ul] <i>chatan winik</i>	K1285
			» K'UH-cha-TAN-WINIK-ki > <i>k'uh</i> [ul] <i>chata</i> [n] <i>winik</i>	K8504
			» K'UH cha-TAN-na wi-WINIK-ki > <i>k'uh</i> [ul] <i>chata</i> [n] <i>winik</i>	K6619
			» K'UH cha-ta-wi-WINIK-ki > <i>k'uh</i> [ul] <i>chata</i> [n] <i>winik</i>	K1335

⁵⁸ The sign for CHAN is a serpent head (*chan* "serpent").

⁵⁹ The sign for CHAN in the Naj Tunich and this Ixtutz example is the sky sign (*chan* "sky"). The spellings additionally may indicate the loss of the final *-ul* suffix.

			» K'UH cha-TAN-na wi-WINIK > <i>k'uh[ul] chatan winik</i> CLK Str. XX, Ceramic Sherd
			» K'UH-cha-TAN-WINIK > <i>k'uh[ul] chatan winik</i> CLK Str. XX, Ceramic Sherd
			» K'UH-cha-TAN-WINIK > <i>k'uh[ul] chatan winik</i> "god-like Chatan man" CLK Columnas Substr.
			see: <i>k'uhul, k'uhul winik, winik</i>
			» K'UH-cha-TAN-WINIK [KAL]ma[TE'] > <i>k'uh[ul] chatan winik kal[o]m te'</i> "god-like Chatan man Kalomte'" K3248
			see: <i>kalom te', k'uhul, winik</i>
			» cha-TAN-na [KAL]ma[TE'] > <i>chatan kal[o]m te'</i> "Chatan Kalomte'" K1586
			see: <i>kalom te'</i>
			» cha-TAN-na 'AJAW > <i>chatan ajaw</i> "Chatan King" COL LC Vessel
			see: <i>ajaw</i>
			» cha-ya > <i>chay</i> "fish" see: <i>kay</i> also see: <i>popol chay</i>
			» 'u-che'-e > <i>uche'</i> "the tree" Madrid 042C-1 see: <i>u-</i> also see: <i>te'</i>
<i>chay</i>	n.	fish	
<i>che' (1)</i>	n.	tree	
<i>che' (2)</i>	adv.	so, thus, as such	
<i>che'-</i>	iv	to say, to tell	
			» che > che['] "so, thus, as such"
			» che-ta-K'IN-ni che-ta-HAB-ba > <i>che['] ta k'in che['] ta hab</i> "as such on the day, as such in the year" K8017
			see: <i>hab, k'in, ta</i>
			» che-ta-K'IN-ni che-ti-HAB-li > <i>che['] ta k'in che['] ti habil</i> "as such on the day, as such in the year" XLM Col.1, Right Side: B4
			see: <i>hab, k'in, ta, ti</i>
			» che'-e-na > <i>che'en</i> "say I" CPN Stela 34 see: <i>-en</i>
			» che'-e-na tu-ba-ki > <i>che'en tubak[il]</i> "say I on his bone" TIK MT167: Ap6-pA7 see: <i>bak, -il, tu</i>
			» che-he-na ti-yu-lu-xu? > <i>chehen ti yu[xul]</i>

			"say I in his carving" SBL Tabl.9: AAA1b ⁶⁰
<i>che'bul</i> (<i>cheb</i>) Figure 6d	n.	brush pen, quill pen ("writing implement")	see: <i>ti, uxul, y-</i>
			» che'-e-bu > <i>che'bu[l]</i> "brush penn, quill pen"
			K7786 ⁶¹
			» che-bu > <i>che[']bu[l]</i>
			K4022, COL Chochola plate
			» ba-che-bu > <i>ba[h] che[']bu[l]</i> "first of the brush pen"
			PNG Stela 12 Sec. Text
			see: <i>bah</i>
			» che-ka-ja > <i>che[h]kaj</i> "cleared is"
<i>chek-</i>	tv.	to clear (something)	see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>
			» che-le > <i>chel</i> "rainbow (?)"
<i>chel</i>	n.	rainbow (?)	Dresden 62
<i>chich</i>	n.	prognostication	» tu-chi-chi > <i>tuchich</i> "(with)in the prognostication"
			Dresden 04A-1
			see: <i>tu</i>
			' u-chi-chi > <i>uchich</i> "the prognostication"
			Dresden 04C-1
			see: <i>u-</i>
<i>chih</i> (1)	n.	deer	» 'u-chi-hi > <i>uchih[il]</i> "the deer"
			TBI Stela 1: B
			» chi-hi > <i>chih</i> "deer"
			K0927, K5722
			see: <i>chij, kej</i>
			also see: <i>may, sipul, u-</i>
<i>chih</i> (2)	n.	pulque	» [chi]hi > <i>chih</i> "pulque" (glyph on vessel at a court)
			K0732
			» chi > <i>chi[h]</i> (glyph on vessel in court scene)
			K0717
			» 'AJ-chi-hi > <i>aj chih</i> "person for pulque"
			K1092
			» yu-[k'i]bi ta chi > <i>yuk'ib[il] ta chi[h]</i>
			"the drink-instrument for pulque" TIK MT219: G-I
			see: <i>-il, ta, uk'ib, y-</i>
			» ti-'UK' [chi]hi > <i>ti uk' chih</i> "to drink pulque"
			CPN Altar U: I2-J2
			see: <i>ti, uk'</i>

⁶⁰ *Chehen* is probably a phonological variant of *che'en* as they appear in the same quotative context. Albeit tentative, *chehen* probably evolved through a phonological process (perhaps a process of epenthesis, to ease pronunciation) in which the intermediate glottal stop '/' in *che'en* became aspirated, thus /h/.

⁶¹ Michael Coe provides an intriguing case that Maya scribes indeed employed feather quill pens. His observations are not only based on the dictionary entries for *cheb* as "pluma para escribir" or "pluma o péndola con que se escribe," but more specifically on the writing and painting implements as depicted in Maya iconography. Other pens may have been made of reed, as also suggested by Coe. To this I add bamboo, which is native to the region; note that *cheb/cheb* is recorded as "bamboo" in, for instance, Ch'ol.

<i>chihil</i>	n.	venison	» yu-'UK'-ji-[chi]hi > <i>yuk'[u]j chih</i> “he drinks pulque” CPN Altar see: <i>uk'</i> -, <i>y-</i> » ya-k'a-wa [chi]hi > <i>yak'aw chih</i> “he receives pulque” COL Site Q Panel/K9127 see: <i>ak'</i> -, - <i>Vw</i> , <i>y-</i> » chi-hi-li > <i>chihil</i> “venison” » ta SAK-chi-hi-li WE' > <i>ta sak chihil we'</i> “for white venison food” COL NMA Plate (K5460) see: <i>chij</i> , <i>sak</i> , <i>ta</i> , <i>we'</i> also see: <i>chijil</i>
<i>chij</i> (1)	n.	deer	» chi-ji > <i>chij</i> “deer” COL Vessel ⁶² , K5062 » CHIJ-ji > <i>chij</i> “deer” COL Incised Shell » CHIJ > <i>chij</i> “deer” COL Vessel » chi > <i>chil[j]</i> “deer” Madrid 091A-4 see: <i>chih</i> , <i>kej</i> also see: <i>may</i> , <i>sipul</i> » ya-la-ji-ya ti-chi-ji > <i>yaljiy ti chij</i> “it was said to (the) deer” COL CMA Incised Shell see: <i>al</i> -, <i>ti</i>
<i>chij</i> (2)		Chij (7th day name)	» 1-CHIJ > <i>jun chij</i> “1 Deer” COL Glyph Panel 9: A1 » 4-CHIJ > <i>chan chij</i> “4 Deer” COL Glyph Panel 5: C2 ⁶³ » 9-chi > <i>balun chi[j]</i> “7 Deer” PAL T.96: H1 see: <i>balun</i> , <i>chan</i> , <i>jun</i>
<i>chij chan</i>	cn.	Chij Chan (7th day name)	» chi CHAN? > <i>chi[j] chan</i> “Deer Serpent” » 10 chi CHAN? > <i>lajun chi[j] chan</i> “10 Deer Serpent” KJU Stela 10: H5-H6 see: <i>chan</i> , <i>chij</i> , <i>lajun</i>
<i>chijil</i>	n.	venison	» CHIJ ji-li > <i>chijil</i> “venison” » ta SAK-ki CHIJ ji-li WAJ-ji > <i>ta sak chijil waj</i>

⁶² The collocation **chi-ji** can be found next to the depiction of a dancing anthropomorphic deer within the visual narrative on this vessel, currently in an Australian private collection. Proto-Mayan: **kehj*, Proto-Cholan: **chij*.

⁶³ The two examples on the Site Q panels provide the head of a deer as the “head variant” for the day sign within a day sign cartouche. Most probably Chij “Deer” was the seventh Classic Maya day name, which would explain the use of the T673 **chi** sign in all other examples as an abbreviated spelling for *chij* (or Late Classic *chih*).

			“for white venison bread” COL Gardiner (K6080)
<i>chijlam</i>	cn.	ritual interpreter	see: <i>chij, sak, ta, waj</i> also see: <i>chihil</i>
<i>chikab</i>	n.	rattle-holder	» chi-ji la-ma > <i>chijlam</i> “ritual interpreter” K1728 see: <i>chilan</i>
<i>chikaj</i>	n.	Chikaj (tree species)	» 'u-chi ka-ba > <i>uchikab</i> “the rattle-holder” COL Private coll. see: <i>u-</i>
<i>chik</i>	n.	coati	» ti-chi-ka-ja > <i>ti chikaj</i> “in (the) chikaj” Dresden 33C-2 see: <i>ti</i>
<i>chikin</i> (1)	n.	ear	» CHIK > <i>chik</i> “coati”
<i>chikin</i> (2)	n.	Chikin (6th month)	» chi-ku? > <i>chiki[n]</i> “ear”
<i>chikin tun</i>	cn.	ring-stone (lit. ear-stone)	» LAJUN-na-CHIK-ni > <i>lajun chikin</i> “10 Chikin” TNA Mon.141: A5 » 18-CHIK-ni > <i>waxak lajun chikin</i> “18 Chikin” Dresden 61 see: <i>chik, lajun, waxak lajun</i>
<i>chik nab</i> (or <i>chikul nab</i>)	cn.	Chik Nab (toponym)	» 'u-chi-ki?-TUN-ni > <i>uchiki[n] tun[il]</i> “the ring-stone” OXK Ballcourt Ring: K ⁶⁴ see: <i>chikin, -il, tun, u-</i>
			» [chi-ku]NAB > <i>chik nab</i> CLK Unnumbered Frag. see: <i>chik, nab</i>
			» 'AJ-[chi[ku]]na-bi > <i>aj chik nab</i> CLK Plate
			» 'AJ-[chi[ku]]NAB > <i>aj chik nab</i> NAR HS1 Bl. VI: L3b
			» 'AJ-chi-ku na-bi > <i>aj chik nab</i> “person from Chik Nab” TNA Mon. 153: A1-A2 see: <i>aj</i>
			» chi-ku-NAB 'AJAW > <i>chik nab ajaw</i> “Chik Nab king” CLK Stela 114 see: <i>ajaw, chik, nab</i>
			» [chi-ku]NAB [K'UH]'a-'AJAW-wa > <i>chik nab k'uhul ajaw</i> “Chik Nab god-like king” QRG Stela I: D5 see: <i>ajaw, chik, nab, k'uhul</i>
			» 'u-ti-ya [chi[ku]]NAB > <i>utiy chik nab</i>

⁶⁴ The monument was checked in person in September 2005 at the Palacio Cantón/Museo Regional de Yucatan in Mérida. The putative **ki?** sign may actually be a **li**. If so, the transcription may be **'u-chi-li-TUN-ni**, possibly for *uchi[']il tun[il]* “the mouth-stone” (*chi'* “mouth”), also an apt description of a ballcourt ring stone.

				"happens at Chik Nab" DPL Panel 7: B6
<i>chik'in</i>	n.	west	» chi-K'IN-ni > <i>chik'in</i> "west" » chi[K'IN]-ni > <i>chik'in</i> "west" » chi-K'IN > <i>chik'in</i> "west" see: <i>ochk'in</i> » ti-chi-K'IN > <i>ti chik'in</i> "in (the) west"	Dresden 22B-3 Dresden 46C Madrid 051C Dresden 43A-1
<i>chik'in kalom te'</i>	cn.	West Kalom Te' (title)	see: <i>ti</i> » chi[K'IN]-ni KALOM-TE' > <i>chik'in kalom te'</i> » chi-K'IN-ni KALOM-TE' > <i>chik'in kalom te'</i> » chi-K'IN-ni [KAL]ma > <i>chik'in kalom [te']</i> see: <i>chik'in, kalom te'</i> also see: <i>ochk'in kalom te'</i>	YAX Stela 11 Back: F5 K6437 TIK Vase (K7999) ⁶⁵
<i>chilan</i>	n.	ritual interpreter	» chi-la-ni > <i>chilan</i> "ritual interpreter" see: <i>chijlam</i>	COL SMB Small Flask
<i>chil kayul</i> (or <i>chi'il kayul</i>)	cn.	barracuda	» chi-li-ka-yu > <i>chil kayu[l]</i> "barracuda"	COL Randel Stela ⁶⁶
<i>chit</i>	n.	noun of unknown meaning	» chi-ti > <i>chit</i> » CHIT-ti > <i>chit</i> » CHIT > <i>chit</i> » 'u-CHIT-ti CH'AB > <i>uchit uch'ab</i> » 'u-chi-ti CH'AB-ba > <i>uchit [u]ch'ab</i> » 'u-CHIT-ti CH'AB > <i>uchit [u]ch'ab</i> see: <i>ch'ab, u-</i>	PUS Stela E: Fp8b ⁶⁷ TAM HS 3 Step VI MQL Stela 6: B1a
<i>chitin</i>	n.	oven; sweatbath	» chi-ti-ni > <i>chitin</i> "oven"	
<i>chitam</i>	n.	peccary	» CHITAM-ma > <i>chitam</i> "peccary" » CHITAM > <i>chitam</i>	
<i>chiwoj</i>	n.	tarantula	» chi-wo-jo > <i>chiwoj</i> "tarantula"	PNG Stela 12: R2

⁶⁵ The vessel contains two narrative panels. In the second panel the hand of the elevated paramount touches the **K'IN** sign. The most logical hand sign in this context is **chi** (and his hand even seems to gesture or portray that sign) as *chik'in kalom te'* is a known Late Classic title.

⁶⁶ Note colonial Yucatec *chi'kay* "picuda, pez."

⁶⁷ On the left side a large '**u**' sign brackets the vertically organized spelling **CHIT-ti-CH'AB**, perhaps indicative of the fact that both *chit* and *ch'ab* open with *u-*.

<i>cho'</i>	?	word of unknown meaning	» chi-wo > <i>chiwo[j]</i>	PNG Panel 2: B1
<i>cho' pa'</i>	cn.	Cho' Pa' (toponym)	» cho-[pa'-AJ/'a]’AJAW > <i>cho['] pa' ajaw</i> (title of a captive at Yaxchilan) YAX HS 5: 170 ⁶⁸	
<i>choch</i>	n.	intestines (?)	see: <i>ajaw, cho', pa'</i>	
<i>chok-</i>	tv.	to cast (something)	» cho-cho > <i>choch</i> “intestines (?)” » 'u-cho-ko-wa > <i>uchokow</i> “he casts” » [...] - cho-ko-wa > <i>[u]chokow</i> “he casts” » 'u-CHOK-wa > <i>uchok[o]w</i> “he casts” » 'u-CHOK-ko-wa > <i>uchokow</i> “he casts” » 'u-CHOK-wi > <i>uchokow</i> “he casts” see: <i>u-....-Vw</i> » [’i]CHOK-wa > <i>i-chokow</i> “then casts” see: <i>i-, -Vw</i> » CHOK-wa > <i>chok[o]w</i> “casts” see: <i>-Vw</i> » CHOK-wi > <i>chokow</i> “casts” see: <i>-Vw</i> » cho-ka-ja > <i>cho[h]kaj</i> “casted is” » cho-ka-ja > <i>cho[h]kaj</i> “casted is” see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » 'u-CHOK ch'a-ji?-li > <i>uchok ch'ajil</i> “the casting incense”	DPL Stela 8: D5 PMT H.Panel 1: A3 SBL Tabl.3: R1a SBL Stela 10: B3 NAR Alt.1: K9 TIK Stela 21:B11a ARP Stela 2: C3 COL EC Incised Celt XKB Monument 1 QRG Stela F: C9a
<i>chok ch'aј</i>	cn.	casting incense	» 'u-CHOK-ch'a-ji> <i>uchok ch'ajil</i> » 'u-CHOK-ch'a-ji> <i>uchok ch'ajil</i> » 'u-CHOK-ko-ch'a-ji> <i>uchok ch'ajil</i> see: <i>chok-, ch'aj, -il, u-</i> » 'u-CHOK-ch'a-ja> <i>uchok ch'aj</i> see: <i>chok-, ch'aj, u-</i> » 'u-chu-chu> <i>uchuch</i> “the frame”	NMP Stela 1: C3-A4 BPK Stela 1: F3 PAL T.XIX Bench-S: B4 CPN Temple 22A Text CRC Stela 17: C5a Madrid 102B-1
<i>chuch</i>	n.	frame		

⁶⁸ Place names do end in *pa'*, note for instance the Ch'ol place names Akte' Pa' “Arroyo de Palmar” and Puy Pa' “Arroyo de Caracoles.”

			see: <i>u-</i>	
<i>chuk-</i>	tv.	to capture	» 'u-chu[ku]wa > <i>uchukuw</i> "he captures"	PNG Thr.1 Sup.1: B1a
			» 'u-chu[ku]wa > <i>uchukuw</i> see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>	K1991 ⁶⁹
			» chu-ka-ja > <i>chu[h]kaj</i> > "captured is"	YAX Lintel 41: C1
			» chu[ku]-ja > <i>chu[h]kaj</i> "captured is"	LTI Lintel 1: A2
			» chu[ku]-ka-ja > <i>chu[h]kaj</i> > "captured is"	YAX HS 3 St.I thr: D1b
			» chu-ka > <i>chu[h]ka[j]</i> "captured is"	CNH Panel 1: A3, YAX L.16: A2
			» chu-ja > <i>chu[[h]ka]j</i> "captured is"	Madrid 041A-1
			» chu ja > <i>chu[[h]a]j</i> "captured is"	K2352
			» chu > <i>chu[[h]kaj]</i> "captured is"	K2352
			» chu-ka-ji > <i>chu[h]kaj</i> "captured is"	K0503 ⁷⁰
			see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	
			» [i]chu-ka-ja > <i>i-chu[h]kaj</i> "then is captured"	PAL HS: E7
			see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, i-</i>	
			» chu-ku-[ji]ya > <i>chu[']kjiy</i> "captured was"	YAX HS 3 St.III: D10b
			» chu[ku]-ji-ya > <i>chu[']kjiy</i> "captured was"	CKN Thr.2 Side: K
			see: <i>-jiy</i>	
			» 'u-chu[ku]-ya > <i>uchukya[h]</i> "the capture"	YAX Lintel 46: F9
			see: <i>chuk-, u-, -yah</i>	
<i>chukyah</i>	n.	capture		
<i>chum</i>	n.	seating	» CHUM[mu] > <i>chum</i> "seating"	
			» CHUM[mu]-[K'AN]JAL-wa > <i>chum k'an jal[a]w</i> "seating of K'an Jalaw"	CML Stone Brick ⁷¹
			» CHUM[YAX-K'IN-ni]-mu > <i>chum yax k'in</i> "seating of Yax K'in"	CPN Str.9N-82 Fragment

⁶⁹ This verbal expression seems to refer to the hunters in the scene. However, it is possible (although this text would be completely misplaced within the scene) that it refers to God D riding the peccary (if as such, the transcription may have been **'u-ku[chu]-wa** > *ukuchuw* "he carries."

⁷⁰ This spelling occurs in the text on a stamped vessel that depicts an extensive battle scene. The double column text opens with the date 4 Etz'nab 1 Sotz' (perhaps at 9.17.14.6.18, or March 25, AD 785 ± 52 years), followed by the Classic Maya war expression (still undeciphered). At A5, after a Distance Number and a new tzolk'in date, the spelling **chu-ka-ji** can be found.

⁷¹ This is the date that epigraphers would transliterate as "0 Pop," which the Maya seem to have envisioned as the day on which the new month was put in place or seated.

<i>chum-</i>	pv.	to sit	see: <i>k'an jalaw, yax k'in</i> » CHUM > <i>chu[h]m</i> "sits" see: <i>-[h]-</i> » 'i-CHUM-ja > <i>i-chu[h]m[a]j</i> "then sits" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » CHUM-[ji]ya > <i>chu[h]mjiy</i> "sat" » CHUM[mu]-[ji]ya > <i>chu[']mjiy</i> "sat" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, -iy</i> » CHUM[mu]-la-ja > <i>chumlaj</i> "sits" » CHUM[mu]-[la]ja > <i>chumlaj</i> "sits" » CHUM[la]-ji > <i>chumlaj</i> "sits" » CHUM[mu]-la > <i>chumla[j]</i> "sits" see: <i>-l-aj</i> » CHUM-la-ji-ya > <i>chumlajiy</i> "sat" see: <i>-iy, -l-aj</i> » CHUM-wa-ni > <i>chumwan</i> "sits" » CHUM[mu]-wa-ni-ya > <i>chumwaniy</i> "sat" see: <i>-iy, -w-an</i> » CHUM[mu]-li-ya > <i>chum(u)liy</i> "sitting (long ago)" see: <i>-iy, -Vl</i> » CHUM[mu]-ni > <i>chumun</i> "sits" see: <i>-Vn</i> » CHUM-ni-ya > <i>chumniy</i> "sat" see: <i>-niy</i> » CHUM[mu][bi] > <i>chumib</i> "seat" see: <i>chum-, -ib</i> » CHUM-mu-TUN-ni > <i>chum tun</i> "stone-seating" » CHUM[mu]-TUN-ni > <i>chum tun</i> "stone-seating" » CHUM[TUN]-ni > <i>chum tun</i> "stone-seating" see: <i>chum-, tun</i> » chu-ni-ya ti 'AJAW-li > <i>chuniy ti ajawli[l]</i>	COL D.Oaks Pectoral TIK Hombre: C8 PMT Stela 7: B9a TNA TSM Relief Plate TIK Stela 21: B10 PAL Tabl.96: F3 BPK Panel 5: E5a CRC BCM 4: C2 TIK T.I Lintel 3: F9 CNK Thr.2 Top: A2 PAL TI-WT: R8, T7 COL Albaster Sherd CPN Structure 11 Panels CPN Group 10K Bench PMT Panel 1: K4 CNK Thr.2 Side: C PAL Throne 1: Nb
<i>chumib</i>	n.	seat		
<i>chum tun</i>	cn.	stone-seating		
<i>chun-</i>	iv.	to sit		

			“sat in <i>ajaw</i> -ship” CPN Stela 2, West: A1a ⁷²
<i>chuwen</i>	n.	artist, artisan	
			see: <i>ajawlil</i> , - <i>iy</i> , <i>ti</i>
			also see: <i>chum</i> -
			» CHUWEN > <i>chuwen</i> “artist, artisan”
			» CHUWEN-na > <i>chuwen</i>
			» CHUWEN-ne > <i>chuwen</i> NAR Stela 8: E2b ⁷³
			» 4-TE' CHUWEN-ne > <i>chte' chuwen</i> “Chante' Chuwen” COL LC Vessel
			see: <i>chan</i> , - <i>te'</i>
			» 'u-chu-yu > <i>uchuyu[w]</i> “[s]he weaves” Dresden 01B-1
			» 'u-chu-wa > <i>uchu[yu]w</i> “[s]he weaves” Dresden 01C-2
			see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>
• • • CH' • •			
<i>ch'ab</i>	n.	creation	
			» 'u-CH'AB[ba]-li ya-'AK'AB-li > <i>uch'ab[i]l yak'abil</i> CPN Stela I: C5 “the creation, the darkness”
			» ti-ch'a-CH'AB-ti-'AKAB-li > <i>ti ch'ab[i]l ti [y]ak'abil</i> YAX Stela 33: C1 “in (her) creation, in (her) darkness”
			» tu-CH'AB ti-ya-'AK'AB-li > <i>tu ch'ab ti yak'abil</i> TIK T.I Lintel 3: D3-E4 “in his creation, in his darkness”
			see: <i>ak'ab</i> , - <i>il</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>tu</i> , <i>y-</i>
			» 2a-CH'AB['AK'AB]-li > <i>ach'ab a[w]ak'abil</i> PAL Scribe: C1 “your creation, your darkness”
			see: <i>a-</i> , <i>aw-</i> , <i>ak'ab</i> , - <i>il</i>
			» ma-CH'AB-bu?-si > <i>ma['] ch'ab[i]s</i> “no creation” Dresden 46C see: - <i>is</i> , <i>ma'</i>
			» 'u-si-ji 'u-ch'a-ba > <i>usij[i]l uch'ab</i> COL (Houston 1983: 107) “the gift, the creation”
<i>ch'ab-</i>	tv.	to create	
			» 'u-ch'a?-ba-wa > <i>uch'abaw</i> “he creates” CPN Vase (K4655)
			» 'u-CH'AB-wa > <i>uch'ab[a]w</i> “he creates” Dresden 30C-2, 31C-1, &c

⁷² Based on a visual inspection of the cast of this stela (on exhibit at the Peabody Museum, June 2008), I suspect that the **chu** sign is infix with a **mu**. If so, the collocation reads **chu[mu]-ni-ya** and thus is parallel to the spelling **CHUM-ni-ya** as found in the Copan Structure 11 Panels. Only inspection of the original monument can confirm my suspicion.

⁷³ Early Classic spellings of this title seem to be postfixed with variants of the syllabic sign **-ma**, e.g., K5458 and K8042. Thus originally this item may have been **chuwem*.

<i>ch'ah</i>	n.	incense (?)	see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » ch'a-hi > <i>ch'ah</i> “incense (?)” » ch'a-ha > <i>ch'ah</i> “incense (?)”	CHO Altar 4: D1 CRC Altar 12: G3
<i>ch'ahom</i>	n.	smoke-maker/incense-caster (title)	» ch'a-ho-ma > <i>ch'ajom</i> » ch'a-[ho]ma > <i>ch'ahom</i> see: <i>ch'ah</i> , -om	CPN Stela 10 ⁷⁴ YAX Lintel 34: A8
			» ch'a-ho-ma TAK > <i>ch'ajomtak</i> see: -tak also see: <i>ch'ajom</i>	K1645
<i>ch'aj</i> (1)	n.	incense (?)	» ch'a-ji > <i>ch'aj</i> “incense (?)” » ch'a-je > <i>ch'aj</i> “incense (?)” » ch'a-ja > <i>ch'aj</i> “incense (?)”	TIK Stela 21: B11b XKB Monument 1 CRC Stela 17: C5a
<i>ch'aj</i> (2)	adj.	bitter	» ti-ch'a-ja'u-lu > <i>ti ch'aj ul</i> “for bitter atole” see: <i>ti</i> , <i>ul</i>	K3199
<i>ch'ajil</i>	n.	<i>ch'aj</i> container	» 'u-ch'a-ji-lu > <i>uch'ajilu[l?]</i> “the <i>ch'aj</i> container” see: <i>ch'aj</i> , <i>u-</i>	K5810
<i>ch'ajom</i>	n.	smoke-maker/incense-caster (title)	» ch'a-jo-ma > <i>ch'ajom</i> » ch'a-jo-ma > <i>ch'ahom</i> » ch'a-jo-ma > <i>ch'ajom</i> » ch'a-jo > <i>ch'ajo[m]</i> also see: <i>ch'ahom</i>	K1453 ⁷⁵ YAX Lintel 3: J2 CHN Monjas Lintel 4: 21a K0635
<i>ch'ajul</i>	n.	Ch'ajul (toponym)	» ch'a-ju? AJAW-wa > <i>ch'aju[l] ajaw</i> “Ch'ajul king” see: <i>ajaw</i>	COL BMFA (K0558) ⁷⁶
<i>ch'ak-</i>	tv.	to axe, to cut, to decapitate	» ch'a-ka-ja > <i>ch'a[h]kaj</i> “decapitated is”	PAL TI-ET: M8

⁷⁴ Note the employment of the full version of **-ma**.

⁷⁵ I have provided a separate entry for the spelling **ch'a-jo-ma**, as it employs a (former?) **jo** sign instead of the regular **ho** sign. Either the **jo** signs had merged with **ho** signs (*/j/* > */h/*) and all had become simply **ho**, or *ch'ajom* existed next to *ch'ahom*. In various entries and notes in this vocabulary this merger can be observed and is discussed in some detail.

⁷⁶ This toponym Ch'ajul, if correctly identified, may be the Classic Maya rendition or approximation of the name of the town of Chajul in the department of El Quiche in Guatemala. The Fenton Vase, from the same school as K0558, was obtained at the end of the 19th century as a gift by Mr. Fleischmann in Nebaj, a community to the west of present-day Chajul (Boot, in prep.).

<i>ch'ak ol</i>	cn.	Ch'ak Ol (title)	» CH'AK-ja > <i>ch'a[h]kaj</i> “decapitated is” see: -[h]-...-aj » CH'AK-ka-ja 'u-K'AB > <i>ch'a[h]kaj uk'ab</i> “cut is the hand/arm” TNA Stucco Mural see: <i>k'ab</i> , <i>u-</i>	NAR Stela 12: B15b
<i>ch'ak te'</i>	cn.	wooden frame	» CH'AK-'OL-la > <i>ch'ak ol</i> “decapitator(?)” » CH'AK-'OL-la > <i>ch'ak ol</i> see: <i>ch'ak-</i> , <i>ol</i>	CHN T4L Lintel 2: G7
<i>ch'am-</i>	tv.	to receive	» 'u-CH'AK-'OL-li > <i>uch'ak ol[i]l</i> “the decapitator(?)” see: <i>ch'ak-</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>ol</i> , <i>u-</i> » CH'AK-TE' > <i>ch'ak te'</i> “wooden frame” see: <i>ch'ak-</i> , <i>te'</i>	CHN Akab Dzib Lnt.: A4
<i>ch'amak</i>	n.	fox	» 'u-CH'AM-wa > <i>uch'am[a]w</i> “he receives” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » ni-CH'AM-wa > <i>nich'am[a]w</i> “I receive” see: <i>ni-</i> » ti-ch'a-ma > <i>ti ch'am</i> “to receive” see: <i>ti</i>	[common]
<i>ch'at</i>	n.	dwarf	» CH'AM[K'AWIL]-wi > <i>ch'amaw k'awil</i> “receives <i>k'awil</i> ” PRU Stela 30 Frag.: pAq2 see: <i>k'awil</i> , <i>-Vw</i> » ch'a-CH'AMAK > <i>ch'amak</i> “fox” » ch'a-ma > <i>ch'ama[k]</i> » ch'a-ti > <i>ch'at</i> “dwarf” see: <i>masul</i> , <i>nol</i>	K1398
<i>ch'en</i> (1)	n.	spring, well; cave	» CH'EN-na > <i>ch'en</i> “spring, well; cave” » CH'EN > <i>ch'en</i> » tu-CH'EN-na > <i>tuch'en</i> “in the spring, well; cave” see: <i>tu</i>	PSD Lintel 2: C2
				TIK Marcador: H3
				COL “Palenque War Panel”
				YAX HS 2 Step VII: W1
				PAL TFC Tablet: M15

Figure 7d

Figure 3: Some Examples of Classic Maya Spellings (photographs courtesy Mesoweb Photo Database, not to be reproduced without written permission)



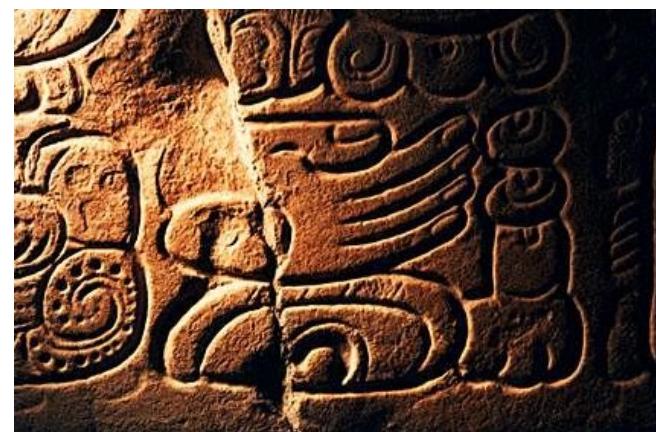
a) Caracol Stela 1: **tz'a-pa-ja** for *tz'a[h]paj*



b) Caracol Stela 1: **'u-1-TAN-na** for *ujun tan*



c) Yaxchilan Hier. Stairway 2: **7-CHAPAT [TZ'IKIN]** for *[u]huk chapat tz'ikin*



d) Palenque Tablet of the 96 Glyphs: **TZUTZ-yi** for *tzutz[u]y*

<i>ch'en</i> (2)	n.	work shop (?)	» 'u-CH'EN-na-la > <i>uch'enal</i> "the work shop(?)" » 'u-CH'EN-na > <i>uch'ena[l]</i> "the work shop(?)" see: -al, u-	K6100 K4387, K4909
<i>ch'oh</i>	n.	rat	» CH'OH > <i>ch'oh</i> "rat" » ch'o > <i>ch'o[h]</i> "rat"	COL LC Vase TNA Stucco Mural
<i>ch'ok</i> (1)	adj.	young, unripe, emergent	» ch'o-ko > <i>ch'ok</i> "young, unripe, emergent" » 'u-[ch'o[ko]]K'ABA' > <i>uch'ok k'aba'</i> "the young name" YAX Lintel 29: C3 » 'u-[CH'OK[ko]]K'ABA' > <i>uch'ok k'aba'</i> » 'u-[CH'OK-ko]K'ABA' > <i>uch'ok k'aba'</i> » 'u-[ch'o]K'ABA' > <i>uch'o[k]k'aba'</i> see: <i>k'aba'</i> , u-	YAX Lintel 29: C3 CPN Stela 5 East Altar: H1b PMT H.Panel 2: C3 CRN Panel 2: B7 ⁷⁷
<i>ch'ok</i> (2)	n.	youth	» [ch'o']AJAW-ko > <i>ch'ok ajaw</i> "young king" see: <i>ajaw</i> » ch'o-ko-ba-ka-ba > <i>ch'ok ba[h]kab</i> "young bah kab" see: <i>bah</i> > <i>ba[h]kab</i> » ch'o-ko [sa]ja-la > <i>ch'ok sajal</i> "young sajal" see: <i>sajal</i> » ch'o-ko > <i>ch'ok</i> "youth" » CH'OK > <i>ch'ok</i> » ch'o-ko-TAK-ki > <i>ch'oktak</i> "youths" » ch'o-ko-ta-ki > <i>ch'oktak</i> "youths" see: -tak » 4-CH'OK-ko-TAK > <i>chan ch'oktak</i> "four youths" » 4-CH'OK[ko]-TAK > <i>chanch'oktak</i> "four youths" see: <i>chan</i> , -tak » 4-TE'-CH'OK[ko]-TAK > <i>chante' ch'oktak</i> see: <i>chan</i> , -tak, -te' "four-counted youths"	Dresden 20B-2 YAX Stela 7: pD5 COL Randel Stela Dresden 23A-2 K0772, K6631 NAR Stela 13: G6 OXK Ballcourt Ring: pW PAL Group II Vessel CPN Stela 6: B8b CPN Stela I: C2b

⁷⁷ An interesting spelling, in which the regular -ko for ch'o-ko is abbreviated. This abbreviated, however, may be due to the fact that the word *ch'ok* is followed by a word that opens with a stronger consonant, namely /k'-/ in *k'aba'*. This is a phonological process common to all spoken languages, referred to as elision, possibly here found preserved in Maya hieroglyphic writing.

ch'ok kelem

cn.

Ch'ok Kelem (title)

» **4-ti-ki-li-ch'o-ko-TAK-ki** > *chantikil ch'oktak*

"four-counted youths" PAL T.XVIII Shell

see: *chan, -tak, -tikil*

» **ch'o-ko KELEM** > *ch'ok kelem* "youth strong one"

K6395, K6436, K6618

see: *ch'ok, kelem*

also see: *chak ch'ok kelem*

• • • E • •

e'

n.

point, edge

» **'e** > *e[']* "point, edge"

see: *eh*

e' witz

cn.

E' Witz (toponym)

» **'e-wi-tzi 'a-'AJAW-wa** > *e['] witz ajaw* "E' Witz king" UXM Alt.10: B3-A4

» **'e-wi-tzi-'AJAW-wa** > *e['] witz ajaw* "E' Witz king" UXM Alt.10: D-E

see: *e', witz*

eb

Figure 4b

n.

step, stairway

» **'EB** > *eb* "step, stairway"

DPL HS 4 Step II: J2

YAX HS 2 Step VIII: R2

EKB Str.1 H.Serpent-E

DPL HS 4 Step II: K2

ebul

n.

step, stairway

» **'e-bu** > *ebul* "step/stairway"

NAR HS1 Bl. VII: P2a

CPN HS Step 44

CPN Structure 11 Panels

CPN HS Step 44

CPN HS Step

NAR HS1 Bl. XI: W1

ebet

n.

messenger

» **ye-be?-ta** > *yebet* "the messenger"

BPK Str.1 Rm.1: Capt.1

K5453

eh

n.

point, edge

» **7-ye** > *huk ye[h]* "seven are the points"

K1184

see: *huk, e'*

ek-

pv.

to place, to enter, to insert

» **'i-'e-ke-wa-ni** > *i-ekwan* "then places, enters, inserts" TRT Mon.6: F11

see: *i-, -w-an*

			» 'e-ke-wa-ni-ya > <i>ekwaniy</i> "placed, entered, inserted"	TRT Mon.6: J2
<i>ekatz</i>	n.	cargo, bundle	see: <i>-iy</i> , <i>-w-an</i>	
<i>eklib</i>	cn.	panel (?)	» 'e-ka-tzi > <i>ekatz</i> "cargo, bundle"	XLM Jamb 6: A5
			see: <i>ikatz</i> , <i>ikitzi</i>	
<i>ek'</i>	n.	star	» 'e[ke]-li-bi > <i>eklib</i>	COL Saenz Panel: H8
			see: <i>ek-</i> , <i>-ib</i>	
			also see: <i>chaklib</i> , <i>jamlib</i>	
<i>ek' balam</i> (1)	cn.	Ek' Balam (toponym)	» 'EK' > <i>ek'</i> "star"	
			» ['e]k'e > <i>ek'</i>	
			» 'e k'e > <i>ek'</i>	
<i>ek' balam</i> (2)	cn.	Ek' Balam (toponym/polity)	» ta?-EK'-BAH/ba-la-ma > <i>ta ek' balam</i> "at Ek' Balam"	EKB Str.1 Mural A: E1 ⁷⁸
			see: <i>balam</i> , <i>ek'</i> , <i>ta</i>	
			» K'UH-[['EK']BALAM]'AJAW-wa >	
			<i>k'uhul ek' balam ajaw</i> "god-like Ek' Balam king"	TNA TSM Stucco Glyph
			see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'uhul</i>	
<i>el-</i>	iv.	to burn	» 'EL-le- > <i>el-</i> "to burn"	
			» 'EL-le > <i>el</i> "burns"	CPN Stela 15
			» 'i-'EL-le > <i>i-el</i> "then burns"	COL Saenz Panel: G5
			see: <i>i-</i>	
<i>-el</i>	suf.	nominalizing(?) suffix on a certain class of verbs. Examples:		
			» 'a-je-la > <i>ajel</i> "dawn"	
			see: <i>aj-</i>	
			» ti-mi je-la > <i>timijel</i> "appeasement"	
			see: <i>tim-</i>	
<i>elk'in</i>	cn.	east	» 'EL-K'IN-ni > <i>elk'in</i> "east"	YAX Lintel 30: F3
			see: <i>el-</i> , <i>k'in</i>	

⁷⁸ Perhaps this is a hypercorrect spelling for *bahlam* (the most probable Classic Maya pronunciation of this word for "jaguar"), as **BAH-la-ma** (instead of simply **ba-la-ma**, see entries for *balam*). If the identification of Ek' Balam as a toponym is correct, the archaeological site known as Ek' Balam since the Conquest (ca. 1550), may have been known by the same name already in the ninth century AD. The "Relación Geográfica de Ek' Balam," in explaining the origin of the name of the site, identifies Ek' Balam as the founder of the site, having arrived from afar. As noted before me, at Tonina a stucco glyph has been found that contains the spelling *k'uhul ek' balam ajaw*, an indication that at some time indeed Ek' Balam may have been a toponym in Chiapas or a special title of the Tonina nobility (in this vocabulary to be found in the next separate entry). To this I connect Tonina Monument 83, on which a Sak Tz'i' king is mentioned, part of whose name is Ek' Balam (not included in this vocabulary).

<i>elk'in wak a' (elk'ina')</i>	cn.	Elk'in Wak A' (toponym)	also see: <i>lak'in</i> » 'EL-K'IN-wa-ka'-a > <i>elk'in wak a'</i> see: <i>elk'in, wak a'</i>	TIK T.IV Lintel 3: A5
<i>em- (1)</i>	iv.	to descend	» 'EM[ye] > <i>emey</i> "descended" » 'EM-ye > <i>em[ely]</i> "descended" see: <i>-ey</i> » 'EM-ta-CHAN-na > <i>em ta chan</i> "descends from (the) sky" PAL TC Tablet: D7 see: <i>chan, ta</i> » 'EM-CHAN-na > <i>em chan</i> "descends (from the) sky" K1226 see: <i>chan</i> » 'EM-'e-mi > <i>em</i> "descends" Dresden 20B-3 » 'e-mi-ya > <i>emiy</i> "descended" see: <i>-iy</i>	TIK. T.IV Lintel 2: B4a K7821
<i>em- (2)</i>	pv.	to descend	» 'e-ma-wa-ni-ya > <i>emwaniy</i> "descended" see: <i>-iy, -wan</i>	PAL TFC Inc. Burner: Ap5
<i>emach</i>	n.	raccoon	» 'EM-ma-cha > <i>emach</i> "raccoon" » 'EM-ma > <i>ema[ch]</i>	TRT Mon.6: H10 COL CDX Vessel
<i>emal</i>	n.	descent	» ye-ma-la > <i>yemal</i> "the descent" see: <i>y-</i> » ye-ma 9-'OK-TE' > <i>yema[l] balun [y]ok te' [k'uh]</i> "the descent of Balun Yok Te' K'uh" see: <i>balun yok te' k'uh, y-</i>	PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco TRT Mon.6: K5
<i>-en</i>	pr.	I (absolutive pronoun)	» -ke-na > <i>-en</i> » 'a-wi-na-ke-na > <i>awinaken</i> "your servant I am" see: <i>winak</i> » -he-na > <i>-en</i> » che-he-na > <i>chehen</i> "say I" see: <i>che'-</i>	
<i>et k'aba'</i>	cn.	<i>et k'aba'</i> (title?)	» ye-ta-K'ABA'[a]-li > <i>yet k'aba'[i]l</i> » ye-te-k'a[ba]-li > <i>yet k'aba['i]l</i> see: <i>-il, y-</i>	BPK Stela 2: D6 PNG Burial 5 Shell
<i>-ey</i>	suf.	phonologically reduced deictic enclitic <i>-ejey</i> that places verbal expressions in the past.		

• • • H • •

		Examples:	
		» 'EM-ye > em[e]y "descendd"	
		see: <i>em-</i>	
		» HUL-ye > hul[e]y "arrived"	
		see: <i>hul-</i>	
-[h]-	infix	infix that derives an intransitive positional. Example:	
		» CHUM > chu[h]m "sits"	
		see: <i>chum-</i>	
-[h]-...-aj (1)	suf.	bipartite suffix that derives an intransitive positional. Due to consonant clustering, the infixated -[h]- phonologically changes to -[']. Examples:	
		» i-CHUM-ja > i-chu[h]m[a]j	
		see: <i>i-</i>	
		» CHUM[mu]-ji-ya > chu[']mjiy	
		see: <i>-iy</i>	
-[h]-...-aj (2)	suf.	bipartite suffix that derives passives derived from CVC transitives; the infix is reconstructed and not guarded by a spelling principle. If consonant clustering occurs the -[h]- changes to -[']. Examples:	
		» chu-ka-ja > chu[h]kaj	
		see: <i>-aj, chuk-</i>	
		» chu[ku]ji-ya > chu[']kjiy	
		see: <i>-jiy, chuk-</i>	
ha'	pr.	he, she, it (independent pronoun)	CRC BCM 3: C4
		» ha-'AJ/'a > ha' "he; she; it"	
		see: <i>ha'in, hin</i>	
ha'	n.	water; body of water	Dresden 40B-1
		» ta-HA' > ta ha' "in water"	
		see: <i>a'</i>	
ha'al	n.	rain	Dresden 55B-2
		» HA'-la > ha'al "rain"	
		see: <i>chak ha'al</i>	
		also see: <i>chak ha'il, ha'il</i>	
ha'at	pr.	you (independent pronoun)	PNG Panel 3 Sec. Text
		» ha-'a ta > ha'at "you"	K1398 Sec. Text, K5113
		» ha[ta] > ha['a]t "you"	COL Incised Shell, K1440
		» ta-ha-ta > ta ha['a]t "to you"	

<i>ha' hix</i>	cn.	Ha' Hix (nominal phrase)	see: <i>ta</i> » HA'-hi[HIX] > <i>ha' hix</i> "Water Jaguar"	K0791
<i>ha'in</i>	pr.	he, she it (independent pronoun)	see: <i>ha', hix</i> » ha'[i] > <i>ha'i[n]</i> "he; she; it" » ha'-i > <i>ha'i[n]</i> "he; she; it" see: <i>ha', hin</i>	NAR Stela 35: C7 CPN Stela I: C3b, CPN HS
<i>ha'il</i>	n.	rain	» HA'-li > <i>ha'[i]l</i> "rain" see: <i>chak ha'il</i> also see: <i>chak ha'al, ha'al</i>	Dresden 66B-2
<i>ha'ob</i>	pr.	they (independent pronoun)	» ha'-o-ba > <i>ha'ob</i> "they" » ha 'o-ba > <i>ha'ob</i> » ha'-o-bo > <i>ha'ob</i> see: <i>ha', -ob</i> » ha'-o bi 'AJ'-u xu?-lu > <i>ha'ob aj uxul</i> "they (are) sculptors" see: <i>aj uxul, ha'(in), -ob</i>	CPN Stela A: C2a, C10a CPN Altar A: H3-G4 CPN Structure 11 Panels PNG Panel 3 Sec. Text
<i>ha' k'in xok</i>	cn.	Ha' K'in Xok (anthroponym)	» HA'-K'IN-XOK-ki > <i>ha' k'in xok</i> » HA'-K'IN-XOK > <i>ha' k'in xok</i> see: <i>ha', k'in, xok</i>	PNG Thr.1 Sup.1: A3 PNG Thr.1 Sup.1: C5b ⁷⁹
<i>hab</i>	n.	year	» ti-HAB-li > <i>ti habil</i> "in (the) year" see: <i>-il, ti</i> » 2-TE'-HAB-ba > <i>cha' te' hab</i> "2 (counted) years" see: <i>cha', -te'</i> » 1-HAB[bi]-ya > <i>jun habiy</i> "one year" » 5-HAB-[bi]ya > <i>ho' habiy</i> "five years" see: <i>ho', jun</i>	Dresden 73B-5 CPN Structure 11 Panels
<i>habtal</i>	n.	servant (?)	» HAB-ta > <i>habta[l]</i> "servant (?)" » HAB[bi]-ta > <i>habta[l]</i> » HAB-ta-la > <i>habtal</i>	NAR Stela 22: E20 CRC Stela 6: C10

⁷⁹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Water Sun Shark."

			» 'a-7-HAB-ta > <i>a[j] huk habta[l]</i> "person of 7 servants" COL Maegli Circular Altar see: <i>aj</i> , <i>huk</i>	
			» 'AJ-9-HAB-ta-la > <i>aj balun habtal</i> "person of 9 servants" SBL Stela 12: B7	
			» 'AJ-9-HAB[bi]-ta > <i>aj balun habta[l]</i> SBL Stela 9: C3	
			» 'AJ-9-HAB-ta > <i>aj balun habta[l]</i> SBL Stela 10: B4	
			» 'a-9-HAB-ta > <i>a[j] balun habta[l]</i> AGT Stela 19: B5 see: <i>aj</i> , <i>balun</i>	
<i>hab te'</i>	cn.	Hab Te' (tree species)	» HAB-TE' > <i>hab te'</i> see: <i>te'</i>	
<i>haj</i>	n.	sign (?)	» ha ja > <i>haj</i> "sign (?)"	K1670
<i>ham-</i>	tv.	to untie	» ha-ma-li-ya > <i>ham(a)liy</i> "untied" see: <i>-iy</i> , -Vl	PAL Pal. Tablet: I15, N13
<i>he'</i>	n.	day (in distance numbers)	» he > <i>he[']</i> "day" » 7-he-na > <i>huk he['e]n</i> "seven days" » 8-he-wa > <i>waxak he['e]w</i> "eight days" see: <i>huk</i> , <i>waxak</i>	NAR Stela 35: F7 ⁸⁰ CPN Stela I: D6 ⁸¹
<i>hich</i>	n.	surface (?)	» hi-chi > <i>hich</i> "surface (?)" » yi-chi-ya > <i>yichi</i> "the surface" » yi-chi-ya > <i>yichi</i> see: <i>-iy</i> , <i>y-</i>	[common] K6998, K8740, K8930 MLC Str. 1 Mural Text
<i>hil-</i>	tv.	to rest	» 'u-hi-li 'OK > <i>uhili[w?]</i> ok "he leg-rests" see: <i>ok</i> , <i>u-...-Vw</i> » hi-li 'o-ke > <i>hili[w?]</i> ok "leg-rests" see: <i>ok</i> , <i>-Vw</i>	TRT Mon. 8 Sarc. Lid Text CPN Alt.Q: C2- D2
<i>hin</i>	pr.	he, she, it (independent pronoun; Late Classic innovation)	» hi-na > <i>hin</i> "he, she, it" » hi-ni > <i>hin</i> "he, she, it" » hi-na ka-'AJAW > <i>hin k(a)-ajaw</i> "he (is) our king"	K1398, K1440: B'4 K4113 KHN Plate

⁸⁰ Note Tzotzil *chabhe'* "the day before yesterday," *chabhetik* "every other day."

⁸¹ In this example the Copan sculptor employed a rare variant for number eight, the regular bar-and-dot eight placed within a corn husk with foliage (T86:611). Perhaps the scribe included a reference to the Maize God (the foliage), as the Maize God is the "god of number 8."

			see: <i>ajaw, ka-</i>	
			» hi > <i>hi[n]</i> “he, she, it”	PNG Panel 3, Sec. Text
			see: <i>ha', ha'in</i>	
			» ta-hi-na > <i>ta hin</i> “as for him”	K1398 Text Panel
			see: <i>ta</i>	
<i>hix</i> (1)	n.	jaguar	» hi-HIX > <i>hix</i> “jaguar”	LAC Panel 1: J3b
			see: <i>balam, hix balam</i>	
<i>hix</i> (2)	n.	Hix (14th day)	» HIX > <i>hix</i>	NAR Stela 22: F17
			» HIX > <i>[h]ix</i>	Landa Fol. 28r
<i>hix balam</i>	cn.	jaguar	» hi[HIX] BALAM > <i>hix balam</i> “jaguar”	
			see: <i>balam, hix</i>	
<i>hix witz</i>	Figure 7c	cn.	» HIX-WITZ > <i>hix witz</i>	DPL HS 2 West Step 5: F2
			see: <i>hix, witz</i>	
			» [HIX]WITZ-'AJAW > <i>hix witz ajaw</i> “Hix Witz king”	YAX HS 3 St.Vthr: D7b
			» [HIX]WITZ['AJAW-wa] > <i>hix witz ajaw</i>	K1387
			» HIX-WITZ 'a-'AJAW-wa > <i>hix witz ajaw</i>	K3844
			» 'IX-HIX wi-[tzi]'AJAW > <i>ix hix witz ajaw</i>	
			“lady Hix Witz king”	YAX Lintel 17: H1
			» 'IX-HIX wi-tzi-'AJAW-wa > <i>ix hix witz ajaw</i>	
			“lady Hix Witz king”	YAX Lintel 43: D1-D2 ⁸²
			see: <i>ajaw, ix</i>	
			» 'AJ-HIX-WITZ > <i>aj hix witz</i> “person from Hix Witz”	YAX Stela 7: pD4b
			see: <i>aj</i>	
<i>hixil</i> (1)	n.	Hixil (toponym)	» [HIX-li]'AJAW > <i>hix[i]l ajaw</i> “Hixil king”	TIK Incised Bone
			see: <i>ajaw, hix, -il</i>	
<i>hixil</i> (2)	n.	Hixil (toponym)	» hi[HIX]-li 'AJAW > <i>hix[i]l ajaw</i> “Hixil king”	CML Urn 26 Spine 3
			see: <i>ajaw, hix, -il</i>	
<i>ho'</i>	num.	five	» 5 > <i>ho'</i> “five”	
			» ho-ho-ho > <i>ho'</i> “five”	CPN Stela E: A4 ⁸³

⁸² In the two spellings at Yaxchilan (Lintels 17 & 43) the sign **HIX** is placed within a day sign cartouche as *hix* was also the name of the fourteenth day in the Classic Maya calendar, as well as in many of the Maya calendars that survived into the Colonial period, even up to the present day (*hix* ~ *ix* “jaguar”).

			» 'u-5-tu-TUN > <i>uhō'tun</i> "the fifth tun" see: <i>tun</i> , <i>u-</i>	PNG Stela 3: F4
<i>ho' itzam tun</i>	cn.	Ho' Itzam Tun (theonym)	» 5-TITZAM-TUN > <i>ho'itzam tun</i> see: <i>ho'</i> , <i>itzam tun</i>	Dresden 12C-2
<i>ho' janab nal ch'en</i>	cn.	Ho' Janab Nal Ch'en (toponym)	» 5-[JANAB]NAL CH'EN > <i>ho'janab nal ch'en</i> see: <i>ch'en</i> , <i>ho'</i> , <i>janab</i> , <i>nal</i>	COL EC Vessel: A1-B1
<i>ho' janab witz</i>	cn.	Ho' Janab Witz (building name)	» 5-JANAB-WITZ > <i>ho'janab witz</i> see: <i>ho'</i> , <i>janab</i> , <i>witz</i>	PNG Panel 3: U6
<i>ho' k'al</i>	num.	100	» 5-k'a-la > <i>ho'k'al</i> "100" see: <i>ho'</i> , <i>k'al</i>	NAR Stela 32: A'1b
<i>ho' k'al hix balam</i>	cn.	Ho' K'al Hix Balam (anthroponym)	» 'o-k'a hi[HIX] BALAM > [h]o['] k'a[l] hix balam see: <i>hix balam</i> , <i>ho'k'al</i>	K2352 ⁸⁴
<i>ho' lajun</i>	num.	fifteen	» 15 > <i>ho' lajun</i> "fifteen" » 5-LAJUN-na > <i>ho' lajun</i> "fifteen" » HO'-LAJUN-na > <i>ho' lajun</i> "fifteen" » 15-na > <i>ho' lajun</i> "fifteen"	[common] CHN Monjas Lintel 6: 3 CHN Monjas Lintel 4: 3 ⁸⁵ OXP Stela 17: B3 ⁸⁶
<i>ho' pik</i>	num.	40,000	» 5-PIK ka-wa > <i>ho' pik</i> [ka]kaw "40,000 cacao (beans)" see: <i>ho'</i> , <i>kakaw</i> , <i>pik</i>	BPK Str.1 Rm.1 Capt.18
<i>ho' tun</i>	cn.	five tun period (5x360 days)	» 5-TUN-ni > <i>ho' tun</i> see: <i>ho'</i> , <i>tun</i> » 'u-NAH-5-TUN-ni-li > <i>unah ho' tunil</i> "the first five tun" » 'u-NAH-5-TUN-ni > <i>unah ho' tun[il]</i> "the first five tun"	CPN Altar to Stela I: C CNC Panel 3: A2
			see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i>	

⁸³ This example, first identified by Linda Schele in 1989 (Copan Note 53), provides three syllabic signs T672 **ho**, to simply spell *ho'* "five." This example is unique in the corpus.

⁸⁴ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "One Hundred are the Jaguars." The 'o-k'a spelling for *o'k'al* seems to target *ho'k'al* "one hundred."

⁸⁵ The numeral fifteen *ho' lajun* employed here consists of the paired head variants for the numbers five (HO') and ten (LAJUN), suffixed by -na.

⁸⁶ Rare example in which the common three bar 15 is suffixed with a phonetic complement -na. Also note Oxpemul Stela 10 for another subfix -na.

			» NAH-5-TUN-ni > <i>nah ho' tun</i> "first five tun"	MQL Stela 3: G4b
			see: <i>nah</i>	
			» 'U-5-tu-TUN ti-'AJAW[le] > <i>uhō' tun[il] ti ajawle[l]</i> "the five tun in kingship" PNG Stela 3: F4b-F5a	
			» 'U-WI'-5-TUN-ni-li > <i>uwi'[il] ho' tunil</i> "the last five tun"	CPN Stela 4: B6
				CPN East Altar to St.5
			» 'U-wi-5-TUN-ni > <i>uwi'[il] ho' tunil</i> "the last five tun"	QRG Stela D: C22b1
			see: <i>-il, u-, wi'il</i>	
			» WI'-5-TUN-ni > <i>wi'[il] ho' tun</i> "last five tun"	
			see <i>wi'il</i>	
<i>huh</i>	n.	iguana	» 'UH > <i>[h]uh</i> "iguana"	
			see: <i>huj</i>	
<i>huj</i>	n.	iguana	» HUJ > <i>huj</i> "iguana"	
			see: <i>huh</i>	
			» hu > <i>hu[j]</i>	
<i>huj waj</i>	cn.	iguana bread	» hu-WAJ-wa > <i>hu[j] waj</i> "iguana bread" (offering)	Dresden 67B-2
			see: <i>huj, waj</i>	
<i>huk</i>	num.	seven	» 7 > <i>huk</i> "seven"	
<i>huk ha' nal</i> (<i>hukha'nal</i>)	cn.	Huk Ha' Nal (mythological toponym)	» 7-[HA']NAL > <i>huk ha' nal</i> "Seven Water Place"	K1202
			see: <i>ha', huk, nal</i>	
<i>huk ik' k'anal</i>	cn.	Huk Ik' K'anal (toponym/building name?)	» 7-[IK'[K'AN]]NAL > <i>huk ik' k'anal</i> "7 Black Bench Place" TIK Stela 31: E17 ⁸⁷	
			see: <i>huk, ik', k'an, nal</i>	
<i>huk lajun</i>	num.	seventeen	» 17 > <i>huk lajun</i> "seventeen"	
<i>huk sipul</i>	cn.	Huk Sipul (theonym)	» 7-si-pu > <i>huk sipu[ll]</i>	Dresden 13C-1

⁸⁷ The same composite noun occurs at Xculoc's Building of the Sculptured Columns, but the T580-like sign is suffixed with **-na** (in this text the composite noun operates most probably as the proper name of the building; Christian Prager, personal communication, May 2007). Was there an alteration in the value of the T580-like sign? Or is the **-na** sign part of a full version of the main sign T580? Three Chochola-Maxcanu ceramic vessels (K4684, K8939, and a third vessel in a private collection) contain the abbreviated reference **7-T580var** in their dedicatory texts, probably an indication that these vessels can be related to the site of Xculoc.

<i>huk tzuk</i>	cn.	Huk Tzuk (regional title)	see: <i>huk, sipul</i> » 7-tzu-ku > <i>huk tzuk</i> » 7-tzu[ku] > <i>huk tzuk</i> see: <i>huk, tzuk</i> also see: <i>kan tzuk, ux lajun tzuk</i> » HUL-ye > <i>hul[ey]</i> “arrived” see: <i>-ey</i> » hu-le-na > <i>hulen</i> “arrive I” see: <i>-en</i> » HUL-li > <i>hul</i> “arrives” » HUL-li > <i>hul</i> “arrives” » hu-li-3 > <i>hulob</i> “they arrive” see: <i>-ob</i> » HUL-li-ya > <i>huliy</i> “arrived” see: <i>-iy</i> » HUL-ya > <i>hul[iy]</i> “arrived” » 'i-HUL-li MUT-la > <i>i-hul mutual</i> “then arrives (at) Mutual” TIK T.IV, Lnt.3: E1 » 'i-hu-li > <i>i-hul</i> “arrives” see: <i>i-</i> » hu-li-ya > <i>huliy</i> “arrived” see: <i>-iy</i> » hu-le-li-ji-ya > <i>hulelijiy</i> “arrived” see: <i>-ijiy</i> » 'a-hu?-le-li-ya > <i>ahuleliy</i> “your arrival” see: <i>a-, -iy</i>	TIK Altar 8: B2 NAR Stela 13: G7 TIK Marcador: B7 PMT Panel 2 Fragment NAR Stela 29: F8 DPL HS 4 Step II: F1 NTN Drawing 52: A4 YAX Lintel 29: D1 CPN Stela I: B6b ⁸⁸ TIK T.IV, Lnt.3: E1 NAR Stela 29: G17 PAL TC Tablet: A11 CPN Altar F K8885 Incised Shell
<i>hulel</i>	n.	arrival (?)		
<i>hul ol</i>	cn.	Hul Ol (18th month)	» 4-HUL-'OL > <i>chan hul ol</i> “4 Hul Ol” » 8-HUL-'OL > <i>waxak hul ol</i> “8 Hul Ol” » 18-HUL-'OL > <i>waxak lajun hul ol</i> “18 Hul Ol”	CPN Stela 3 West: A14 TNA Mon. 151: B1 CPN Str.12 Rev. Stand ⁸⁹

⁸⁸ This spelling employs a rare sign (T271) with the value HUL; the ja sign is an integral part of the HUL compound, as is also the case with the T713b hand sign variant of HUL (the common one).

<i>hun</i> (1)	n.	paper, bark	see: <i>chan, waxak, waxak lajun</i>
<i>hun</i> (2)	n.	book	also see: <i>jaw, kum k'uh</i> » HUN > <i>hun</i> “paper, bark” » HUN-na > <i>hun</i> “book” » 'AJ-HUN > <i>aj hun</i> “person of books” see: <i>aj</i> DPL Stela 8: B6 ⁹⁰
<i>hun</i> (3)	n.	headband; headdress, hat	» HUN-na > <i>hun</i> “headband” » HUN > <i>hun</i> » hu-na > <i>hun</i> K6020 (secondary text)
<i>hun tan</i>	cn.	“cherished one”	» HUN-TAN-na > <i>hun tan</i> “cherished one” see: <i>jun tan</i> COL Randel Stela : F3b ⁹¹
• • • I • •			
<i>i-</i>	part.	then	» 'i- > i- “then” [common] ⁹²
<i>-ib</i>	suf.	suffix (“place of; instrumental”) that derives an instrumental noun from an intransitive verb stem. Examples:	» 'u-k'i-bi > <i>uk'ib</i> “vessel (lit. drink-place/instrument)” see: <i>uk'</i> » WE'-i-bi > <i>we'ib</i> “dish (lit. eat-place/instrument)” see: <i>we'</i>
<i>ibach</i>	n.	armadillo	» 'i-ba-cha > “armadillo” Dresden 21B-3
<i>ibil</i>	n.	Ibil (toponym)	» K'UH-'i-bi-li WINIK-ki > <i>k'uh[ul] ibil winik</i> “god-like Ibil person” NTN Drawing 29: A18-A19 » K'UH-'i[bi]-li 'AJ/'a-ja-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] ibil ajaw</i> “god-like Ibil king” K4372

Figure 5c

⁸⁹ These two spellings of the month Hul Ol include a superfix that is employed for the value **HUL** in the Supplementary Series on CPN Stela I at B6b (see *hul-* and see note 88). A panel of putative Tonina origin in the Robey Collection provides the late Classic spelling **hu-'OL**, employing a former **ju** sign. Perhaps this is an abbreviated spelling for *hul[ll] ol*.

⁹⁰ This example employs a spelling **SCREENFOLD.BOOK-na**, which confirms that *hun* meant “book” in Classic Maya. However, in the Dos Pilas example *hun* actually refers to “headband; headdress, hat.”

⁹¹ This spelling is an indication that the merger of /j/ with /h/ was nearing completion. Instead of employing **1** or **JUN** “one” the scribe employed the sign **HUN**. This may indicate that by this time *jun* “one” had become *hun* “one” and thus could be substituted by *hun* “knot; bark; paper; book.”

⁹² A variant spelling (T237var) for the sound *i-* employs a hawk plucking the eye of a canine-like animal (*i'* “hawk”) instead of the common T679. As not the word “hawk” is intended, but simply the sound *i-*, the gloss “hawk” is no longer included in the vocabulary. The word *i'* is onomatopoetic in origin, as it refers to the sound the hawk makes.

<i>ichan</i>	n.	mother's brother	see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i> » yi-cha-ni > <i>yichan[il]</i> "the mother's brother" see: <i>-il, y-</i> » 'a-wi-CHAN-na > <i>awichan</i> "your mother's brother" see: <i>aw-</i> » 'i-chi-la 11-TUN-ni > <i>ichil buluk tun[il]</i> "in (the) eleventh tun" see: <i>buluk, -il, tun</i>	YAX Lintel 58: C1 PMT Panel 2 Fragment CHN Monjas L.4A: D1
<i>ichil</i>	prep.	in, within		
<i>ichil-</i>	iv.	to bathe (oneself)	» 'i-chi-li > <i>ichil</i> "bathes [herself]"	Madrid 063A-1
<i>ichiw</i>	n.	heron (?)	» 'i-chi-wa > <i>ichiw</i> "heron" see: <i>akul ichiw</i> also see: <i>bak, ichiw bak</i>	PAL TC Left Panel
<i>ichiw bak</i>	cn.	heron (?)	» [i]chi-BAK > <i>ichi[w?] bak</i> "heron (?)" see: <i>bak, ichiw</i>	PAL.T.XIX South: R1
<i>ichkil</i>	iv.	to bathe	» 'i-chi-ki > <i>ichki[l]</i> "bathes"	Madrid 093C-1
<i>ich na'ik</i>	part.	hopefully	» 'i-chi na'-i-ki > <i>ich na'ik</i> "hopefully" » 'i-chi-ki > <i>ich [na']ik</i>	PAL TI W-T: A10-B10 PAL TI W-T: D2
<i>ichnal</i>	cop.	with (in the presence of)	» yi-[chi]NAL-la > <i>yichnal</i> "he is with" » yi-[chi]NAL > <i>yichnal</i> "he is with" » yi-chi-NAL > <i>yichnal</i> "he is with" » yi-chi-NAL > <i>yichnal</i> "he is with" » yi-chi-na-la > <i>yichnal</i> "he is with" see: <i>y-</i> » 'a-wi-[chi]NAL > <i>awichnal</i> "you are with" see: <i>aw-</i>	SBL Tabl.2: L2a COL Panel: A8b BPK Str.1 Rm.1: N1a CPN Altar 41 COL Simojovel Shell K8008
<i>ich'ak</i>	n.	claw	» yi-ch'a-ki > <i>yich'ak[il]</i> "the claw" » yi-ch'a-ki > <i>yich'ak[il]</i> "the claw" see: <i>-il, y-</i> » 'ICH'AK-ki-BALAM-ma > <i>[y]ich'ak[il] balam</i> » yi-ch'a-ki-BALAM > <i>yich'ak[il] balam</i> see: <i>-il, y-</i>	PNG Panel 2: K'1 COL MdEM Stela (sec. text) SBL Tabl.4: U1 AGT Stela 2: F1
<i>-ijiy</i>	suf.	deictic enclitic that appears on verbal expressions set in the past; probably descended from <i>*-ejey</i> .		

		Examples:	
-ik	suf.	honorific suffix	
ikatz	n.	cargo, bundle	» 'u-[KAB]ji-ji-ya > ukabjijiy "he supervised, oversaw (it)" see: kab- » 'u-ti-ji-ya > utijiy "happened, occurred" see: ut- also see: -ey, -iy » 'IX-ki > ix[i]k "lady" see: ix also see: -tzil
ikim	n.	owl	
ikitz	n.	cargo, bundle	» 'i-ka-tzi > ikatz "cargo, bundle" XLM Col.6: A3 see: ekatz, ikitz » yi-ka-tzi > yikatz[il] "the cargo, bundle" PAL T.XII Jade Block » yi-ka-tzi > yikatz[il] "the cargo, bundle" PNG Str.J-5 Burial 5 Jade
ik' (1)	n.	wind	
ik' (2)	adj.	black	» 'i-ki > iki[m] "owl" Madrid 095C-2 » 'i-ki-tzi > ikitz "cargo, bundle" PNG Thr.1, Sup.1: B1a » 'i-ki-tzi > ikitz "cargo, bundle" JNT Panel: Bp3 see: ekatz, ikatz
ik' a' (ik'a')	cn.	Ik' A' (toponym)	» 'IK' > ik' "wind" [common] ⁹³ » 'IK' > ik' "black" [common] » 'IK'-chi-ji > ik' chij "Ik' Chij (personal name)" YAX HS 2 Step VII: S2 see: chij
			» 'u-ti ya-'IK'-a > utiy ik' a' "happened at Ik' A'" MTL Stela 1 ⁹⁴ see: a', ik', ut-
			» 'a-'IK'-a > a[j] ik' a['] "person from Ik' A'" YAX Stela 21: pH8 » 'a-'IK'-a > a[j] ik' a['] "person from Ik' A'" K2295 ⁹⁵ see: aj

⁹³ Although during the Classic and Postclassic period the words for "wind" and "black" were phonologically similar (both close to *ik'*), they were derived from different prototypical forms, Proto Mayan **i'k'* "wind" and Western Mayan **ihq'* "black" (Proto Mayan **ehk'* or **ejk'*). The signs T503 'IK' WIND and T580 'IK' BLACK never substitute for each other. I need to add that, at the present time, I am researching the possibility that T503 outside the day cartouche actually may have had the value HUX WIND.

⁹⁴ The T503 'IK' is postfixed with T12, which seems to operate as 'a, derived acrophonically from 'AJ. Compare to other toponyms that end in a', e.g., *itz a'*, *wak a'*.

⁹⁵ The scribe employed T228var 'a to open the collocation for the agentive *aj* and T12 'AJ, acrophonically having become 'a, in final position to derive -a'.

<i>ik'at</i>	cn.	Ik'at (2nd month)	» 'IK'-a AJAW-wa > <i>ik' a' ajaw</i> "Ik' A' king" see: <i>ajaw</i> » K'UH-[IK'-a] AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] ik' a' ajaw</i> » K'UH-[IK'] AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] ik' [a'] ajaw</i> "god-like Ik' A' king"	K1546 ALR Altar 3 K1728
			see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i> » 18-IK'[ta] > <i>waxak lajun ik'[a]t</i> "18 Ik'at" » 16-IK'-ta > <i>wak lajun ik'[a]t</i> "16 Ik'at" » tu-HO'[LAJUN]-na-IK'-ta-wo-'i > <i>tuho' lajun ik'[a]t wo'[il]</i> "on the fifteenth of 15 Ik'at/15 Wo'il"	Dresden 47C Dresden 62 CHN Monjas L.4: 3-4 ⁹⁶
<i>ik' bul (chan)</i>	cn.	Ik' Bul (Chan) (nom. phrase)	» 'IK'-bu-lu > <i>ik' bul (chan?)</i> see: <i>ik', bul</i> also see: <i>yax bul chan</i>	K0533, K8889
<i>ik' chan</i>	cn.	black sky	» 'IK'-CHAN-na > <i>ik' chan</i> "black sky" see: <i>chan, ik'</i>	Dresden 74A
<i>ik' chij</i>	cn.	Ik' Chij (nominal phase)	» 'IK-chi-ji > <i>ik' chij</i> "Black Deer" see: <i>chij, ik'</i>	YAX HS 2 Step VII: S2
<i>ik' kab</i>	cn.	black earth	» 'IK'-KAB > <i>ik' kab</i> (or <i>ik'ab</i>) "black earth" see: <i>ik', kab</i>	Dresden 74A
<i>ik' k'uh</i>	cn.	Ik' K'uh (wind deity)	» 'IK'-K'UH > <i>ik' k'uh</i> "wind god" » 'IK'-K'UH > <i>ik' k'uh</i> "wind god" see: <i>ik', k'uh</i>	K1440: Z5, K5113 Side 2: A1 YAX HS 2 Step X: A2
<i>ik' sijom</i>	cn.	Ik' Sijom (9th month)	» 1-IK'-SIJOM-ma > <i>jun ik' sijom</i> "1 Ik' Sijom" » 1-IK'-SIJOM-ma > <i>jun ik' sijom</i> "1 Ik' Sijom" » 8-[IK']SIJOM > <i>waxak ik' sijom</i> "8 Ik' Sijom" see: <i>ik', jun, sijom</i> » 'i-ki-SIJOM-ma > <i>ik['] sijom</i>	YAX Lintel 30: F2 CHN Casa Col. HB: 29 CPN Peccary Skull: B1 Landa Fol. 43v ⁹⁷

⁹⁶ This text and four others at Las Monjas employ both names for the same month position, the "old fashion" *Ik'at* and the innovative *Wo'* (or *Wo'il*; note employment of *Woh*, or *Wohil*, on one of the Codex-style "dynastic vessels" {K6751}).

<i>ik' te'</i>	cn.	Ik' Te' (tree species)	» 'IK'-TE' > <i>ik' te'</i> "tree species (black tree)" see: 'ik', <i>te'</i>	Dresden 31C-2 ⁹⁸
<i>ik' tun</i>	cn.	Ik' Tun (toponym)	» 'AJ'-IK'-TUN-ni > <i>aj ik' tun</i> "person from Ik' Tun" » 'AJ'-IK'-TUN > <i>aj ik' tun</i> » 'AJ'-IK'-TUN-nu > <i>aj ik' tun</i> see: <i>aj</i> , <i>ik'</i> (2), <i>tun</i>	COL Polychrome Vase K5453
<i>ik' wolok</i>	cn.	Ik' Wolok (toponym)	» 'AJ'-IK' wo-lo?-ko > <i>aj ik' wolok</i> "person from Ik' Wolok"	AGT Burial 6 Vessel TAM HS 3 Step III ⁹⁹
<i>-il</i> (1)	suf.	possessive suffix	see: <i>aj</i> , <i>ik'</i> » -Ci-li > <i>-il</i> » -Ci-la > <i>-il</i> » -li > <i>-[i]l</i> » -li > <i>-[i]l</i> "place of; location"	
<i>-il</i> (2)	suf.	locative suffix	see: <i>-al</i> , <i>-nal</i> , <i>o'</i>	
<i>-il</i> (3)	suf.	agentive suffix	» -ni-li > <i>-il</i> see : <i>-aj</i> also see: <i>aj</i> , <i>-Vm</i>	
<i>il-</i>	tv.	to see, to witness	» yi-'IL-wa > <i>yiliw</i> "he sees, witnesses" » yi-li-wa > <i>yiliw</i> "he sees, witnesses" see: <i>y-...-Vw</i> » 'i-li-ki > <i>ilik</i> "see!" see: <i>-Vk</i> » 'IL-ja > <i>i[h]l[a]j</i> > "seen, witnessed is" » 'IL-la-'AJ > <i>i[h]laj</i> » 'IL-'AJ > <i>i[h]laj</i> » 'IL-'AJ-ji > <i>i[h]laj</i>	IXZ Stela 4: B5a CHN Monjas L.5A: A1 K1398 Text Panel MQL Stela 3: G3b SBL Stela 10: B7 SBL Stela 8: A5a PRU Stela 15, Left Side

⁹⁷ Although this spelling does not contain the final glottalized consonant as in *ik'*, it does indicate that the Classic Maya pronunciation of the logographic sign for "black" was *ik'* as it is specifically spelled 'i-ki'.

⁹⁸ Note Ch'ol *i'ik' te'* "árbol (de cáscara negra)."

⁹⁹ A panel of unknown provenance provides the spelling 'AJ-YAX-wo-lo-?. Although the final sign is eroded, this agentive expression may provide another example of *wolok* (as in *aj yax wolok*). Also see Yaxchilan HS 5, Stone 116 for the agentive expression 'a-SAK-wo-lo-? (note color association *ik'*, *sak*, or *yax* within this expression). The precise meaning of *wolok* is unknown, but it may be based on *wol-* "to encircle" (note colonial Yucatec *wowolok* "cosa redonda y esférica").

			» 'i-la-ja > <i>i[h]laj</i> » 'IL-li-'a-ja > <i>i[h]laj</i> see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » 'IL-ni > <i>il[a]n</i> “becomes to be seen, witnessed” » ha['i]-'IL-ni-ya > <i>ha'i' il(a)niy</i> “he sees, witnesses” see: <i>ha'i', -niy</i> » ma-'a-'IL-'a-ji > <i>ma' i[h]laj</i> “is not seen, witnessed” see: <i>-aj, ma'</i> » yi-'IL-'AJ > <i>yi[h]laj</i> “it is seen, witnessed” » yi-la-ji > <i>yi[h]laj</i> see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, y-</i>	NTN Drawing 65: H4 NTN Drawing 66: B1 CML Stone Urn PMT H.Panel 8: Bp4 TRT Wooden Box NAR Stela 13: D12 CPN Structure 11 Panels
<i>in-</i>	pr.	I (first person preconsonantal pronoun)	» 'i-ne > <i>in-</i> “I” see: <i>ni-</i>	Landa Fol. 45r
<i>ip</i>	n.	strength	» 'i-pi > <i>ip</i> “strength” » 'i-pi > <i>ip</i>	PAL T.XIV Tablet: A6 CPN Stela A: E6
<i>-is</i>	suf.	absolutive suffix on a category of nouns, including body parts. Examples:	» k'a[ba]-si > <i>k'ab[i]s</i> “hand” see: <i>k'ab</i> » 'o-la-si > <i>ol[i]s</i> “heart” see: <i>ol</i>	
<i>it-</i> (or <i>ita-</i>)	tvd.	to accompany	» yi-ta-ji > <i>yitaj</i> “he is accompanied” » yi-ta-ji > <i>yitaj</i> “he is accompanied” » yi[ta]ji > <i>yitaj</i> “he is accompanied” » yi[ta]ji > <i>yitaj</i> “he is accompanied” » yi-ta-je > <i>yitaj</i> “he is accompanied” » yi-ta-je > <i>yitaj</i> “he is accompanied” » yi-ta-ja > <i>yitaj</i> “he is accompanied” » yi-ta > <i>yita[j]</i> “he is accompanied” see: <i>-aj, y-</i> » yi-ta-ji-ya > <i>yitajiy</i> “he was accompanied” see: <i>-aj, -iy, y-</i>	SBL Tabl.2: L1a CHN T4L Lintel 2: G1, G4 CPN Altar to Stela I: K1a CPN Stela 6 Back: B7b CHN Monjas L.2: 17 CHN T4L Lintel 1: G4 NMP Stela 2: J1-I2 NAR Stela 13: D5 CLM Stela 52

<i>itz a' (itza')</i>	n.	Itz A' (toponym)	» K'UH-[['i]tza']AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] itz a['] ajaw</i> "god-like Itz A' king" » [['i]tza-'a']AJAW > <i>itz a' ajaw</i> "Itz A' king" see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'uhul</i> » 'AJ ['?]tza-'a > <i>aj itz a'</i> "person from Itz A'" see: <i>aj</i>	MTL Stela 1 COL SMB EC Vessel CHN Caracol Pan.: M2-N2
<i>itzam</i>	n.	Itzam (part of the names of several old gods)	» 'i-ITZAM > <i>itzam</i> » 'ITZAM-ma > <i>itzam</i>	Madrid 080B-1 ¹⁰⁰
<i>itzam at</i>	cn.	Itzam At (theonym)	» 'ITZAM-'AT > <i>itzam at</i> » 'ITZAM-'AT-ti > <i>itzam at</i> see: <i>at</i> , <i>itzam</i>	COL MqB Vase/K1560 K1398
<i>itzam nah</i>	cn.	Itzam Nah (theonym)	» 'ITZAM-na > <i>itzam na[h]</i> » 'i-ITZAM > <i>itzam [nah]</i> » 'ITZAM-ma > <i>itzam [nah]</i> see: <i>itzam</i> , <i>nah</i> also see: <i>itzim nah</i>	XLM Column 3: A2a Madrid 080B-1 COL Hauberg Stela: E1
<i>itzam tun</i>	cn.	Itzam Tun (theonym)	» 'ITZAM-TUN-ni > <i>itzam tun</i> » ['ITZAM]TUN-ni > <i>itzam tun</i> see: <i>itzam</i> , <i>tun</i> also see: <i>chan itzam tun</i> , <i>ho' itzam tun</i>	LTI Lintel 4: G1, H1 PMT Panel 1 (2x)
<i>itzim nah</i>	cn.	Itzim Nah (creator deity)	» 'ITZAM[tzi]-na > <i>itzam na[h]</i> see: <i>itzam nah</i>	Madrid 110B-2 ¹⁰¹
<i>itz'a' ho'</i>	cn.	Itz'a' Ho' (toponym)	» 'i-tz'a-'a 5-'AJAW > <i>itz'a' ho' ajaw</i>	COB Stela 4: T2

¹⁰⁰ The etymology of the word *itzam* is not well-known (note the awkward *itz+a+am* proposal by Barrera Vásquez). I propose that *itzam* descends from **itz mam*, in which, through a process of elision, the consonant cluster *-tz-m-* (final *-tz* is stronger than initial *m-*) merged and became simply *-tz-* (thus *itz mam* > *itz-[m]am* > *itzam*). *Itz* would thus be an adjective that modifies the noun *mam* (*itz* "enchanted"; noun *itz* "dew, liquid [from heaven]"). *Itz* qualifies the kind of *mam* "old god" (i.e., grandfather) intended and sets it apart from other *mam* "old gods."

¹⁰¹ These examples may spell only part of the name of the Postclassic creator god, based on the name as known from colonial Yucatec sources. Albeit tentative, in the Classic period the name of the supreme creator god may have been Itzam Nah Yax Kokaj Mut, which I base on the Palenque Temple XIX Bench spellings **YAX-NAH[hi] 'ITZAM[KOKAJ.MUT?]ji** (South Side: C7-D7) and **YAX-[['ITZAM]KOKAJ.MUT]NAH** (Southside: V1). The "Bocabulario de Mayathan" (ca. 1670) contains the entry *hun itzan na. Yaxcocahmut* (original spelling) as the name of the "Ydolo q[ue] decian ser de este," referring to the image of the "Ydolo maior" named *Colop Vuich Kin* (original spelling).

<i>itz'at</i>	n.	sage	see: <i>ajaw</i> » 'i-tz'a-ti > <i>itz'at</i> "sage" » [i]tz'a-ti > <i>itz'at</i> "sage" » [i]tz'a-ti > <i>itz'at</i> "sage" » [i]tz'a-ta > <i>itz'at</i> "sage" » [i]tz'a > <i>itz'a[t]</i> "sage"	K1256 XLM Jmb.3: B5 TIK Mundo Perdido Vase K0633 XLM Col.4: A5a CRC Stela 6: C22 NTN Drawing 29: B2
<i>itz'in</i>	n.	younger brother	» yi-tz'i-na > <i>yitz'in</i> "the younger brother" » yi-tz'i-ni > <i>yitz'in</i> see: <i>y-</i>	CRC Stela 6: C22 NTN Drawing 29: B2
<i>itz'in winik</i>	cn.	younger brother person	» 'i-tz'i-WINIK > <i>itz'i[n] winik</i> "younger brother person" PAL Pal. Tablet: L14 see: <i>itz'in, winik</i>	PAL Pal. Tablet: L14
<i>ix</i>	ag.	lady	» 'i-xi > <i>ix</i> "lady" » 'i-'IX > <i>ix</i> » 'IX > <i>ix</i> » 'i-'IX['AJAW] > <i>ix ajaw</i> "lady king" » 'IX['AJAW] > <i>ix ajaw</i> "lady king" see: <i>ajaw, ix</i>	BPK Panel 4: G2 CHN Akab Dzib L.: G2a K4996 COL LC Pomoy Panel
<i>ix ajaw</i>	cn.	lady king	» 'i-'IX['AJAW] > <i>ix ajaw</i> "lady king" » 'IX['AJAW] > <i>ix ajaw</i> "lady king" see: <i>ajaw, ix</i>	YAX Lintel 32: K1-K2 YAX Lintel 53: G2
<i>ix aj k'uhun</i>	ag.	lady worshipper	» 'IX-'a K'UH-na > <i>ix aj k'uhun</i> "lady worshipper" » 'IX-'AJ-K'UH-HUN > <i>ix aj k'uhun</i> "lady worshipper" see: <i>aj k'uhun, ix</i>	YAX Lintel 32: K1-K2 YAX Lintel 53: G2
<i>ix bah kab</i>	cn.	Lady "first-of-the-world"	» 'IX-ba-ka-ba > <i>ix bakab</i> "lady first-of-the-world" see: <i>bakab, ix</i>	YAX Lintel 43: D4
<i>ix bakel</i>	cn.	Ix Bakel (anthroponym)	» 'IX-BAK 'e-le > <i>ix bakel</i> see: <i>bak-, -el, ix</i>	XLM Jmb.8: Ap2-3 ¹⁰²
<i>ix chilan</i>	cn.	Lady Interpreter	» 'IX chi-la-ni > <i>ix chilan</i> "lady interpreter" see: <i>chilan, ix</i>	COL SMB Small Flask
<i>ix kalom te'</i>	cn.	Lady Kalom Te'	» 'IX-KALOM-TE' > <i>ix kalom te'</i> "lady Kalomte'" » 'IX KALOM-TE' > <i>ix kalom te'</i> » 'IX[KALOM] > <i>ix kalom [te']</i> see: <i>ix, kalom te'</i>	YAX Lintel 24: G4 K5976 YAX Lintel 32: K3

¹⁰² Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Lady Bone."

<i>ix mab lum</i>	cn.	Ix Mab Lum (anthroponym)» 'IX ma-ba lu-ma > <i>ix mab lum</i> see: <i>ix, lum, mab</i>	XLM Panel 4: B1
<i>ix men ajaw</i>	cn.	Ix Men Ajaw (title?) » 'IX-[me?-na] AJAW-wa > <i>ix men ajaw</i> see: <i>ajaw, ix, men</i>	CHN Monjas L.3A: C2 ¹⁰³
<i>ix sajal</i>	cn.	<i>ix sajal</i> (title of some sort) » 'IX-sa-ja > <i>ix saja[l]</i> "lady sajal" » 'IX-sa-ja-la > <i>ix sajal</i> see: <i>ix, sajal</i>	YAX Lintel 14: F3 YAX Stela 7: pC8
<i>ix sak biyan</i>	cn.	Ix Sak Biyan (anthroponym)» 'IX-SAK-bi-ya-ni > <i>ix sak biyan</i> see: <i>ix, sak</i>	YAX Lintel 56: J1 ¹⁰⁴
<i>ix sak k'uk'</i>	cn.	Ix Sak K'uk' (anthroponym) » 'IX-SAK-K'UK' > <i>ix sak k'uk'</i> » 'IX-SAK-k'u > <i>ix sak k'u[k']</i> see: <i>ix, k'uk', sak</i>	PAL Sarc. Side N-1 PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 54b ¹⁰⁵
<i>ix te' tun kaywak</i>	cn.	Ix Te' Tun Kaywak (anthroponym) » 'IX-[TE']TUN-ni ka-ya-wa-ka > <i>ix tun te' kaywak</i> see: <i>ix, kaywak, te', tun</i>	TIK Alt.5: 5-6, 13-14 ¹⁰⁶
<i>ix uh</i>	cn.	Ix Uh (moon deity) » 'IX-'UH > <i>ix uh</i> see: <i>uh</i>	NAR Stela 24: D4
<i>ix wayib</i>	cn.	Ix Wayib (title) » 'IX-WAY[bi] > <i>ix way[i]b</i> "lady Wayib" see: <i>ix, wayib</i> also see: <i>bah</i> > <i>bah wayib</i>	K5164
<i>ix yax jal</i>	cn.	Ix Yax Jal (anthroponym) » 'IX-YAX-ja[la] > <i>ix yax jal</i> see: <i>ix, jal, yax</i>	YAX Lintel 14: C1
<i>ix yax pach k'uk'</i>	cn.	Ix Yax Pach K'uk' (anthroponym) » YAX-'IX pa-chi-K'UK' > <i>ix yax pach k'uk'</i>	MQL Stela 11: B5b ¹⁰⁷

¹⁰³ If transcribed correctly (T781:23 > **me?-na**), this is the paramount title of the mother of Ix K'ayam (due to the great variation in her name not yet included in the vocabulary), the mother of K'ak' Upakal K'inich K'awil at Chichen Itza (thus his maternal grandmother). Tentative paraphrase of this paramount title: "Lady Master or Artificer King."

¹⁰⁴ Yaxchilan Lintel 11 provides the spelling **YAX-bi-ya-ni** for *yax biyan*; Naj Tunich Drawing 29 twice provides **K'AN-na-bi-ya-ni**. While it is still unknown what *biyan* means, in all three instances it is preceded with a color adjective, *k'an* "yellow," *sak* "white." or *yax* "green; blue." A similar scenario is present in regard to the entry Aj Ik' Wolok.

¹⁰⁵ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Lady Resplendent/Pure/White Quetzal."

¹⁰⁶ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Lady Tree Stone Kaywak." TE' is infixated into TUN, without having control on the correct reading order, I suggest this is the intended order. This I base on the fact that *te' tun* is an order of nouns known from the toponym Ux Te' Tun and the postfixed **-ni**.

¹⁰⁷ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Lady Green Feathered or Coated Quetzal."

			see: <i>ix, k'uk', pach, yax</i>	
<i>ix yol ik' nal</i>	cn.	Ix Yol Ik' Nal (anthroponym)	» 'IX yo-'OL-la ['IK']NAL-la > <i>ix yol ik' nal</i> » 'IX-'OL-la ['IK']NAL-la > <i>ix [y]ol ik' nal</i> see: <i>ix, ik', ol, nal, y-</i>	PAL Group XVI Panel PAL Sacr. Side W-2 ¹⁰⁸
<i>ixik</i>	ag.	lady	» 'IX-ki > <i>ix[i]k</i> "lady" » 'IX-ki > <i>ix[i]k</i> "lady" see: <i>-ik, ix</i>	YAX Lintel 32: I1 El Cayo Altar 4 Support ¹⁰⁹
<i>ixim</i>	n.	corn, maize	» 'i-xi?-ma > "corn, maize" see: <i>aj ixim</i>	
<i>ixim te'</i>	cn.	Ixim Te' (tree species)	» 'i-'IXIM? TE' > <i>ixim te'</i> » 'IXIM-TE' > <i>ixim te'</i> see: <i>ixim, te'</i>	K0791, K9115 K1371, K5976, K5978
<i>-iy</i> (1)	suf.	possessive suffix (?)	» yi-chi-ya > <i>yichiyy</i> "the surface" see: <i>hich</i> » 'a-wu?-le-li-ya > <i>awuleliyy</i> "your arrival" see: <i>hulel</i>	
<i>-iy</i> (2)	suf.	phonologically reduced deictic enclitic <i>-ijiy</i> that places a verbal expression in the past. Examples:	» chu[ku]-[ji]ya > <i>chu[']kjiy</i> "captured was" see: <i>chuk-</i> » 'u-ti-ya > <i>utiy</i> "happened, occurred" see: <i>ut-</i> also see: <i>-ijiy</i>	
<i>iyuwal</i>	part.	then now (progressive aspect marker)	» 'i-yu-wa-la > <i>iyuwal</i> "then now" » 'i-yu-wa-la > <i>iyuwal</i> see: <i>i-</i>	CPN Stela J (multiple exs.) JNT Panel: Ap3a

¹⁰⁸ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Lady Heart/Center of the Wind Place."

¹⁰⁹ I transcribe the T1003 female head as 'IX, which in this example is postfixed with -ki, to lead to *ix[i]k*. Alternatively, *ixok* is possible. At the same time, all T1003 female heads in initial position that mark a lady's name or title may be *ixik~ixok* instead of simply *ix*.

• • • J • •

<i>jach</i>	n.	incised object	» tu-ja-chi > <i>tujach[il]</i> “on the incised object” see: <i>-il, tu</i> » 'u-ja-chi > <i>ujach[il]</i> “the incised object” » 'u-ja-chi > <i>ujach[il]</i> “the incised object” see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-ja-cha > <i>ujach</i> “the incised object” see: <i>u-</i>	CHN Cenote Bone Frag.
<i>jach bak</i>	cn.	inciser bone	» 'u-ja-chi BAK-ki > <i>ujach bak[il]</i> “the inciser bone” see: <i>bak, -il, u-</i>	DBC Str.42 Incised Bone
<i>jal</i>	n.	reed	» JAL-la < <i>jal</i> “reed” » JAL > <i>jal</i> » ja-la > <i>jal</i> see: <i>akan</i>	
<i>-jal</i>	suf.	reduced suffix <i>-aj</i> that derives an inchoative plus <i>-al</i> with the meaning “becomes.” Examples:	» CHAK-ja[la]-TE' > <i>chakjal te'</i> “Tree that becomes Red” see: <i>chakjal te'</i> » K'AN-ja-la mu-ku-yi > <i>k'anjal mukuy</i> “Dove that becomes Yellow” see: <i>k'anjal mukuy</i>	
<i>jalab</i>	n.	ballcourt	» JALAB?[bi] > <i>jalab</i> “ballcourt” see: <i>alaw, jalaw</i>	CHN T4L Lintel 1: C8
<i>jalaw</i>	n.	ballcourt	» ja-JALAW? > <i>jalaw</i> “ballcourt” see: <i>alaw, jalab</i>	UXM Hier. Step 1: I1
<i>jamlib</i>	cn.	Jamlib (toponym?)	» 'AJ-ja-ma-li-bi > <i>aj jamlib</i> “person from Jamlib” see: <i>aj</i> also see: <i>chaklib, eklib</i>	YAX Lintel 23: J1 ¹¹⁰
<i>janab</i>	n.	corn flower (??)	» JANAB > <i>janab</i> “corn flower (??)” » ja-na-bi > <i>janab</i>	

¹¹⁰ This toponym may derive its terminal locative suffix through the suffix *-ib*, much like the locative suffix *-nib* (< *-Vn-ib). The *-lib* (< *-Vl-ib) suffix may be present on all three examples cited, *chaklib*, *eklib*, and *jamlib*, the last one of which is the only one explicitly prefixed with the general agentive *aj* common to titles of origin.

<i>janab pakal</i>	cn.	Janab Pakal (anthroponym) » ja-na-bi pa-ka-la > <i>janab pakal</i> » JANAB-pa-ka-la > <i>janab pakal</i> see: <i>janab</i> , <i>pakal</i>	PAL Sarc. Side W-1 PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 40
<i>janab ti' o'</i>	cn.	Janab Ti' O' (anthroponym) » JANAB-TI' 'O' > <i>janab ti' o'</i> » [JANAB]TI' 'O' > <i>janab ti' o'</i> » JANAB-TI' 'O'-'o > <i>janab ti' o'</i> see: <i>janab</i> , <i>o'</i> , <i>ti'</i>	K1387, K8722/8837 COL Ballgame Panel K5646
<i>jas-</i>	tv.	verb of unknown meaning » ja-sa- > <i>jas-</i> see: <i>jasaw chan</i> , <i>jasaw chan k'awil</i>	
<i>jasaw chan</i>	cn.	dance-object » ti ja-sa-wa CHAN-na > <i>ti jasaw chan</i> “with (the) dance-object”	YAX Lintel 9: B1-B2
<i>jasaw chan k'awil</i>	cn.	Jasaw Chan K'awil (anthroponym) » ja-sa-wa-[CHAN]K'AWIL-la > <i>jasaw chan k'awil</i> see: <i>-aw</i> , <i>chan</i> , <i>jas-</i> , <i>k'awil</i>	TIK T.IV Lintel 3: H8
<i>jatz'</i>	tv.	to hit, to strike » ja-tz'a > <i>jatz'</i> - “to hit, to strike” » ja-tz'a-yi 'u-JOL[lo] > <i>jayz'ay ujolo[m?]</i> “hit, striken the head” see: <i>jolom</i> , <i>u-</i> , <i>-Vy</i> » ja-tz'a-la 'u-K'AK' > <i>jatz'al uk'ak'</i> “hit the fire” see: <i>k'ak'</i> , <i>u-</i> , <i>-Vl</i> » ja-tz'a-ja 'u-[bi]TUN-ni > <i>ja[h]tz'aj ubi[h] tun[il]</i> “striken is the whitewashed road” » ja-tz'a 'u-[bi]TUN-ni > <i>ja[h]tz'a[j] ubi[h] tun[il]</i> » ja-tz'a 'u-bi-TUN-ni > <i>ja[h]tz'a[j] ubi[h] tun[il]</i> see: <i>-aj</i> , <i>bih tun</i> , <i>-[h]</i> , <i>-il</i>	COL NY Coll. Stela IZT Panel 2, Frag. III NAR Altar 2: B2-A3 NAR Altar 2: C4-D4 NAR Altar 2: F3-E4
<i>jatz'om</i>	n.	Striker (title)	YAX Lintel 49: C5
<i>jatz'om kuh</i>	cn.	Jatz'om Kuh (anthroponym) » ja-tz'o?-ma ku > <i>jatz'om ku[h]</i> » JATZ'? KUH > <i>jatz'[om] kuh</i>	TIK Marcador: E3 TIK Marcador: C3

<i>jaw</i>	n.	Jaw (18th month)	» [JATZ'?]ma KUH > <i>jatz'[o]m kuh</i> see: <i>jatz'om, kuh</i> » 8-ja-wa > <i>waxak jaw</i> “8 Jaw” » 12-ja-wa > <i>laj cha' jaw</i> “12 Jaw” » 13-ja-wa > <i>ux lajun jaw</i> “13 Jaw” see: <i>laj cha', ux lajun, waxak</i> also see: <i>hul ol, kum k'uh</i>	TIK Marcador: E9-F9 ¹¹¹
<i>jawan te'</i>	cn.	(“open mouth”) plate	» 'u-ja-wa-TE' > <i>ujawa[n] te'</i> “the plate” » 'u ja-wa-TE' > <i>ujawa[n] te'</i> see: <i>u-</i>	K1609, K3636 K4669
<i>jay</i>	n.	clay bowl	» 'u-ja-yi > <i>ujay[il]</i> “the clay bowl” » 'u-ja > <i>uja[yil?]</i> see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-ja-ya > <i>ujay</i> “the clay bowl” see: <i>u-</i> » ja-yi 'u-K'ABA'-ba yu-k'i-bi > <i>jay uk'aba' yuk'ib</i> “clay bowl is the name of the vessel”	K0954 K3115 K1398, K4997, K5838 UAX EC Vessel
<i>jay uk'ib</i>	cn.	clay bowl & drink-instrument (couplet)	» 'u ja-yi yu-k'i bi > <i>ujay yuk'ib[il]</i> “the clay bowl, the drink-instrument”	K4551, K5466
<i>jel-</i>	tv.	to change; to adorn	» 'u-je-le-wa > <i>ujelew</i> “he changes/adorns” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » JEL-[la]ja > <i>je[h]laj</i> “changed/adorned is” » JEL-ja > <i>je[h]ll[a]j</i> “changed/adorned is” see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » JEL-[ji]ya > <i>je[l]ljiy</i> “changed/adorned was” see: <i>-jiy</i>	PAL TFC Tablet: E6 QRG Stela C: B6a QRG Stela F: B16b PAL TC Tablet: C6b
<i>-jib</i>	suf.	instrumental suffix derived from a full form <i>-aj-ib</i> , in which <i>-aj</i> derives an intransitive stem. Example:	» ya-ja-la ji[bi] > <i>yajal(a)jib</i>	

¹¹¹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Owl That Will Strike.”

			see: <i>-ib</i>	
<i>-jiy</i>	suf.	phonologically reduced suffix <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> , in which <i>-aj</i> is the thematic suffix of passives and <i>-iy</i> the reduced deictic clitic (<i>-ijiy</i>). Example: » chu[ku]-[ji]ya > <i>chu[’]kjijy</i>		
			see: <i>chuk-</i>	
			also see: <i>-aj, -iy</i>	
<i>jinaj</i>	n.	sprout	» JINAJ?-ji > <i>jinaj</i> “sprout”	PAL T.XIX Bench-S: T2
			» JINAJ?-ji > <i>jinaj</i> “sprout”	COL KAM Lintel
<i>joch'</i>	tv.	to drill, to perforate	» ’u-jo-ch’o-wa > <i>ujoch’ow</i> “he drills”	ITZ Stela 17: H3
			see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>	
			» ’u-jo-ch’a > <i>ujoch’al[j]</i> “[s]he drills”	Dresden 06B-2
			see: <i>u-, -aj</i>	
			» jo-ch’a > <i>jo[h]ch’al[j]</i> “drilled is”	ITZ Stela 17: K2a
			see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	
			» jo-ch’o-[ji]ya > <i>joch’jiy</i> “drilled was”	YAX Lintel 29: D4
			see: <i>-jiy</i>	
			» jo-ch’o> <i>joch’o[w]</i> “drills”	Dresden 05B-2
			see: <i>-Vw</i>	
			» jo-ch’o-bi-ya > <i>joch’(o)biy</i> “drilled was”	CHN Casa Col. HB: 13
			see: <i>-iy, -Vb</i>	
			» jo-ch’o-li > <i>joch’ol</i> “drills”	EKB Column 1: E2
			see: <i>-Vl</i>	
<i>joch’ k’ak’ aj</i>	cn.	<i>joch’ k’ak’ aj</i> (title)	» jo-ch’o-K’AK’-’AJ > <i>joch’ k’ak’ aj</i> “drill-fire person”	PAL T.XIX Bench-S: E6
			see: <i>-aj, joch’-, k’ak’</i>	
<i>jol-</i>	tv.	to (newly) open(?)	» jo-lo- > <i>jol-</i> “to (newly) open(?)”	
<i>jol</i>	n.	head	» jo-lo > <i>jol</i> “head”	Dresden 08B-2
			» ’a-JOL > <i>ajol</i> “your head”	K1398 (spoken text)
			see: <i>a-</i>	
<i>jol k’uh</i>	cn.	head-god	» ’u-JOL-K’UH-li > <i>ujol k’uh[i]ll</i> “the head-god”	PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco
			see: <i>-il, jol, k’uh, u-</i>	
			» tu-JOL-K’UH-li > <i>tujol k’uh[i]ll</i> “for/with the head-god”	
			PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco	

			see: -il, jol, k'uh, tu	
			» 'u-nu-ku JOL K'UH > unuku[ch?] jol k'uh[il]	CHN YUL Lintel 1: H4-H5
			see: -il, jol, k'uh, nukuch	
jolom	n.	head, skull	» JOL-ma > jol[o]m "head, skull"	
jolom tz'ikin	cn.	Jolom Tz'ikin (anthroponym)	» JOL-ma TZ'IKIN-na > jol[o]m tz'ikin	COL BM Fenton Vase ¹¹²
			» JOL TZ'IKIN-na > jol[om] tz'ikin	COL SMB Vase (K2206)
			» JOL-ma? tz'i?-na > jol[o]m tz'i[k'i]n	K1392
			see: jolom, tz'ikin	
jom-	tv.	to destroy (?)	» jo-mo-yi > jomoy "destroys (?)"	CPN Stela 11: B1
			see: -Vy	
jop-	pv.	to fill	» jo-po > jop-	
joy- (1)	tv.	to trap	» JOY-ja K'AWIL > jo[h]y[a]j k'awil "trapped was K'awil" Dresden 67A-3	
			see: -[h]-...-aj	
			also see: k'awil	
joy- (2)	tv.	to come out, to debute	» jo-JOY[ja] ti 'a-'AJAW[le] > jo[h]yaj ti ajawle[l]	YAX St.11 Front Base Panel
			» JOY[ja] ti-'AJAW-le-le > jo[h]y[a]j ti ajawle	
			"is coming out in king-ship"	PNG Thr.1 Sup.2: B3
			see: ajawlel, -[h]-...-aj, ti	
			» [jo]JOY-ji-ji-ya > joyiji "was coming out"	CPN Altar F
			see: -ijiy	
joyel	n.	debute	» ti-jo[JOY]-ye-la > ti joyel "in debute (as ruler)"	YAX Lintel 26: T1
			see: joy, ti	
joy kan	cn.	Joy Kan (toponym)	» ka?- [JOY[KAN]]'AJAW > joy kan ajaw "Joy Kan King" CML Clay Wall Tablet	
			» [JOY[KAN]]'AJAW-wa > joy kan ajaw	TRT Mon.6: D5
			see: ajaw	
jub	n.	shell	» 'u-ju-ba > ujub "the shell"	PNG Small Shell Plaque
			see: u-	
jub-	tv.	to bring down	» ju-bu-yi > jubuy "brings down"	NAR Stela 22: F13,
			» ju-bu-yi > jubuy "brings down"	TIK T.I Lintel 3: A4

¹¹² Tentative decipherment of this anthroponym; both Jolom and Tz'ikin are well-known family names in Highland Guatemala. The Fenton Vase (now in The British Museum) came from Nebaj, although its precise location of origin is still unknown. Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Skull/Head Eagle" (Boot, in prep.).

			» ju-bu-yi > <i>jubuy</i> “brings down” see: -Vy	DPL HS 4 Step IV: F1
			» ju-bu-yi-ya > <i>jubuyiy</i> “brought down” see: -iy	DPL Stela 1
<i>juch</i>	n.	shell	» 'u-ju-chi > <i>ujuch[il]</i> “the shell” » 'u-ju-chi > <i>ujuch[il]</i> “the shell” see: -il, u-	COL Simojovel Shell COL CMA Incised Shell
<i>jukub</i>	n.	canoe	» JUKUB? > <i>jukub</i> “canoe” » ju-ku-bi > <i>jukub</i> » ju-ku-bi > <i>jukub</i>	TIK MT38a: H1 PNG Panel 2: A'3 CML Urn 26 Spine 11: A3
<i>jukub bak</i>	cn.	canoe bone	» 'u-JUKUB?-BAK > <i>ujukub bak</i> “the canoe bone” see: <i>bak</i> , <i>jukub</i> , <i>u-</i>	TIK MT38a: H1
<i> jul</i>	n.	spear, javelin	» ju-lu > <i> jul</i> “spear, javelin” » 'u-JUL > <i>ujul</i> “the spear, javelin” see: <i>u-</i>	Dresden 46B
<i> jul-</i>	iv.	to perforate, to spear	» 'u-JUL[lu]-wa CHIJ-ji > <i>ujuluw chij</i> “he spears deer” see: <i>chij</i> , <i>u-....Vw</i> » JUL-la?-ja > <i>ju[h]laj</i> “speared is” see: <i>-[h]....aq</i>	COL Incised Shell K0595 Secondary Text
<i> jul bak</i>	cn.	perforator bone	» ju-lu-BAK 'u-ba-ki > <i> jul bak ubak[il]</i> > “perforator bone (is) the bone” see: <i>bak</i> , <i> jul</i>	TIK MT42b: A7-A8
<i> jun</i>	num.	one	» 1 > <i>jun</i> “one” » T329 > <i>jun</i> » T329 > <i>jun</i>	[common] K4340 ¹¹³ PAL T.XIX Bench-S: B2, C1
<i> jun ajaw</i>	cn.	Jun Ajaw (name of supernatural)	» 1-'AJAW-wa > <i>jun ajaw</i> “1 Ajaw” » 1-'AJAW > <i>jun ajaw</i> “1 Ajaw”	K0868 K1004

¹¹³ T329 depicts the thumb (most clearly a thumb is depicted in the spelling **1-HAB-ya** in the PAL T.XXI Bench text at H8). The use of the thumb for “1” is common to several finger numeral systems, but it is not universal (not even on the American continent). In other parts of the world the counting starts with the index finger (e.g., Chinese finger numeral count) or with the pinky finger (several Medieval European finger numeral systems).

jun tan

Figure 3b

cn.

"cherished one"

» **1-'AJAW** > *jun ajaw* "1 Ajaw"

see: *ajaw*, *jun*

K1892

» **'U-1-TAN-na** > *ujun tan* "the cherished one"

PNG Stela 3: C7¹¹⁴

» **'U-1-TAN-na** > *ujun tan* "the cherished one"

CRC Stela 1

» **'U-1-TAN** > *ujun tan* "the cherished one"

PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 54a

» **'U-1-ta-na** > *ujun tan* "the cherished one"

COL Houston 1983: 107

see: *hun tan*

» **'U-[BAH]hi 'U-1-TAN-na** > *ubah[il] ujun tan*

"the image, the cherished one"

MQL Stela 11: B5a

see: *bah*, *-il*, *u-*

» **1-TZAK-TOK'** > *jun tzak tok'*

MQL Stela 5: B1¹¹⁵

» **1-TZAK-TOK'** > *jun tzak tok'*

MQL Stela 6: B4b

» **1-TZAK-TOK'** > *jun tzak tok'*

MSJ Stela 1: pAp3

see: *jun*, *tok'*, *tzak*

jun tzak tok'

cn.

Jun Tzak Tok'

» **1-WITZ-li-CHAK-ki** > *jun witz[i]l chak*

YAX Lintel 45: D2-D3

see: *chak*, *jun*, *-Vl*, *witz*

» **ju-su-wa** > *jusuw* "plasters"

AGT Stela 1: A8a

see: *-Vw*

jun witzil chak

cn.

Jun Witzil Chak (anthroponym of sculptor)

jus-

tv.

to plaster (?)

» **ju-su-wa** > *jusuw* "plasters"

see: *-Vw*

• • • K • •

ka'-

pr.

our

» **ka-** > *ka'* "our"

» **hi-na ka-'AJAW** > *hin k[a']-ajaw* "he (is) our king"

KHN Plate

see: *ajaw*

» **2** > *ka'* "two"

» **ka** > *ka'*

see: *cha'*

» **2** > *ka'* "again"

» **ka** > *ka[']* "then"

CHN Casa Col. HB: 44

ka' (1)

num.

two

» **2** > *ka'* "two"

» **ka** > *ka'*

see: *cha'*

» **2** > *ka'* "again"

» **ka** > *ka[']* "then"

ka' (2)

adv.

again (lit. second)

» **2** > *ka'* "again"

» **ka** > *ka[']* "then"

PNG Stela 12

ka' (3)

adv.

then

» **2** > *ka'* "again"

» **ka** > *ka[']* "then"

¹¹⁴ The composite noun *jun tan* "cherished one" not only is part of a kinship term to refer to the "child of mother," but also refers to supernatural entities made and formed by/for the kings. Note the unique sign for 'u in the Caracol Stela 1 example (illustrated), employing an eye sign ('UT > acrophonic reduction > 'u).

¹¹⁵ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "One Conjuring of Flint." The same name identifies different individuals at Machaquila and Motul de San José.

			» ka-K'UH-le-wi-ya > <i>ka['] k'uhlewiy</i> “then was worshipped (long ago)” CHN Monjas L.4A: C2 see: <i>k'uh-</i>	
<i>ka' k'al</i>	num.	forty	» 2-k'a-la > <i>ka' k'al</i> “40” see: <i>ka'</i> , <i>k'al</i>	NAR Stela 32: Y2
<i>kab</i> (1)	n.	earth; territory; world	» KAB > <i>kab</i> “earth; territory; world” » ka-KAB > <i>kab</i> “earth” » ka-ba > <i>kab</i> “earth” » ka-bi > <i>kab</i> “earth” see: <i>chab</i>	[common] K2774, K7146 K4931: A5a Dresden 74A ¹¹⁶
			» K'UH-ka-ba 13-ka?-ba? > <i>k'uh[ul] kab ux lajun kab</i> “god-like territories (are the) thirteen territories” ALR Altar 3, Top see: <i>k'uhul</i> , <i>ux lajun</i>	
<i>kab</i> (2)	n.	bee	» 'u-KAB-ba > <i>ukab</i> “the bee” see: <i>u-</i>	Madrid 103C-1
<i>kab</i> (3)	n.	honey	» 'u-KAB-ba > <i>ukab</i> “the honey” see: <i>u-</i> 'u-KAB-bi > <i>ukab[il]</i> “the honey” see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i>	Madrid 104C-1 Madrid 110C-3
<i>kab-</i>	tv.	to supervise, to oversee	» 'u-[KAB]ji-ya > <i>ukabjiy</i> “he supervised, oversaw (it)” PAL Creation Stone » 'u-KAB-[ji]ya > <i>ukabjiy</i> “he supervised, oversaw (it)” TIK Alt. 5: 19 see: <i>-jiy</i> , <i>u-</i>	
<i>kabal</i>	adj.	terrestrial; of the earth	» KAB-la > <i>kabal</i> “terrestrial; of the earth” » KAB > <i>kab[al]</i> » ka-ba-la > <i>kabal</i> see: <i>kab</i> , - <i>Vl</i> also see: <i>chanal</i>	
<i>kabal ikatz</i>	cn.	Kabal Ikatz	» KAB-la 'i-ka-tzi > <i>kanal ikatz</i> “terrestrial bundle” see: <i>ikatz</i> , <i>kabal</i>	PAL TI-CT: B7-A8

¹¹⁶ This spelling **ka-bi** is part of the spelling **BAH-ka-bi** for *bah kab*. On K1201 one can find another example of **ka-bi**, possibly for *kab* “earth” as well (although the context, in which this spelling occurs, is still opaque).

<i>kabal k'uh</i>	cn.	Kabal K'uh	» KAB-la-K'UH > <i>kab[al] k'uh</i> “terrestrial god” » [KAB]K'UH-la > <i>kab[al] k'uh</i> “terrestrial god” » [KAB]K'UH > <i>kab[al] k'uh</i> “terrestrial god” » KAB K'UH > <i>kab[al] k'uh</i> “terrestrial god” see: <i>kabal, k'uh</i>	PAL TI-WT: I11, K7750 CPN Stela 2, East Side: B8 TIK Stela 31: B14 COL EC Mask, Back: C1-D1
<i>kab ch'en</i>	cn.	community, town, city	» ²u-KAB-CH'EN > <i>ukab uch'en</i> “the earth, the well” see: <i>u-</i> also see: <i>chan ch'en, chan kab ch'en</i>	CPN Stela 49: Ap1
<i>kach-</i>	tv.	to collect (to bundle up)	» ka-cha-ji 'u-sa-ya-HUN > <i>ka[h]chaj usay hun</i> “collected are the book covers(?)” AGT Stela 1: A7a see: <i>-[h]...-aj</i> also see: <i>hun, say, u-</i>	
<i>kakatunal</i>	cn.	Kakatunal (foreign deity)	» ka-ka-tu-na-la > <i>k-akatunal</i> “Our Akatunal”	Dresden 47C ¹¹⁷
<i>kakaw</i>	n.	cacao	» ka-ka-wa > <i>kakaw</i> “cacao” » ²ka-wa > <i>kakaw</i> » [²]ka-wa > <i>kakaw</i> » ka-ka > <i>kaka[w]</i> » ka wa > <i>[ka]kaw</i> » ka[wa] > <i>[ka]kaw</i> » ka > <i>ka[kaw]</i> » 'u-ka-ka-wa > <i>ukakaw</i> “the cacao” see: <i>u-</i> » ta ka-wa > <i>ta [ka]kaw</i> “for cacao” see: <i>ta</i> » ta-'IXIM? TE'-e-le ka-ka-wa > <i>ta ixim te'el [ka]kaw</i> “for ixim te' cacao” K5978 » ta IXIM? TE'-le-la ka-wa >	Dresden 10B-1 ACA MRdY Vessel K0518 K6618 K4477: Cb K5721 Madrid 095A-2 K8426

¹¹⁷ Tentative interpretation, as currently preferred by the present author: *k-* > *ka-* “our,” *akatunal* “name of foreign deity (as yet unidentified).” Although speculative, I would like to add that perhaps the deity name Akatunal is a corruption of the deity name Tonacatecuhtli “Lord of Our Sustenance,” in which the parts *ton* and *aca* have been switched (and perhaps the prefixed *k-* “our” is intentionally added). Also note that when the Maya scribe referred to the Mexico deity Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli, only **ta-wi-si-ka-la** was written, again underrepresenting the final part *-tecuhtli*.

- ta *ixim te'[e]l [ka]kaw* “for *ixim te'* cacao” COL SMB Vase (K1371)¹¹⁸
- » **ta IXIM? TE'-le ka-ka-wa >**
ta ixim te'[e]l kakaw “for *ixim te'* cacao” K5976
 - » **ta-IXIM? TE'-li ka-wa >**
ta ixim te'[i]l [ka]kaw “for *ixim te'* cacao” K6436
 - » **ta-IXIM? TE' li ka-wa >**
ta ixim te'[i]l [ka]kaw “for *ixim te'* cacao” K7224
 - » **'IXIM?-TE'-le ka-wa > iximte'[e]l [ka]kaw**
“(for) *ixim te'* cacao” K7149
 - » **'IXIM? TE'-ka > ixim te'[el] ka[kaw]**
“(for) *ixim te'* cacao” Bedran, Burial 2 Vessel 2
see: *-el, ixim te', ta, yutal*
 - » **ta yu-TAL 'i-IXIM? TE'-le ka-ka-wa >**
ta yutal ixim te'el kakaw “for food of *ixim te'* cacao” K0791
 - » **TE'-e-le ka-wa > te'el [ka]kaw** “wild(?) cacao” K3744, K5241¹¹⁹
see: *-el, te'*
 - » **ti tzi-hi TE'-le ka-ka-wa > ti tzihil[l] te'[e]l kakaw**
“for fresh wild(?) cacao” K1728¹²⁰
 - » **ti [tzi]hi TE'-le ka-wa > ti tzihil[l] te'[e]l [ka]kaw**
“for fresh wild(?) cacao” UAX Str.A-1 Tomb 1 Vessel
 - » **ta [tzi]hi TE' ka wa > ta tzihil[l] te'[el] [ka]kaw**
“for fresh wild(?) cacao” K6618
 - » **ta [tzi]hi-la TE'-le ka > ta tzihil te'[e]l [ka]ka[w]**
“for fresh wild(?) cacao” K9099
 - » **ta-tzi ka-wa > ta tzi[hil] [ka]kaw** “for fresh cacao” TIK MT 5: D-E
see: *ta, tzihil*

¹¹⁸ The spelling **TE'-le-la** leads to the ending *-te'el*, in which **-la** serves to stress the final *-l* and ultimately may provide evidence that **-le** in this and other examples indeed has to be read as *-[e]l*). Also see K4546 for same spelling. Support for this interpretation can be found in the **TE'-e-le** spelling (K5978).

¹¹⁹ Perhaps *te'el* means “wild (more literally, from the forest),” in contrast to the other “cultivated” variants of cacao. Alternatively, as also has been noted by other epigraphers, in Chontal Maya *te'el käkäw* is the word for the gogo (or guoguo) tree, which carries a sweet fruit comparable to real cacao. In Chontal Maya *te' käkäw* is the gloss for the cacao tree itself. As yet another alternative, I suggest that *te'el kakaw* simply may be an abbreviation or underspelling of *ixim te'el kakaw*.

¹²⁰ In the spelling **tzi-hi** the scribe employed T136, a former **ji** sign. The same scribe also employed T60.1042 **ha** in a context in which T181 **ja** was normally employed.

			» ti-tzi-hi li ka-wa > <i>ti tzihil [ka]kaw</i> “for fresh cacao”	K4542
			see: <i>tzihil, ti</i>	
			» ta yu ta-la sa-la ka-wa >	
			<i>ta yutal sa['i]l kakaw</i> “for food of <i>sa'il</i> cacao”	K6813
			see: <i>sa'il, ta, yutal</i>	
			» ta-yu-ta K'AN-na ka-wa > <i>ta yuta[l] k'an [ka]kaw</i>	
			“for food of ripe cacao”	K0625
			see: <i>k'an, ta, yutal</i>	
			» sa-la ka-wa > <i>sa['i]l kakaw</i> “ <i>sa'il</i> cacao”	TIK MT 3: B-C
			see: <i>sa'il</i>	
			» ta-ko-xo-ma mu-lu ka-²ka-wa > <i>ta koxom mul kakaw</i>	
			“for <i>koxom mul</i> cacao”	RAZ Tomb 19 Vessel 15 ¹²¹
			» ta-wi-ti-ki ²ka-ka-wa > <i>ti wi[n]tik kakaw</i>	
			“for <i>wintik</i> cacao”	RAZ Tomb 19 Vessel 15
			see: <i>ti, wintik</i>	
			» ti-'a-ch'a ka ka-wa > <i>ti ach' kakaw</i> “for new cacao”	K8713
			see: <i>ach', ti</i>	
			» tza [²]ka-wa > <i>tza['] kakaw</i> “(for) sweet cacao”	TIK MT 4: B-C ¹²²
			see: <i>tza'</i>	
			» 'OCH-chi-ya 'u-ka-ka-wa > <i>ochiy ukakaw</i>	
			“fed the cacao”	Dresden 10B-1, 2
			see: <i>och-, u-</i>	
<i>kakawal</i>	adj.	chocolaty	» ka-wa-la > <i>[ka]kawal</i> “chocolaty”	K2777
<i>kal</i>	n.	mouth, opening	see: <i>kakaw, -Vl</i>	
<i>kalal</i>	n.	drunkeness	» ka-la > <i>kal</i> “mouth, opening”	
			» 'u-ka-la-la? > <i>ukala[l]</i> “the drunkeness”	K0732
			see: <i>u-</i>	
			» ti-ka-la > <i>ti kala[l]</i> “in drunkeness”	PNG Panel 3: O2

¹²¹ Both texts on the Río Azul vase contain a “hyper correct” spelling for *kakaw*. The doubler in these spellings may simply be identified as a residue of a fixed or patterned spelling ²**ka-wa** to which **ka** was prefixed.

¹²² The item *tza'* is an adjective with the meaning “sweet.” However I note here that *Tza'* is also a toponym, which would follow some of the other toponymic *kakaw* references.

<i>kal kej tok'</i>	cn.	Kal Kej Tok' (toponym)	see: <i>ti</i> » ka-la-ke jo-to-TOK' > <i>kal kej tok'</i>	CHN YUL Lintel 1: G1-H1
<i>kalom te'</i>	cn.	Kalom Te' (title)	see: <i>kal, kej, tok'</i> » ka-lo-ma-TE' > <i>kalom te'</i> » KALOM-TE' > <i>kalom te'</i> » ka-KALOM-TE' > <i>kalom te'</i> » ka-[KAL]ma-TE' > <i>kalom te'</i> » ka-[KAL]ma-TE' > <i>kalom te'</i> also see: <i>chak te'</i> » YAX-[KAL]ma-TE' > <i>yax kalom te'</i> » YAX-ka-KALOM-TE' > <i>yax kalom te'</i> » 'AJ-YAX-KAL-TE' > <i>aj yax kal[om] te'</i> » 'AJ-YAX-KAL[TE']-ma > <i>aj yax kal[om] te'</i> see: <i>aj, te', yax</i> » 'IX-KALOM-TE' > <i>ix kalom te'</i> "lady Kalomte'" » 'IX KALOM-TE' > <i>ix kalom te'</i> » 'IX[KALOM] > <i>ix kalom [te']</i> see: <i>ix</i>	CPN Stela 19 YAX Lintel 33: I5 SBL Stela 12: B8 SBL Stela 13: D1b MQL Stela 3: E1 K2784 SBL Stela 1: B1 AGT Stela 7: D1 ZPT Altar 1: J YAX Lintel 24: G4 K5976 YAX Lintel 32: K3
<i>kalom te'le'</i>	cn.	<i>kalom te'</i> -ship	» ti-KALOM-TE'-le > <i>ti kalom te'le[l]</i> "in <i>kalom te'</i> -ship"	TIK Stela 21: A11
<i>kan</i> (1)	num.	four	see: <i>kalom te', -lel, ti</i> » 4 > <i>kan</i> "four" » ka-na > <i>kan</i> » 4-na > <i>kan</i> » KAN > <i>kan</i> see: <i>chan</i>	EKB Str.1 Mural A: P1 ¹²³ EKB Str.1 Mural A: U3b
<i>kan</i> (2)	n.	serpent	» KAN-na > <i>kan</i> "serpent" » ka-KAN > <i>kan</i> » ka-na > <i>kan</i>	CHN T4L Lintel 1: B8 ¹²⁴

¹²³ While the spelling **ka-na** substitutes for **4**, it is possible that another meaning than *kan* "four" is intended (i.e., *kan* "four," "serpent," "sky"). At present all spellings of the name Ukit Kan Lekul Tok' employ **4** (one being the Sun God headvariant for **4**), with the exception of the one important spelling that includes **ka-na**.

<i>kanal</i>	n.	Kanal (toponym)	see: <i>chan</i> also see: <i>kanul</i> » 'AJ-ka-KAN-la > <i>aj kan[al]</i> "person from Kanal" see: <i>aj</i> » ka-KAN['AJAW]-la > <i>kanal ajaw</i> "Kanal king" » ka-[KAN]'AJAW-la > <i>kanal ajaw</i> "Kanal king" » ka-KAN['AJAW] > <i>kan[al] ajaw</i> "Kanal king" see: <i>ajaw, -al, kan</i> » K'UH-ka-[KAN]'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] kan[al] ajaw</i> "god-like Kanal king" » K'UH[ka]-KAN-la 'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] kanal ajaw</i> "god-like Kanal king" » K'UH-KAN-na 'AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] kana[l] ajaw</i> "god-like Kanal king"	DPL Panel 19: Q2 NAR HS1 VI: N2b CRC Stela 19: K1 NAR Stela 25: A10 SBL Stela 10: B9 PBX Stela 3: G8-H8 CLK Str. II-sub, Tomb 4, Plate: M-N
<i>kan balam</i>	cn.	Kan Balam (anthroponym)	» ka-KAN[BALAM] > <i>kan balam</i> » ka-KAN[BALAM]ma > <i>kan balam</i> see: <i>balam, kan</i>	PAL Pal. Tablet: D10 EML Panel 1: B2 ¹²⁵
<i>kan ek'</i>	cn.	Kan Ek' (anthroponym)	» 4-['e]k'e > <i>kan ek'</i> » 4-'e k'e > <i>kan ek'</i> » KAN-na 'e k'e > <i>kan ek'</i> » KAN-na 'e k'e > <i>kan ek'</i> » KAN-EK' > <i>kan ek'</i>	SBL Stela 10: A10 K4387 K4909, K8732 ¹²⁶ EKB Str.1 Mural A: I1 ¹²⁷ CHN GBC S.Building

¹²⁴ This interpretation of the spelling **ka-na** for *kan* "serpent" is still tentative. This spelling occurs in a nominal phrase of a deity at Chichen Itza (not included in this vocabulary as part of the nominal phrase remains poorly understood).

¹²⁵ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Serpent Jaguar." As in the spelling of this name never the number four (*kan* "4") or the Sky Sign (*kan* "sky; heaven") are used, paraphrases as "Four Jaguar" or "Sky/Heaven Jaguar" are less likely.

¹²⁶ The spelling on K4909 is painted, the example on K8732 is carved. The KAN sign employed is the sky sign (*kan* "sky").

¹²⁷ The KAN sign employed here is a serpent head (*kan* "serpent"). As at present a spelling *ka-na has not been identified in this context, it is possible that in the Late Classic period this nominal phrase was actually pronounced Chanek' instead of Kanek' and that only after the emergence of the Itzaj language (ca. 10th-11th century A.D.) the nominal phrase became Kanek'. Tentative paraphrase of this nominal phrase: "Serpent Star."

<i>kan tzuk</i>	cn.	Kan Tzuk (title?)	see: <i>ek', kan</i> » 4-tzu-ku > <i>kan tzuk</i> "four partitions" see: <i>kan, tzuk</i> also see: <i>huk tzuk, ux lajun tzuk</i>	CHN YUL Lintel 1: B5
<i>kanul</i>	n.	serpent	» ka-KAN-nu > <i>kanu[l]</i> "serpent" see: <i>kan</i> also see: <i>nah kanul</i>	K4547
<i>kasew</i>	n.	Kasew (5th month)	» 8-ka-se-wa > <i>waxak kasew</i> "8 Kasew" » 13-ka-se-wa > <i>ux lajun kasew</i> "13 Kasew" see: <i>ux lajun, waxak</i> also see: <i>kusew</i>	YAX Lintel 1: A2 YAX Stela 12: D1
<i>kay</i>	n.	fish	» ka-ya > <i>kay</i> "fish" » KAY > <i>kay</i> see: <i>chay</i>	Dresden 40C-1, 44A-2
<i>kayawak</i>	cn.	proper name of belt celt	» 'u ka-ya wa-ka > <i>ukayawak</i> "the kayawak" » 'u-ka-ya-wa > <i>ukayawa[k]</i> "the kayawak" see: <i>u-</i>	COL LC Celt Fragment ¹²⁸ COL Incised Celt (K0199)
<i>kayom</i>	n.	fisher	» K'IN-ni-li ka-yo-ma > <i>k'inil kayom</i> "day fisher" » 'a-k'a[ba] ka-yo-ma > <i>akab kayom</i> "night fisher" see: <i>akab, k'in</i>	PAL Creation Stone PAL Creation Stone
<i>kay waj</i>	cn.	fish bread	» ka-ya-WAJ-wa > <i>kay waj</i> "fish bread" (offering) see: <i>kay, waj</i>	Dresden 67B-3
<i>kej</i>	n.	deer	» ke-ji > <i>kej</i> "deer" see: <i>chih, chij</i> also see: <i>may, sipul</i>	CHN YUL Lintel 1: G1-H1
<i>kelem</i>	n.	strong one	» KELEM-ma > <i>kelem</i> "strong one"	XLM Col.5: A3b ¹²⁹

¹²⁸ The reconstructed entry in this version of the vocabulary is *kayawak*. The spelling '**u-ka-ya-wa**' is most intriguing as it may hint, albeit tentatively, at a root shape *kayaw* (compare to *ichiw, mataw*), of still unknown meaning (related to *kay* "fish"?). The suffix *-ak* (or *-Vk*) may be honorific in origin. *Kayawak* was probably abbreviated to *kaywak*, due to a process of syncopation.

¹²⁹ Recent research (August 2008) by Nikolai Grube shows that the human hand is an integral part of the logogram; it is not a separate prefixed phonetic complement **ke**. For this, the syllabic sign **ke**, another sign, was used (not catalogued by Thompson), which is employed in the spellings **ke-le-ma** and **ke-le** cited here.

			» KELEM-ma > <i>kelem</i> “strong one”	K8740: H
			» ke-le-ma > <i>kelem</i> “strong one”	K5509 Lid: M, K4477: D
			» ke-le > <i>kele[m]</i> “strong one”	K1775, K4964
<i>kis-</i>	tv.	to fart	» ki-si > <i>kis-</i> “to fart”	Madrid 085C-1
<i>kisin</i>	n.	Kisin (death deity)	» ki-si-ni > <i>kisin</i> “Kisin” see: <i>kis-</i> , -Vn	Madrid 085C-1
<i>kit</i>	n.	patron, boss, father	» ki-ti > <i>kit</i> “patron, boss, father” » 'u-ki-ti > <i>ukit</i> » 'u-ki-ta > <i>ukit</i> see: <i>u-</i>	COL DAM Vase (K2914)
<i>kit pa'</i>	cn.	Kit Pa' (nominal phrase)	» ki-ti pa-'a > <i>kit pa'</i> » ki-ti-PA-'a > <i>kit pa'</i> see: <i>kit, pa'</i>	XLM Lintel 4: D1-E1 XLM Panel 7: C2
<i>ko</i>	n.	“place” (after Náhuatl[l]: -co)	» K'AN-ko > <i>k'an ko</i> “Bench Place” see: <i>k'an</i> also see: -al, -il, nal	UAX Stela 14: Cp2b ¹³⁰
<i>ko'haw</i>	n.	helmet, headdress (possibly after Náhuatl[l]: <i>cua:(i)-tli</i>)	» ko-'o-ha-wa > <i>ko'haw</i> “helmet, headdress” » ko-ha-wa > <i>ko[']haw</i> » KO'HAW-wa > <i>ko'haw</i> » 'u-KO'HAW-wa > <i>uko'haw</i> “the helmet, headdress” » 'u-ko-'o-ha-wa > <i>uko'haw</i> “the helmet, headdress” » 'u-ko-ha-wa > <i>uko[']haw</i> see: <i>u-</i>	PNG Panel 2: X4-W5 COL PNG Area Panel PAL TI-CT: D9 PAL TI-CT: C6 COL Site Q Glyph Panel 11 COL PNG Area Panel
<i>kob</i>	adj.	ashen-grey	» ko-ba- > <i>kob</i> “ashen-grey”	
<i>kob-</i>	tv.	to create	» 'u-ko-ba-wa > <i>ukobow</i> “he creates” » 'u-ko-ba-wa > <i>ukobow</i> “he creates” » 'u-ko-bo > <i>ukobo[w]</i> “he creates” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>	PAL Tabl.96: K6a AGT Skull Fragment: E1 PAL T.XVIII Jambs

¹³⁰ Tentative identification by Stephen Houston, presented at the 2006 Texas Maya Meetings in Austin, of the suffix as -ko as “place,” based on the Náhuatl[l] item -co “place.” As such a possible early Náhuatl[l] loan word into Maya (see for instance *koskat[l]*, *ko'haw*, *kot*).

<i>kob a' (koba')</i>	cn.	Kob A' (toponym)	» ko-ba-'a > <i>kob a[']</i> see: <i>-a'</i> , <i>kob</i> » 'a-ja ko-ba-'a > <i>aj kob a'</i> "person from Kob A'" see: <i>aj</i> » KOJ-ji > <i>koj</i> "puma" » KOJ > <i>koj</i> » ko > <i>koj</i> see: <i>chak balam</i> » KOJ 'AJ-K'AN-na ma-xi > <i>koj aj k'an max</i> see: <i>aj</i> , <i>koj</i> , <i>k'an max</i> » 'i-ko-jo-yi > <i>i-kojoy</i> "then goes down" see: <i>i-</i> , <i>-Vy</i> » ko-ko > <i>kok</i> "turtle" » KOK > <i>kok</i> "turtle" » ko-ko > <i>kok</i> "trogon" » ko-ko > <i>kok-</i> » ²ko-mu-tu > <i>kok mut</i> "harpy eagle" see: <i>mut</i> » ko-ko-no-ma > <i>koknom</i> "guardian" » ko-ko-no[ma] > <i>koknom</i> "guardian" see: <i>kok-</i> , <i>-nom</i> » ko-ko-ma > <i>kokom</i> "guardian" » K'UH-lu-ko-ko-ma > <i>kokom</i> "god-like guardian" see: <i>kok-</i> , <i>k'uhul</i> , <i>-Vm</i> » ti-[ko-ko]WITZ > <i>ti kok witz</i> "at Kok Witz" see: <i>kok</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>witz</i> » 3-[ko-lo]'AJAW > <i>ux kol ajaw</i> » 3-[ko-lo]'AJAW > <i>ux kol ajaw</i> see: <i>ux</i> also see: <i>uwayhab</i>	COB Group D Panel C ETZ Stela 19: D10-D11 PNG Stela 7: B10b CHN YUL Lintel 1: G2 CHN YUL Lintel 2: E8 COL MAm Stela: A2-A4 NTN Drawing 88: G6 Madrid 088C-2 Madrid 017A (4x) CPN HS Step COL EC Mask, Back CPN Structure 11 Panels CPN Altar J CHN Akab Dzib Lintel: E2 CPN HS Step CRC Stela 14: A7 COL Plate ¹³¹
<i>koj</i>	n.	puma	» KOJ-ji > <i>koj</i> "puma" » KOJ > <i>koj</i> » ko > <i>koj</i> see: <i>chak balam</i> » KOJ 'AJ-K'AN-na ma-xi > <i>koj aj k'an max</i> see: <i>aj</i> , <i>koj</i> , <i>k'an max</i> » 'i-ko-jo-yi > <i>i-kojoy</i> "then goes down" see: <i>i-</i> , <i>-Vy</i> » ko-ko > <i>kok</i> "turtle" » KOK > <i>kok</i> "turtle" » ko-ko > <i>kok</i> "trogon" » ko-ko > <i>kok-</i> » ²ko-mu-tu > <i>kok mut</i> "harpy eagle" see: <i>mut</i> » ko-ko-no-ma > <i>koknom</i> "guardian" » ko-ko-no[ma] > <i>koknom</i> "guardian" see: <i>kok-</i> , <i>-nom</i> » ko-ko-ma > <i>kokom</i> "guardian" » K'UH-lu-ko-ko-ma > <i>kokom</i> "god-like guardian" see: <i>kok-</i> , <i>k'uhul</i> , <i>-Vm</i> » ti-[ko-ko]WITZ > <i>ti kok witz</i> "at Kok Witz" see: <i>kok</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>witz</i> » 3-[ko-lo]'AJAW > <i>ux kol ajaw</i> » 3-[ko-lo]'AJAW > <i>ux kol ajaw</i> see: <i>ux</i> also see: <i>uwayhab</i>	COB Group D Panel C ETZ Stela 19: D10-D11 PNG Stela 7: B10b CHN YUL Lintel 1: G2 CHN YUL Lintel 2: E8 COL MAm Stela: A2-A4 NTN Drawing 88: G6 Madrid 088C-2 Madrid 017A (4x) CPN HS Step COL EC Mask, Back CPN Structure 11 Panels CPN Altar J CHN Akab Dzib Lintel: E2 CPN HS Step CRC Stela 14: A7 COL Plate ¹³¹
<i>koj aj k'an max</i>	cn.	Koj Aj K'an Max	» KOJ 'AJ-K'AN-na ma-xi > <i>koj aj k'an max</i> see: <i>aj</i> , <i>koj</i> , <i>k'an max</i>	COL MAm Stela: A2-A4
<i>koj-</i>	iv.	to go down	» 'i-ko-jo-yi > <i>i-kojoy</i> "then goes down" see: <i>i-</i> , <i>-Vy</i>	NTN Drawing 88: G6
<i>kok (1)</i>	n.	turtle	» ko-ko > <i>kok</i> "turtle" » KOK > <i>kok</i> "turtle"	Madrid 088C-2 Madrid 017A (4x) CPN HS Step
<i>kok (2)</i>	n.	trogon (?)	» ko-ko > <i>kok</i> "trogon"	CPN HS Step
<i>kok-</i>	tv.	to guard	» ko-ko > <i>kok-</i>	COL EC Mask, Back
<i>kok mut</i>	cn.	harpy eagle	» ²ko-mu-tu > <i>kok mut</i> "harpy eagle" see: <i>mut</i>	CPN Structure 11 Panels CPN Altar J
<i>koknom</i>	ag.	guardian	» ko-ko-no-ma > <i>koknom</i> "guardian" » ko-ko-no[ma] > <i>koknom</i> "guardian" see: <i>kok-</i> , <i>-nom</i>	CPN Altar J
<i>kokom</i>	n.	guardian	» ko-ko-ma > <i>kokom</i> "guardian" » K'UH-lu-ko-ko-ma > <i>kokom</i> "god-like guardian" see: <i>kok-</i> , <i>k'uhul</i> , <i>-Vm</i>	CHN Akab Dzib Lintel: E2
<i>kok witz</i>	cn.	Kok Witz (toponym)	» ti-[ko-ko]WITZ > <i>ti kok witz</i> "at Kok Witz" see: <i>kok</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>witz</i>	CPN HS Step
<i>kol ajaw</i>	cn.	Kol Ajaw (19th month)	» 3-[ko-lo]'AJAW > <i>ux kol ajaw</i> » 3-[ko-lo]'AJAW > <i>ux kol ajaw</i> see: <i>ux</i> also see: <i>uwayhab</i>	CRC Stela 14: A7 COL Plate ¹³¹

¹³¹ Both dates are actually 9 Ajaw 3 Kol Ajaw (Wayeb) and refer to the 9.6.0.0.0 period-ending in A.D. 554.

<i>kolol te'</i>	cn.	Kolol Te' (toponym)	» 'AJ-ko- ² lo-TE' > <i>aj kolol te'</i> "person from Kolol Te'" see: <i>aj</i>	TNA Mon.149: G, O ¹³²
<i>koskat</i>	n.	jewel (Náh. <i>cozcat[ll]</i>)	» ko-sa-ka > <i>koska[t]</i> "jewel"	TIK Stela 31: L2 ¹³³
<i>kot (1)</i>	n.	wall	» ' u-ko-to ' > <i>ukot</i> "the wall" see: <i>u-</i>	TNA Stucco Inscription
<i>kot (2)</i>	n.	eagle (?) (Náh. <i>cuauhltli</i>)	» ko-to > <i>kot</i> "eagle" see: <i>tz'ikin</i> » ko-to-ka-ba-'AJAW > <i>kot kab ajaw</i> "Kot Kab king" see: <i>ajaw, kab</i>	CLM N.Acr. Gr. A, Mural CML Urn 26 Pendant 14 ¹³⁴
<i>koxom mul</i>	cn.	Koxom Mul (toponym)	» ko-xo-ma mu-lu > <i>koxom mul</i> see: <i>mul</i>	RAZ Tomb 19 Vessel 15
<i>koxop</i>	n.	Koxop (toponym)	» ko-xo-pa-'AJAW-wa > <i>koxop ajaw</i> "Koxop king" see: <i>ajaw</i>	CPN Str.9N-82 Bench
<i>koy</i>	n.	Koy (family name)	» ko-yi > <i>koy</i> see: <i>ukit koy</i>	CHN Cenote Vessel ¹³⁵
<i>kuch</i>	n.	burden, cargo	» ' u-ku-chu ' > <i>ukuch</i> "the burden" see: <i>u-</i>	Dresden 16B-2
<i>kuch-</i>	tv.	to carry	» ku-cha-ja > <i>ku[h]chaj</i> "carried is" see: <i>-[h]...-aj</i>	K2794, K8927
<i>kuh</i>	n.	owl	» KUH > <i>kuh</i> "owl" » ku > <i>ku[h]</i> see: <i>kuy</i>	
<i>kuk nal</i>	cn.	Kuk Nal (toponym)	» ' UH-ti-ya [ku]NAL-la ' > <i>u[h]tiy ku[k] nal</i> "happened (at) Kuk Nal"	TIK Stela 31: C11-D11

¹³² One of the hills close to the archaeological site of Tonina was still named Kolol Te' in the early part of the twentieth century. In colonial Yucatec Maya *kolol che'* means "seto o palizada o cerca o corral hecho de palos o maderos."

¹³³ A possible early Náhuatl[ll] loan word *cozcat[ll]* into the Tikal inscription. The scribe abbreviated the spelling to **ko-sa-ka**, underrepresenting the final -*t[ll]* sound.

¹³⁴ Very tentative identification on my part of *kot* as "eagle"; if correct, *kot* is derived from Náhuatl[ll] *cuauhltli* "eagle" (see Boot, in press). *Kot Kab Ajaw* would thus mean "Eagle Land King."

¹³⁵ Koy is the family name of one of the founders of Izamal (i.e., Kit Aj Koy), according to the "Relación Geográfica de Izamal" (A.D. 1579).

			see: <i>-nal, ut-</i> » K'UH-²[ku]AJAW-la > <i>k'uh[ul] kuk [n]al ajaw</i> “god-like Kuk Nal king” TIK Stela 31: E11 ¹³⁶	
			see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul, -nal</i> » 'UH[ti]-ya ²ku-la CHAN-KAB CHEN-na > <i>u[h]tiy kuk [n]al chan kab ch'en</i> “happened at Kuk Nal community” TIK Stela 31: F26-F27	
<i>kukul</i>	n.	beetle, insect	see: <i>chan kab ch'en, ut-</i> » ku-ku-la > <i>kukul</i> “insect, bug” see: <i>k'ak' ti' kukul</i>	K1815
<i>-kul</i>	n.cl.	numeral classifier for heaps of stone (in calendrical context)	» -ku-lu > <i>-kul</i> » 7-ku-lu-TUN-ni > <i>huk-kul tun</i> “seven heaps of tun” see: <i>tun, huk</i>	PAL T.XIX Bench-W: A2
<i>kum k'uh</i>	cn.	Kum K'uh (18th month)	» ku-K'UH > <i>ku[m] k'uh</i> see: <i>hul ol, jaw</i>	Landa Fol. 38r
<i>kun</i>	n.	platform	» 'u-ku-nu-li > <i>ukun[i]l</i> “the platform” see: <i>-il, u-</i>	PAL TI-CT: N8
<i>kusew</i>	n.	Kusew (5th month, variant)	» 12-ku-se-wa > <i>lajcha' kusew</i> “12 Tzek” see: <i>laj cha'</i> also see: <i>kasew</i>	ITZ Stela 4: A2
<i>kutz</i>	n.	turkey	» ku-tzu > <i>kutz</i> “turkey” see: <i>ak'ach, ulum</i>	Dresden 17C-3
<i>kuy</i>	n.	owl	» ku-yu > <i>kuy</i> “owl” » ku-yu > <i>kuy</i> see: <i>kuh</i>	Madrid 095C-2 K1211, K3500
• • • K' • •				
<i>k'a'-</i>	tv.	to extinguish	» 'i-K'A'-yi-'u-[T533]SAK-'IK'-li > <i>i-k'a'[a]y u[?] [u]sak ik'il</i>	

¹³⁶ Two small dots, serving as a doubler can be observed on top of the **K'UH** sign. As doublers can float within a collocation, and thus can be detached from the sign being doubled, what would be the doubled sign in this collocation? The third example as cited here provides the answer, it is the **ku** syllabic sign that is doubled.

<i>k'ab</i>	n.	hand, arm	"then extinguishes the (?), the white breath" » K'A'-yi[T533]-SAK-'IK' > <i>k'a'[a]y [u-?] [u]sak ik'il</i> "extinguishes the (?), the white breath" » K'A'-yi'-u-T533-ki SAK-'IK'-li > <i>k'a'[a]y u[?] [u]sak ik'il</i> "extinguishes the (?), the white breath" » K'A'-yi 'u-SAK-'IK'-li > <i>k'a'[a]y usak ik'il</i> "extinguishes the white breath" see: <i>i-, -il, ik', sak, u-, -Vy</i> » ['i]'a[k'a]-yi-ya 'u-[T533]SAK-'IK'-li > <i>i-k'a'ayiy u[?] [u]sak ik'il</i> "then extinguished the (?), the white breath" see: <i>i-, -il, ik', -iy, sak, u-, -Vy</i>	CPN HS Step 61 ¹³⁷ CPN Altar 2 Fragment COL MNAH Altar: G-I COL Site Q Panel TNA Kelen Hix Altar
<i>k'aba'</i>	n.	name	» k'a[ba]-si > <i>k'ab[i]s</i> "hand, arm" see: <i>-is</i> » K'AB > <i>k'ab</i> "hand, arm" » k'a-ba > <i>k'ab</i> » tu-k'a-ba > <i>tuk'ab</i> "with the/his hand" » tu'-u-k'a[ba] > <i>tu'k'ab</i> "with the/his hand" see: <i>tu</i> » ta-k'a-ba > <i>ta k'ab</i> "with (the) hand" see: <i>ta</i> » 'u-K'ABA'-ba'-a > <i>uk'aba'</i> "the name" » 'u-K'ABA'[ba]-a > <i>uk'aba'</i> "the name" » 'u-K'ABA'-ba > <i>uk'aba'</i> "the name" » [...]K'ABA'-a > <i>[u]k'aba'</i> "the name" » 'u-K'ABA'[a] > <i>uk'aba'</i> "the name" » 'u-K'ABA'[a] > <i>uk'aba'</i> "the name" » ['u]K'ABA'-a > <i>uk'aba'</i> "the name" » ['u]K'ABA'-AJ/a > <i>uk'aba'</i> "the name"	CHN YUL Lintel 1: E4 PAL TI-WT: P11 COL Patterson Panel NAR HS1 XII: Z2 CPN Stela F East CHN T4l Lintel 1: D1, E8 XLM Lintel 1: K1, O1 AML Panel 2: A5a CPN Stela A: B4a XLM Col.1, Left Side: B4 K2998

Figure 5b

¹³⁷ The sign T533 remains without decipherment. T533 has proven to be a very arduous sign in decipherment, for which the following values, each with support, have been proposed: **NIK**, **NAK**, **NUK**, **MOK** (a **mo** prefix; also inside a possible **mo** sign), and **BOK** (a **bo** prefix). I am currently exploring the value **YAK** (based on a **ya**-T533 example, *yak* "strength"). On which most epigraphers agree, the word is probably CVC in structure, opens with a consonant, and ends in *-k*, based on the frequently present postfix **-ki**.

			» 'u-[u]K'ABA'-a > uk'aba' "the name"	CPN Stela A: A8b
			» 'u-K'ABA' > uk'aba' "the name"	CPN Xukpi Step: C
			» 'u-k'a-ba-a > uk'aba' "the name"	DBN Stela 1: Bp3
			» 'u-k'a-ba-AJ/a > uk'aba' "the name"	K0635 ¹³⁸
			» 'u-k'a-ba > uk'aba['] "the name"	CHN Casa Col. HB: 9
			see: u-	
			» 'u[ch'o-ko]K'ABA'-a > uch'ok k'aba' "the young name" QRG Stela E East: C8	
			» 'u-[ch'o]K'ABA' > uch'o[k] k'aba' "the young name" DPL HS 2 Step II: G1	
			see: ch'ok, u-	
			» 'u-K'UH-K'ABA' > uk'uh[ul] k'aba' "the god-like name" CPN Stela E: A12a	
			» 'u-K'UH-K'ABA' > uk'uh[ul] k'aba'	QRG Stela D East: C18b
			» 'u-K'UH K'ABA['a]-AJ/a > uk'uh[ul] k'aba'	QRG Stela F East: C10b-D10
			see: k'uhul	
k'abal	adj.	hand-like	» [k'a]ba-la > k'abal "hand-like"	
			see: -Vl	
			» 'IX-[k'a]ba-la-XOK-ki > ix k'abal xok "Ix K'abal Xok" YAX Lintel 25: R2-S2	
			see: ix, xok	
k'ab chan te'	cn.	K'ab Chan Te' (anthroponym)	» k'a[ba]-CHAN-TE' > k'ab chan te'	COL Panel: pB8a
			» k'a-ba-CHAN-TE' > k'ab chan te'	PNG Stela 26 Sec. Text
			» K'AB-CHAN-TE' > k'ab chan te'	COL Randel Stela : J12
			see: chan te', k'ab	
k'abis hix	cn.	K'abis Hix (anthroponym)	» k'a[ba]-si-HIX > k'ab[i]s hix	TIK MT48: A7 ¹³⁹
			see: hix, k'abis	
k'ab te'	cn.	K'ab Te' (title)	» K'AB-TE' > k'ab te'	XUL Stela 5: F2
			» K'UH?-K'AB-TE' > k'uh[ul] k'ab te'	XUL Stela 25: B2
			» K'UH?-k'a[ba]-TE' > k'uh[ul] k'ab te'	XUL Stela 3: Cp4a
			see: k'ab, k'uhul, te'	

¹³⁸ In the sequence [u]K'ABA'-AJ/a on K2998 and 'u-k'a-ba-AJ/a on K0635, the scribe employed T12 'AJ/a. These are excellent examples that through a Late Classic innovation scribes acrophonically derived a syllabic sign 'a from T12 'AJ.

¹³⁹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Hand Jaguar."

<i>k'ak'</i>	n.	fire	» ²k'a-si > <i>k'ak'[i]s</i> "fire" see: <i>-is</i> » K'AK' > <i>k'ak'</i> "fire" » K'AK'-k'a > <i>k'ak'</i> » k'a-K'AK' > <i>k'ak'</i> » k'a-k'a > <i>k'ak'</i> » 'u-K'AK' > <i>uk'ak'</i> "the fire" see: <i>u-</i> » K'AK'-AJ > <i>k'ak'aj</i> "fire person" see: <i>-aj, k'ak'</i> » ti-K'AK'-la-ju-lu > <i>ti k'ak'al jul</i> "with (the) fiery lance" YAX LINTEL 24: D1 see: <i>-al, jul, k'ak', ti</i>	RAZ Shell Plaque CHN Monjas Lintel 7: F2 CHN T2L Lintel 1: F1 CHN Casa Col. HB: 14 YAX Lintel 29: C5 ¹⁴⁰
<i>k'ak'aj</i>	cn.	K'ak'aj (title)	» K'AK'-AJ > <i>k'ak'aj</i> "fire person"	PAL T.XIV: D8b
<i>k'ak'al jul</i>	cn.	fiery lance	» ti-K'AK'-la-ju-lu > <i>ti k'ak'al jul</i> "with (the) fiery lance" YAX LINTEL 24: D1	
<i>k'ak' joplaj chan k'awil</i>	cn.	K'ak' Joplaj Chan K'awil (anthroponym)	» K'AK'-jo-po la-ja-CHAN-na K'AWIL > <i>k'ak' joplaj chan k'awil</i> CPN Altar to Stela N	
<i>k'ak' jolow chan yopat</i>	cn.	K'ak' Jolow Chan Yopat (anthroponym)	» K'AK'-jo[po]-la ja-CHAN-na K'AWIL-la > <i>k'ak' joplaj chan k'awil</i> CPN HS Step 41 ¹⁴¹ see: <i>chan, jop-, -l-aj, k'ak', k'awil</i>	
<i>k'ak' nab</i>	cn.	sea, ocean	» K'AK'-jo[lo]-wo CHAN-na YOPAT-'AT-ti > <i>k'ak' jolow chan yopat</i> QRG Str.1B-1 Hier. Step » K'AK'-[CHAN]jo[lo]-wo YOPAT-'AT-ti > <i>k'ak' jolow chan yopat</i> QRG Str.1B-1 Hier. Step ¹⁴² see: <i>chan, jol-, k'ak', yopat</i>	
			» K'AK'-NAB > <i>k'ak' nab</i> "sea, ocean"	PAL TI-WT: P12b

¹⁴⁰ Other epigraphers have suggested that the sign subfixed to **K'AK'** is a **-li** sign. However, the sign does not look like any of the known **-li** signs and I take it to be part of the **K'AK'** logogram. I have yet to identify a possessed fire construction with an unequivocally present sub- or postfix **-li**. The noun *k'ak'* may thus have belonged to a class of nouns that takes **-Ø** ("no possessive suffix") when possessed.

¹⁴¹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "K'awil Who Fills the Sky with Fire."

¹⁴² Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Yopat Who Newly Opens the Sky with Fire."

			» TI'-K'AK'-NAB > <i>ti' k'ak' nab</i> “edge (of the) sea”	PAL T.XIV: Water Border
			see: <i>ti'</i>	
			also see: <i>palaw</i>	
<i>k'ak' nal</i>	cn.	K'ak' Nal (toponym)	» K'AK'-na-la'-AJAW > <i>k'ak' nal ajaw</i> “K'ak' Nal king”	UXM BSc.1: K
			» K'AK'-NAL'-AJAW > <i>k'ak' nal ajaw</i>	UXM Cst.2: J-K
			see: <i>ajaw, k'ak', nal</i>	
<i>k'ak' ne' tz'utz'ih</i>	cn.	K'ak' Ne' Tz'utz'ih (nominal phrase of <i>wayaw</i>)	» K'AK'-ne tz'u-tz'i > <i>k'ak' ne['] tz'utz'i[h]</i>	K4116 ¹⁴³
			see: <i>k'ak', ne', tz'utz'ih</i>	
<i>k'ak' uti' ha' k'awil</i>	cn.	K'ak' Uti' Ha' K'awil (anthroponym)	» K'AK'-u-TI' HA'-K'AWIL > <i>k'ak' uti' ha' k'awil</i>	CPN Altar K: O2-P2
			see: <i>ha', k'ak', k'awil, ti, u-</i>	
<i>k'ak' ti' kukul</i>	cn.	K'ak' Ti' Kukul (nominal phrase of fire fly)	» K'AK'-TI' ku-ku-la > <i>k'ak' ti' kukul</i>	K1815
			see: <i>kukul, k'ak', ti'</i>	
<i>k'ak' ti' kuy</i>	cn.	K'ak' Ti' Kuy (anthroponym)	» K'AK'-TI'-ku-yu > <i>k'ak' ti' kuy</i>	YAX LINTEL 45: C3 ¹⁴⁴
			see: <i>kuy, k'ak', ti'</i>	
<i>k'ak' ti' witz' k'awil</i>	cn.	K'ak' Ti' Witz' K'awil (anthroponym)	» K'AK'-TI' WITZ'-tz'i K'AWIL > <i>k'ak' ti' witz' k'awil</i>	CPN HS Step ¹⁴⁵
			see: <i>k'ak', k'awil, ti', witz'-</i>	
<i>k'ak' tiliw chan chak</i>	cn.	K'ak' Tiliw Chan Chak (anthroponym)	» K'AK'-ti-li-wi CHAN-na-CHAK > <i>k'ak' tiliw chan chak</i>	NAR Stela 13: H10-G11
			» K'AK'-TIL-wi CHAN-na-CHAK > <i>k'ak' til[i]w chan chak</i>	NAR Stela 21: A9-A10 ¹⁴⁶
			see: <i>chak, chan, k'ak', til-</i>	

¹⁴³ Tentative paraphrase of this *wayaw* name: “Fire Tail Coati.”

¹⁴⁴ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Fire Mouth Owl/Raptorial Bird.”

¹⁴⁵ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Fire Mouth Water Spraying K'awil”

¹⁴⁶ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Chak Who Burns the Sky with Fire.”

<i>k'ak' tiliw chan yopat</i>	cn.	K'ak' Tiliw Chan Yopat (anthroponym)		
		» K'AK'-ti-li wi-CHAN-na YOPAT-ti >		
		<i>k'ak' tiliw chan yopat</i>	QRG Altar M: D2-D3	
		» K'AK'-ti-li-wi CHAN-na-YOP-'AT-ti >		
		<i>k'ak' tiliw chan yopat</i>	QRG Stela I: D3b-C4	
		» K'AK'-TIL-li-wi CHAN-na-YOP-'AT-ti >		
		<i>k'ak' tiliw chan yopat</i>	QRG Stela J: E7-F7	
		» K'AK'-ti-li-wi CHAN-na YOPAT >		
		<i>k'ak' tiliw chan yopat</i>	QRG Stela J: H6-H7 ¹⁴⁷	
		see: <i>chan, k'ak', til-, yopat</i>		
<i>k'ak' upakal k'inich k'awil</i>	cn.	K'ak' Upakal K'inich K'awil (anthroponym)		
		» k'a-k'u pa-ka-la K'INICH K'AWIL-wi >		
		<i>k'ak' upakal k'inich k'awil</i>	CHN YUL Lnt.2: C1-D2 ¹⁴⁸	
		» k'a-k'u-pa ka-la [K'IN]chi-ni K'AWIL-la >		
		<i>k'ak' upakal k'inich k'awil</i>	CHN T4L Lnt.4: D4-C6	
		» k'a-k'u-pa-ka la-[K'IN]chi-ni > <i>k'ak' upakal k'inich</i>	CHN YUL Lnt.1: C4-D4	
		» K'AK'-k'u-PAKAL-la K'AWIL-la > <i>k'ak' upakal k'awil</i>	CHN Caracol Panel: C6-D6	
		» k'a-k'u-pa-ka-la > <i>k'ak' upakal</i>	CHN Casa Col. HB: 22b-23a	
		» k'a-k'u-pa-ka-la k'a wi-la > <i>k'ak' upakal k'awil</i>	CHN Monjas L.5A: B-C	
		see: <i>k'ak', k'awil, k'inich, pakal, u-</i>		
		» K'AK'-WITZ > <i>k'ak' witz</i> "Fire Mountain"		
		see: <i>k'ak', witz</i>	TIK Stela 31: F17	
<i>k'ak' yol k'inich</i>	cn.	K'ak' Yol K'inich (anthroponym)		
		» K'AK'-yo-'OL [K'IN]chi-ni-K'INICH > <i>k'ak' yol k'inich</i> COL SMB Plate ¹⁴⁹		
		» K'AK'-OL-la K'IN[chi]-ni > <i>k'ak' [y]ol k'inich</i>	K4669	
		» K'AK'-OL-la > <i>k'ak' [y]ol</i>	K7786	

¹⁴⁷ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Yopat Who Burns the Sky with Fire."

¹⁴⁸ This is the full nominal phrase for K'ak' Upakal as expressed in the inscriptions at Chichen Itza. Thus a recent suggestion that K'ak' Upakal K'awil is his full name is incorrect. Most commonly his nominal phrase was abbreviated to K'ak' Upakal. Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Fire is the Shield of K'inich K'awil." That the part *k'inich* can be abbreviated can also be observed in the anthroponym K'ak' Yol K'inich.

¹⁴⁹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Fire is the Heart of K'inich." Note that the part *k'inich* can be abbreviated. See K'ak' Upakal K'inich K'awil.

<i>k'al</i> (1)	num.	twenty	see: <i>k'ak'</i> , <i>k'inich</i> , <i>ol</i> , <i>y-</i> » k'a-la > <i>k'al</i> "twenty"	NAR Stela 32: A'1b, Y2
<i>k'al</i> (2)	n.	enclosure, room	see: <i>winak</i> » 'u-k'a-li > <i>uk'al[il]</i> "the enclosure, room" » 'u-k'a li > <i>uk'al[il]</i> » 'u-k'a-le > <i>uk'ale[l]</i>	CHN T4L Lintel 1: A6 COL MAM Jamb EKB Str.1 Vlt.10 Capstone
<i>k'al-</i> (2)	tv.	to bind, to tie	see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i> » 'u-K'AL[TUN]-ni-wa > <i>uk'all[a]w tun</i> "he binds stone" NAR Stela 32: W8 » 'u-K'AL[TUN-ni]-wa > <i>uk'all[a]w tun</i> "he binds stone" SBL Stela 8: A2 » 'u-K'AL[TUN]-wa > <i>uk'al[a]w tun</i> "he binds stone" CPN Stela 15 see: <i>tun</i> , <i>u-....-Vw</i> » K'AL-la-ja > <i>k'a[h]laj</i> "bound is, tied is" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » K'AL-ji-ya[SAK-HUN] tu-[BAH]hi > <i>k'al[l]jiy sak hun tubah[il]</i> "tied is (the) white headband on his head"	PAL Pal. Tablet: U4 PAL Pal. Tablet: R5-Q6
<i>k'al-</i> (3)	pv.	to bind, to tie (?)	see: <i>bah</i> , <i>-jiy</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>sakhun</i> , <i>tu</i> » K'AL-wi-TUN > <i>k'al[a]w tun</i> "binds stone" see: <i>tun</i> , <i>-Vw</i> » K'AL-ni-ya > <i>k'alniy</i> "bound, tied" see: <i>-niy</i> » K'AL-wa-ni-yi > <i>k'alwaniy</i> "bound, tied"	NAR Stela 23: G19 PAL TFC Tablet: P3 CPN Str. 11 East Door, Panel: C3
<i>k'al-</i> (4)	tv.	to enclose, to contain	see: <i>-iy</i> , <i>-wan</i> » K'AL-la-ja > <i>k'a[h]laj</i> "enclosed is" » k'a-la-ja > <i>k'a[h]laj</i> "enclosed is" » k'a-la-ja > <i>k'a[h]laj</i> "enclosed is" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » k'a-la-ja 'u-wo-jo-li > <i>k'a[h]laj uwojol[il]</i> "enclosed are the glyphs"	COL Holmul Plate XLM Col.1, Left Side: B1 COL Carved Cer. Vessel CHN Monjas L.7: A1b-B1
<i>k'al</i>	n.	enclosure, room	see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i> , <i>wojol</i> » 'u-k'a-li > <i>uk'al[il]</i> "the enclosure/room"	XLM Jmb.1: A5

<i>k'al tun</i>	n.	binding-stone	see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-K'AL[TUN-ni]-li > <i>uk'al tunil</i> “the binding-stone” » 'u-K'AL[TUN]ni > <i>uk'al tun[il]</i> “the binding-stone” » 'u-K'AL[TUN-ni] > <i>uk'al tun[il]</i> “the binding-stone” see: <i>-il, k'al-, tun, u-</i> » 'u-NAH-K'AL[TUN-ni] > <i>unah k'al tun[il]</i> “the first binding-stone” see: <i>-il, nah, u-</i> » 'u-YAX-K'AL[TUN-ni] > <i>uyax k'al tun[il]</i> “the first binding-stone” » 'u-YAX-K'AL[TUN-ni] > <i>uyax k'al tun[il]</i> “the first binding-stone” see: <i>-il, u-, yax</i> » k'a-ma > <i>k'ama[w?]</i> “receives” see: <i>-Vw</i> » 'u-K'AM?-ma-wa > <i>uk'amaw</i> “he receives” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> also see: <i>ch'am-</i>	MQL Stela 2: A2 MQL Stela 7: D1 ¹⁵⁰ PAL T.XIX Bench-W: D1 PAL T.XIX Bench-S: O3 PNG Altar 2, Support 3 TNA 9.14.12.9.0 Stela PAL T.XIX Bench-W: F2b PAL T.XIX Bench-S: P3
<i>k'am-</i>	tv.	to receive	» k'a-ma > <i>k'ama[w?]</i> “receives” see: <i>-Vw</i> » 'u-K'AM?-ma-wa > <i>uk'amaw</i> “he receives” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> also see: <i>ch'am-</i>	
<i>k'an</i> (1)	n.	yellow	» K'AN-na > <i>k'an</i> “yellow” » K'AN > <i>k'an</i>	
<i>k'an</i> (2)	adj.	precious	» K'AN-na > <i>k'an</i> “precious” » K'AN > <i>k'an</i>	
<i>k'an</i> (3)	adj.	ripe	» K'AN-na > <i>k'an</i> “ripe” » K'AN > <i>k'an</i>	
<i>k'an</i> (4)	n.	bench, seat; extended (flat) surface	» K'AN-na > <i>k'an</i> “bench” » K'AN > <i>k'an</i>	
<i>k'anasiy</i>	n.	K'anasiy (17th month)	» 5-TE'-[K'AN]'a-ya > <i>ho'te' k'ana[si]y</i> “5 K'anasiy” see: <i>ho', -te'</i> » 5-[K'AN]'a-si > <i>ho' k'anasi[y]</i> “5 K'anasiy”	NAR Stela 32: Y4 NAR Alt.1: E1

¹⁵⁰ Note the rare hand sign variant (“flat,” but with the fingers bent inwards) employed here instead of the regular T713a **K'AL** “flat hand.”

		see: <i>ho'</i> » 7-TE'-[K'AN]'a-si-ya > <i>hukte' k'anasiy</i> "7 K'anasiy" PAL Bodega 208: G4 see: <i>huk, -te'</i>	
<i>k'anat</i>	n.	<i>k'anat</i> (noun of unknown meaning) » K'AN-na-ta > <i>k'anat</i> see: <i>k'an, -Vt</i>	CHN T1L Lintel : G1
<i>k'an bah ch'oh</i>	cn.	K'an Bah Ch'oh (anthroponym) » K'AN-na-ba ch'o > <i>k'an ba[h] ch'o[h]</i> » K'AN-na-BAH CH'OH > <i>k'an bah ch'oh</i> » K'AN-na BAH > <i>k'an bah [ch'oh]</i> see: <i>bah, ch'oh, k'an</i>	TNA Stucco Mural ¹⁵¹ COL LC Vase K2023
<i>k'an bob tok'</i>	cn.	K'an Bob Tok' (anthroponym) » K'AN- ² bo-TOK' > <i>k'an bob tok'</i> » K'AN-na-bo-bo-TOK' > <i>k'an bob tok'</i> see: <i>bob, k'an, tok'</i>	EKB Str.1 Mural C EKB MT 4 ¹⁵²
<i>k'an chu'</i>	cn.	some kind of object » K'AN-na-chu > <i>k'an chu[']</i> » 'u-K'AN-na-chu > <i>uk'an chu[']</i> "the object"	EKB MT 2
<i>k'anil</i>	n.	K'anil (anthroponym) » K'AN-ni-la > <i>k'anil</i> » K'AN-ni-la > <i>k'anil</i> » k'a-ni > <i>k'ani[l]</i> » K'AN-ni > <i>k'ani[l]</i>	COL BM Fenton Vase COL BMFA (K0558) K0593 K0593
<i>k'an jalab</i>	cn.	K'an Jalab (18th month) » 5-WI'-[K'AN]JAL-bu > <i>ho' lajun k'an jal[a]b</i> "15 Pop" see: <i>ho' lajun, wi'il</i> » 13-[K'AN]JAL-bu > <i>ux lajun k'an jal[a]b</i> "13 Pop" see: <i>ux lajun</i>	TRT Wooden Box ¹⁵³ CNK Panel 2: B1 ¹⁵⁴

¹⁵¹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Yellow Gopher Rat."

¹⁵² Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Yellow Coyote Flint."

¹⁵³ The expression *ho' wi'il* can be interpreted as "five to last." As the month has 20 days, indeed 15 Pop (or "five to last") is the correct correlate in this text.

¹⁵⁴ A rare example of this month name, spelled with a skull, the eye of which is K'AN, and the weaving pattern for JAL to the right of the eye.

<i>k'an jalaw</i>	cn.	K'an Jalaw (18th month)	<p>also see: <i>k'an jalaw, pop</i></p> <p>» CHUM[mu]-[K'AN]JAL-wa > <i>chum k'an jal[a]w</i> “seating of K'an Jalaw” CML Stone Brick</p> <p>see: <i>chum</i></p> <p>» 3-[K'AN]JAL-wa > <i>ux k'an jal[a]w</i> “3 K'an Jalaw” PAL T.XII Jade Block</p> <p>see: <i>ux</i></p> <p>» tu-10-[K'AN]JAL-wa > <i>tu lajun k'an jal[a]w</i> “on the tenth of K'an Jalaw” CHN YUL Lintel 2:G2-H2</p> <p>see: <i>lajun, tu</i></p> <p>also see: <i>k'an jalab, pop</i></p>	
<i>k'anjal mukuy</i>	cn.	K'anjal Mukuy (anthroponym)	<p>» K'AN-ja-la mu-ku-yi > <i>k'anjal mukuy</i></p> <p>see: <i>-jal, k'an, mukuy</i></p>	K5509 ¹⁵⁵
<i>k'an jal nah</i>	cn.	K'an Jal Nah (building name)	<p>» NAH[K'AN-na ja-la] > <i>k'an jal nah</i></p> <p>» NAH-[[K'AN]JAL-la] > <i>k'an jal nah</i></p> <p>» NAH-[[K'AN]JAL] > <i>k'an jal nah</i></p> <p>» NAH-[[K'AN-na]JAL] > <i>kan jal nah</i></p> <p>see: <i>jal, k'an, nah</i></p> <p>also see: <i>yax jal nah</i></p>	TRT Mon. 6: I3-J3 PAL TFC Tablet: C14 PAL T.XXI Bench: G10 CPN Structure 11 Panels
<i>k'an k'in</i>	cn.	K'an K'in (14th month)	<p>» ta-1-TE'-K'AN-K'IN-ni > <i>ta junte' k'an k'in</i> “on the first of K'an K'in” XLM Panel 3: A14</p> <p>see: <i>jun, -te', ta</i></p> <p>also see: <i>uniw</i></p>	
<i>k'an max</i>	cn.	kinkajou	» K'AN-na-ma-xi > <i>k'an max</i> “kinkajou”	COL Incised Shell
<i>k'an mo' balam</i> (1)	cn.	K'an Mo' Balam (anthroponym)	» K'AN-na MO'-o BALAM-ma > <i>k'an mo' balam</i>	SBL Tabl.5: BB1b-CC2 ¹⁵⁶
<i>k'an mo' balam</i> (2)	cn.	K'an Mo' Balam (anthroponym)	see: <i>balam, k'an, mo'</i>	

¹⁵⁵ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Dove that becomes Yellow.”

¹⁵⁶ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Yellow Macaw Jaguar.”

			» [K'AN]MO'-BALAM > <i>k'an mo' balam</i> see: <i>balam, k'an, mo'</i>	PAL Olvidado Pier D: A7 ¹⁵⁷
<i>k'an te'</i> (1)	cn.	K'an Te' (tree species)	» K'AN-TE' > <i>k'an te'</i> "sycamore/palo de aliso" see: <i>k'an, te'</i>	Dresden 31C-3
<i>k'an te'</i> (2)	cn.	seat, office	» K'AN-TE' > <i>k'an te'</i> "seat, office" see: <i>k'an, te'</i>	
<i>k'an te'al</i>	cn.	K'an Te'al (toponym)	» 'AJ-K'AN-na-TE'-la > <i>aj k'an te'[a]</i> "person from K'an Te'al" see: <i>aj, -al, k'an te'</i> » 'UH[ti]-ya K'AN-TE'-la CHAN-CH'EN > <i>u[h]tiy k'an te'[a]ll chanch'en</i> "happened at K'an Te'al community" TIK Stela 31: D16-C17 ¹⁵⁸	COL MRBA Panel: A5b
<i>k'an te' nal</i>	cn.	place of seats, offices	see: <i>-al, chan ch'en, k'an te', ut-</i> also see: <i>k'uh te'al, tz'ib te'al</i> » K'AN-TE'-NAL > <i>k'an te' nal</i> see: <i>k'an te', -nal</i>	Dresden 48C
<i>k'an tu'</i>	cn.	K'an Tu' (toponym/polity)	» K'AN-na tu > <i>k'an tu[']</i> see: <i>k'an chu'</i> » K'UH-K'AN-tu-ma-ki > <i>k'uh[ul] k'an tu['] mak</i> » K'UH-K'AN-na tu-ma-ki > <i>k'uh[ul] k'an tu['] mak</i> » K'UH-K'AN-tu-ma[ki] > <i>k'uh[ul] k'an tu['] mak</i> see: <i>mak, k'an, k'uhul</i>	CRC Stela 3: D13a, D18a ¹⁵⁹ K8342 CRC BCM 3: F3
<i>k'an tun</i>	cn.	"extended surface" stone	» K'AN-na-TUN-ni > <i>k'an tun</i> " extended surface stone" TNA Mon.95: E-F » K'AN-na-TUN-ni > <i>k'an tun</i> " extended surface stone" DPL HS 4 Step II: I2 see: <i>k'an, tun</i> » yu-xu?[lu] K'AN-TUN-ni-li > <i>yuxul k'an tunil</i>	E-F I2

¹⁵⁷ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Yellow Macaw Jaguar."

¹⁵⁸ Through a process of progressive vowel assimilation K'an Te'al may evolve to K'an Te'el (compare to Ch'ol *chaklunte'* "zapotillo" and *chaklunte'el* "arboleda de madera colorada" or *bakte'el* "bosque de los huesos"). However, I note that *-te'al*, indicating a large amount of trees ("grove, wood"), can be the Classic Maya precursor to Ch'ol *-te'ol* as in *käkäte'ol* "lugar dónde hay muchas matas de cacate" and *sutz' te'ol* "arboleda de liquidámbar." Also see *k'uh te'al* and *tz'ib te'al*.

¹⁵⁹ Although tentative, the item *k'an chu'* as found at Ek' Balam may be a variant of the item *k'an tu'*. At Caracol this item can be found at the heart of the "Emblem Glyph" or paramount title. Also *k'an tu'* may refer to some kind of object. Colonial Yucatec Maya has *to'* as "cubierta o cobertura," while Ch'ol has *to'* as "caña" (only if *u > o*).

			the carved extended surface stone" TNA Mon.95: E-F
<i>k'an uh</i>	cn.	proper name of jewel	see: <i>-il, uxul, y-</i> » 'i-'u-xu?[lu]-yi K'AN-na-TUN-ni > <i>i-uxuluy k'an tun</i> "then carved (the) extended surface stone" EML Panel 1: D1-C2
<i>k'an usij</i>	cn.	K'an Usij (toponym)	see: <i>i-, k'an, tun, uxul-</i> » K'AN-'UH > <i>k'an uh</i> "precious (?) jewel" see: <i>k'an, uh</i> » 'AJ-K'AN-na 'u-si-ja > <i>aj k'an usij</i> "person from K'an Usij" YAX Stela 20 Front: A6 » 'a-K'AN-na 'u-si-ja > <i>a[j] k'an usij</i> "person from K'an Usij" YAX Lnt.46: G3-F4
<i>k'an witz nal</i>	cn.	K'an Witz Nal (toponym)	see: <i>aj, k'an, usij</i> » [K'AN]WITZ NAL['AJAW]-wa > <i>k'an witz nal ajaw</i> "K'an Witz Nal king" COL Deletaille Vessel » [[K'AN]WITZ]NAL 'AJAW > <i>k'an witz nal ajaw</i> "K'an Witz Nal king" COL Incised Celt » K'AN-wi-[WITZ]NAL-la 'a-'AJAW > <i>k'an witz nal ajaw</i> "K'an Witz Nal king" K1698 see: <i>ajaw, k'an, nal, witz</i>
<i>k'an witz' nah kan</i>	cn.	K'an Witz' Nah Kan ("Water Lily Monster")	» K'AN-na WITZ'-NAH-KAN-na > <i>k'an witz' nah kan</i> SBL Stela 9: C1-B2 see: <i>kan, k'an, nah, witz'</i>
<i>k'as-</i>	tv.	to break, to split (in two)	» k'a-sa-ja > <i>k'a[h]saj</i> "broken is, split is (in two)" Madrid 041A-2 see: <i>-[h]....-aj</i> » k'a-sa-ya > <i>k'asay</i> "breaks, splits (in two)" PUS Stela D: F12 see: <i>-Vy</i> » 'i-k'a-sa-ya > <i>i-k'asay</i> "then breaks, splits (in two)" PUS Stela D: D11 see: <i>i-, -Vy</i> » ma 'i-ne k'a-ti > <i>ma['] ink'at(i)</i> "not I want to (I don't want to)" Landa Fol. 45r see: <i>in-, ma'</i>
<i>k'at-</i>	tv.	to want to	» ma 'i-ne k'a-ti > <i>ma['] ink'at(i)</i> "not I want to (I don't want to)" Landa Fol. 45r see: <i>in-, ma'</i>
<i>k'awil (1)</i>	n.	K'awil (theonym)	» K'AWIL-la > <i>k'awil</i> "K'awil" YAX Lintel 25: L2

<i>k'awil</i> (2)	cn.	<i>k'awil</i> (representation)	» K'AWIL-wi-la > <i>k'awil</i> » K'AWIL-wi-la > <i>k'awil</i> » K'AWIL-wi > <i>k'awil</i> » k'a-wi-la > <i>k'awil</i> » K'AWIL-li > <i>k'awil</i> » K'AWIL > <i>k'awil</i> » 'u-K'AWIL[wi]-la[li] > <i>uk'awil[i]l</i> "the representation" see: <i>-il, u-</i>	CHN Monjas L.6: 13 KAB Codz Pop Platform CHN YUL Lintel 2: D2 CHN Casa Col. HB: 8 CRC BCM 4: C3 LAC Panel 1: M3 YAX Lintel 25: B1b
<i>k'awil ajan</i>	cn.	<i>K'awil Ajan</i> (theonym)	» K'AWIL 'a-ja-na > <i>k'awil ajan</i> » K'AWIL-'AJAN > <i>k'awil ajan</i> see: <i>ajan, ajan k'awil, k'awil</i>	QRG Altar P: U1 ¹⁶⁰ Dresden 26C
<i>k'ax</i>	n.	forest	» k'a-xa > <i>k'ax</i> "forest"	TRT Wooden Box
<i>k'ay</i>	n.	song	» K'AY > <i>k'ay</i> "song" » 14-tu-TUN-ni K'AY-li > <i>kan lajun tun k'ay[i]l</i> see: <i>-il, kan lajun, k'ay, tun</i>	"fourteenth tun song" EKB Str.1 Rm.22 Mural
<i>k'ay-</i>	iv.	to sing	» K'AY > <i>k'ay-</i>	
<i>k'ayab</i>	n.	<i>K'ayab</i> (17th month)	» k'a-ba > <i>k'a[ya]b</i> see: <i>k'anasiy</i>	Landa Fol. 37v
<i>k'ayam</i>	ag.	singer	» k'a-ya-ma > <i>k'ayam</i> "singer" see: <i>k'ay-, -Vm</i> also see: <i>k'ayom</i> » IX-k'a-ya-ma > <i>ix k'ayam</i> "lady singer" see: <i>ix</i>	CHN T1L Lintel 1: H1 ¹⁶¹ CHN Las Monjas L.3: 13a
<i>k'ayom</i>	ag.	singer	» k'a yo-ma > <i>k'ayom</i> "singer" see: <i>k'ay-, -Vm</i> also see: <i>k'ayam</i> » K'AY-ma > <i>k'ay[o]m</i> "singer" » K'AY > <i>k'ay[om]</i> "singer"	COL Pearlman Shell K8008 rim text K8457 rim text

¹⁶⁰ This collocation opens with a **mi-** sign. At present I am not sure if the **mi-** sign modifies and/or extends the *K'awil Ajan* theonym and as such it has not been included here.

¹⁶¹ Vowel harmony present in the *-Vm* agentive suffix probably due to a process of progressive vowel assimilation.

<i>k'ih</i>	n.	period of seven days	see: <i>k'ay-</i> , -Vm » k'i-hi-ya > <i>k'ihiy</i> “period of seven days elapsed”	CPN Stela I: B6a
<i>k'ikul</i> (?)	n.	proper name of objects of stone and bone	» 'u-k'i?-ku > <i>uk'ikul</i> “the object” » 'u-k'i?-ku > <i>uk'ikul</i> » 'u-k'i?-ku BAK-ki > <i>uk'iku[l]</i> <i>bak[il]</i> see: <i>bak</i> , - <i>il</i> , <i>u-</i>	TNA Small Jade Bead DBC Bone Fan PNG Bone Fan
<i>k'ik'</i>	n.	blood	» 'u-K'IK'?-le > <i>uk'ik'[e]l</i> “the blood” see: - <i>el</i> , <i>u-</i>	PAL T.XIX Bench-S: E5
<i>k'in</i> (1)	n.	sun	» K'IN-ni > <i>k'in</i> “sun” » K'IN > <i>k'in</i> “sun”	
<i>k'in</i> (2)	adj.	hot	» K'IN > <i>k'in</i> “hot”	
<i>k'in</i> (3)	n.	day	» 'u-K'IN-ni > <i>uk'in[il]</i> “the day” see: - <i>il</i> , <i>u-</i> » 10-K'IN-ni > <i>lajun k'in</i> “10 days” » 9-“MULUK” K'IN-ni > <i>balun</i> “muluk” <i>k'in</i> “9 Muluk (is the) day” » ti-9 “BEN” K'IN-ni > <i>ti balun k'in</i> “on 9 Ben (the) day” » 13-“BEN”-ni > <i>ux lajun</i> “ben” [<i>k'i</i>]n “13 Ben (is the) day” » ta-K'IN-ni > <i>ta k'in</i> “on (the) day” see: <i>ta</i> » K'IN-ni-'a > <i>k'in a[']</i> see: <i>a'</i> , <i>k'in</i> » CH'AK[ka]-K'IN-ni-'a > <i>chak k'in a[']</i> “axes K'in A' ”	CHN T4L Lintel 2: E5 YAX Lintel 29: B4 XLM Panel 2: A8 CHN Hier. Jambs-W:A1-C1 CHN Water Trough L.: A1 NAR Stela 24: A2b
<i>k'in a'</i> (<i>k'ina'</i>)	cn.	K'in A' (toponym)	PAL Tabl.Slaves: G3 see: <i>ch'ak-</i> » 'AJ-K'IN-ni-'a > <i>aj k'in a[']</i> “person from K'in A' ” » 'AJ-K'IN-ni-'a > <i>aj k'in a[']</i> “person from K'in A' ” see: <i>aj</i> » 'IX-'AJ K'IN-ni-'a > <i>ix aj k'in a[']</i> “lady person from K'in A' ”	COL KAM Lintel PAL T.XXI East Alfarda COL Randel Stela

		see: <i>ix</i>	
<i>k'inchil</i> (1)	n.	K'inchil (mythological toponym)	
		» 'u-ti-ya K'IN-ni chi-li? > <i>utiy k'inchil</i> "happened long ago (at) K'inchil"	K7750 Side 2 Text Panel
		see: <i>-il, k'inich, ut-</i>	
		» 'AJ [K'IN]chi-li > <i>aj k'inchil</i> "person from K'inchil"	K0633(=K0777)
		see: <i>aj</i>	
<i>k'inchil kab</i>	cn.	K'inchil Kab (toponym)	
		» [K'IN]chi-li-KAB > <i>k'inchil kab</i>	NAR Stela 22: E16
		» [K'IN]chi-ni?-KAB > <i>k'inchil[l] kab</i> see: <i>-il, kab, k'inich</i>	NAR Stela 22: H12
<i>k'in ha' nal (k'inha'nal)</i>	cn.	K'in Ha' Nal (toponym)	
		» K'IN-ni [HA']NAL > <i>k'in ha' nal</i>	DPL Stela 8: H6 ¹⁶²
		» [[K'IN]HA']NAL > <i>k'in ha' nal</i> see: <i>ha', k'in, nal</i>	DPL Stela 15: F3
<i>k'inich</i>	n.	K'inich (theonym)	
		» K'INICH > <i>k'inich</i>	[common]
		» K'INICH-[K'IN]chi-ni > <i>k'inich</i>	CPN Stela 10: E9
		» K'INICH-ni-chi > <i>k'inich</i>	PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco
		» K'INICH-chi > <i>k'inich</i>	K0533, K3844, NTN Dr. 29
		» K'IN[ni-chi] > <i>k'inich</i>	COL LC Pomoy Panel: F7
		» K'IN[chi]-ni > <i>k'inich</i>	K1837, K4669
		» K'IN-ni-chi > <i>k'inich</i>	COL MNAH Lintel ¹⁶³
		» K'IN-ni-chi > <i>k'inich</i>	COL BM Fenton Vase
		» K'IN-ni-chi > <i>k'inich</i>	NMP Stela 15
		» K'IN-ni chi > <i>k'inich</i>	COL DAM Vase (K2914)
		» K'IN-chi > <i>k'in[i]ch</i>	K2295
		» K'IN-ni > <i>k'ini[ch]</i>	COL Carved Femur: C, G
		» K'IN > <i>k'in[ich]</i> see: <i>k'in, -Vch</i>	TIK Hombre de Tikal K6437

¹⁶² Alternatively, the transliteration may be K'inal Ha', depending on the fact where the **NAL** is to be placed in the reading order (commonly last, as in the vocabulary entry).

¹⁶³ This lintel of unknown provenance, guarded in the bodega at the Museo Nacional de Antropología e Historia in México DF, seems to originate from Oxkintok (possibly even Structure CA-7 or the Palacio Ch'ich').

<i>k'inich ajaw</i>	cn.	K'inich Ajaw (theonym)	» [K'IN]'AJAW > <i>k'in[ich] ajaw</i> » [K'IN]'AJAW-wa > <i>k'in[ich] ajaw</i> see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'inich</i>	COL SMB EC Vessel Dresden 49C ¹⁶⁴
<i>k'inich akul mo' nab</i>	cn.	K'inich Akul Mo' Nab (anthroponym)	» K'INICH-'a-ku-la MO'-na-bi > <i>k'inich akul mo' nab</i> » K'INICH-'a-ku-la MO'-NAB > <i>k'inich akul mo' nab</i> » K'INICH-'AK-la-[MO']NAB > <i>k'inich akul mo' nab</i> see: <i>akul</i> , <i>k'inich</i> , <i>mo'</i> , <i>nab</i> also see: <i>yajawte' k'inich akul mo' nab</i>	PAL Tabl.96: I6-J6 PAL Orator: D1-D2 PAL Orator: D1-D2
<i>k'inich baknal chak</i>	cn.	K'inich Baknal Chak (anthroponym)	» K'INICH-[BAK]NAL CHAK-ki > <i>k'inich baknal chak</i> TNA Mon.161: N-O » K'INICH-[BAK-ki]NAL CHAK-ki > <i>k'inich baknal chak</i>	TNA Mon. p49 TNA Mon.134: Ap7
<i>k'inich balam</i>	cn.	K'inich Balam (anthroponym)	» K'INICH-BALAM-ma > <i>k'inich balam</i> see: <i>balam</i> , <i>k'inich</i>	PRU Stela 33: pAq2b
<i>k'inich chapat balam</i>	cn.	K'inich Chapat Balam (anthroponym)	» K'INICH-CHAPAT-BALAM-ma > <i>k'inich chapat balam</i>	TNA Misc. Stucco Glyphs
<i>k'inich janab pakal</i>	cn.	K'inich Janab Pakal (anthroponym)	see: <i>balam</i> , <i>chapat</i> , <i>k'inich</i>	
			» [K'IN]-ni-K'INICH ja-na-bi pa-ka-la > k'inich janab pakal	PAL Pal. Talbet: G6-G7
			» [K'IN]K'INICH ja-na-bi pa-ka-la > k'inich janab pakal	PAL Pal. Talbet: J12-J13
			» [K'IN]K'INICH ja[na-bi]-pa-ka-la > k'inich janab pakal	PAL Pal. Talbet: J12-J13

¹⁶⁴ For a long time I wondered why the theonym K'inich Ajaw did not occur in the Maya screenfold books. Based on the different (complete and abbreviated) ways in which *k'inich* can be spelled, and specifically the Classic spellings of *k'inich ajaw* in the title [U]huk Chapat Tz'ikin K'inich Ajaw, I propose to read the codical spelling [K'IN]'AJAW for this deity as *k'in[ich] ajaw*. As such I support Lounsbury's 1973 idea that God G was K'inich Ajaw.

		» K'INICH-JANAB-PAKAL-la > k'inich janab pakal	COL D.Oaks Pan.: T1
		» [K'IN]chi-ni JANAB pa-ka-la > k'inich janab pakal see: <i>janab, k'inich, pakal</i> also see: <i>yajaw te' k'inich janab pakal</i>	COL Simijovel Shell
k'inich jun pik tok'	cn.	K'inich Jun Pik Tok' (anthroponym) » [K'IN]chi-ni-1 pi-ki-TOK' > <i>k'inich jun pik tok'</i> » [K'IN]chi-ni-1 pi-ki-TOK' > <i>k'inich jun pik tok'</i> see: <i>jun, k'inich, pik, tok'</i>	CHN HLK Lintel: G4-G5 CHN Casa Col. HB: 56
k'inich kan balam	cn.	K'inich Kan Balam (anthroponym) » [K'IN]K'INICH ka-KAN[BALAM]-ma > k'inich kan balam see: <i>balam, kan, k'inich</i>	PAL Pal. Tablet: K9-L9
k'inich k'an joy chitam	cn.	K'inich K'an Joy Chitam (anthroponym) » [K'IN]K'INICH-K'AN-na-JOY[CHITAM]-ma > k'inich k'an joy chitam see: <i>chitam, joy, k'an, k'inich</i> also see: <i>chak upakal k'inich k'inich k'an joy chitam</i>	COL D.Oaks Panel: G1-H1
k'inich k'an tok mo'	cn.	K'inich K'an Tok Mo' (anthroponym) » K'INICH-K'AN to-ko-mo-'o > k'inich k'an tok mo' see: <i>k'an, k'inich, mo', tok</i>	CML Urn 26 Pendant 15
k'inich k'uk' nah	cn.	K'inich K'uk' Nah (building name) » [K'IN]chi-ni K'UK'-NAH > k'inich k'uk' nah » [K'IN]K'INICH K'UK'-na > k'inich k'uk' na[h] see: <i>nah, k'inich, k'uk'</i>	PAL TS Tablet: N9-O9 PAL TFC Tablet: L7-M7
k'inich lamaw ek' (1)	cn.	K'inich Lamaw Ek' (anthroponym) » K'IN[chi]-ni la-ma-wa 'EK' > k'inich lamaw ek' » K'INICH-LAM-'EK' > k'inich lam[aw] ek' see: <i>ek', k'inich, lam-</i>	K7720 K5022
k'inich lamaw ek' (2)	cn.	K'inich Lamaw Ek' (anthroponym) » K'INICH-LAM 'EK' > k'inich lam[aw] ek'	COL SAMA (K3054)

<i>k'inich pa' witz</i>	cn.	K'inich Pa' Witz (toponym)	see: <i>ek'</i> , <i>k'inich</i> , <i>lam-</i> » K'INICH-pa'-a-WITZ > <i>k'inich pa' witz</i> » K'INICH-[PA']WITZ > <i>k'inich pa' witz</i> » K'INICH-wi-[PA']WITZ > <i>k'inich pa' witz</i> see: <i>k'inich</i> , <i>pa'</i> , <i>witz</i>	DPL HS 2 East Step 5: F2 AGT Stela 1: D10 AGT Stela 7: F2
<i>k'inich yax k'uk' mo'</i>	cn.	K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' (anthroponym)	» K'INICH-YAX-K'UK'[MO'] > <i>kinich yax k'uk' mo'</i> » ya-K'INICH-YAX-K'UK'[MO'] > <i>k'inich yax k'uk' mo'</i> » K'INICH-YAX-k'u[mo'-o] > <i>k'inich yax k'u[k'] mo'</i> » K'INICH YAX-k'u[MO'] > <i>k'inich yax k'u[k'] mo'</i> » [...]-[YAX] K'UK'[MO'] > <i>[k'inich] yax k'uk' mo'</i> see: <i>k'inich</i> , <i>k'uk'</i> , <i>mo'</i> , <i>yax</i> also see: <i>k'uk' mo' ajaw</i>	CPN Alt.Q: B5 ¹⁶⁵ CPN Altar B': D1 CPN Stela E Sides CPN Stela 19 North Side CPN West Court Block
<i>k'inich yax k'uk' mo' nal</i>	cn.	K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' Nal (building name)	» 'i-PAT-la-ja K'INICH YAX-[K'UK'[MO']]NAL > ipatlaj <i>k'inich yax k'uk' mo' nal</i> "then he shapes K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' Nal"	CPN Altar A'
<i>k'nil</i>	n.	priest	see: <i>k'inich yax k'uk' mo'</i> , <i>nal</i> , <i>pat-</i> » K'IN-ni-li > <i>k'nil</i> "priest" » K'IN-ni-li > <i>k'nil</i> see: <i>-il</i> , <i>k'in</i> also see: <i>aj k'in</i>	K6437 ¹⁶⁶ CHN T4L Lintel 3A: E2b
<i>k'in mo'</i>	cn.	K'in Mo' (polity)	» K'IN-[MO']AJAW > <i>k'in mo' ajaw</i> "K'in Mo' king" see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'in</i> , <i>mo'</i>	YAX Lintel 3: F2
<i>k'in tun</i>	cn.	drought	» K'IN-TUN > <i>k'in tun</i> "drought" K'IN-TUN-ni > <i>k'in tun</i> "drought"	Dresden 71 Dresden 72

¹⁶⁵ The walls of the Margarita and Rosalila buildings within Structure 10L-16 at Copan are illuminated with large stucco panels that contain the large emblematic hieroglyphic versions of the anthroponym K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' (see for instance the December 1997 *National Geographic Magazine* for illustrations).

¹⁶⁶ This interpretation is tentative, but the agentive *k'nil* "priest" seems to consist of *k'in* "day; sun; to divine" and the agentive suffix *-il*, for example found in Bachajon Tzeltal (e.g., *ihkatzil* "carrier [or burden-person]"), colonial Tzendal (e.g., *mulawil* "sinner [or, sin-person]," Ara vocabulary), and early 20th century Yucatec Maya (e.g., *saki'il* "person from Valladolid"). A third spelling **K'IN-ni-li** appears in the partially eroded text of Copan Stela F (East: B4), but the context is unclear.

<i>k'in tun habil</i>	cn.	year of drought	see: <i>k'in, tun</i> » K'IN-TUN-HAB-li > <i>k'in tun habil</i> "year of drought" Dresden 71 » HAB-li K'IN-TUN-ni > <i>k'in tun [hab[i]l]</i> (?) Dresden 72 see: <i>hab, -il, k'in, tun</i>	
<i>k'ob</i>	n.	hearth, hearth stone	» k'o-ba > <i>k'ob</i> "hearth, hearth stone" see: <i>kojob</i>	PAL TC Tablet: D6a
<i>k'oj</i>	n.	mask	» 'u-k'o-jo > <i>uk'oj</i> "the mask" see: <i>u-</i>	COL Site R Lintel
<i>k'ojob</i>	n.	heath, hearth stone	» k'o-jo-ba > <i>kojob</i> "hearth, hearth stone" » k'o-jo-ba > <i>kojob</i> see: <i>kob</i>	YAX HS 5 Stone 16: 81 CPN Str. 30 Altar
<i>k'owil</i>	adj.	lame, cripple	» k'o-WI' > <i>kowi[l]</i> "lame, cripple" (prognostication)	Dresden 66B-1
<i>k'ub-</i>	tv.	to deposit, to offer	» k'u-ba-ja > <i>k'u[h]baj</i> > "deposited is" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	TIK Alt.5: 15
<i>k'uch</i>	n.	vulture	» k'u-chi > <i>k'uch</i> "vulture" see: <i>us, usij</i>	Dresden 13C-2
<i>k'uh</i>	Figure 1c		» K'UH > "god" » k'u-hu > <i>k'uh</i> "god" » K'UH-hi > <i>k'uh</i> "god" » 'a-K'UH-li > <i>ak'uhil</i> "your god" see: <i>a-, -il</i> » 'u-K'UH-li > <i>uk'uhil</i> "the god" » 'u-K'UH-li > <i>uk'uhil</i> "the god" see: <i>-il, u-</i> » tu-K'UH-li > <i>tuk'uh[i]l</i> "for/with(?) the god" see: <i>-il, tu-</i> » K'UH-na > <i>k'uhun</i> "worships" » K'UH-HUN > <i>k'uhun</i>	[common] YAX Lintel 37: D7a, K1505 Madrid 073A1 ¹⁶⁷ CPN Papagayo Step PNG Panel 2: I2 PAL TI-ET: P4 COL Hauberg Stela
<i>k'uh-</i>	tv.	to worship		

¹⁶⁷ This spelling **K'UH-hi** employs T136 for **hi**, which actually is a former sign for **ji**. At the time of the conquest, Yucatec Maya still distinguished /h/ from /j/, as for instance indicated in the late 16th century Motul dictionary. Thus a former **ji** sign was employed as **hi**, though the language community that employed the sign had not yet lost the /h/-/j/ distinction.

<i>k'uh aj</i>	cn.	"god-person"	see: - <i>Vn</i> » ka-K'UH-le-wi-ya > <i>ka</i> ['] <i>k'uhlewiy</i> "then worshipped" CHN Monjas L.4A: C2 see: - <i>iy</i> , <i>ka</i> '	
<i>k'uh huk yeh tok'</i>	cn.	K'uh Huk Yeh Tok' (theonym)	» wa-K'UH-le-wa-ki > <i>wa'</i> <i>k'uhlewki</i> "then worshipped" CHN Monjas L.1A: B1 see: - <i>ki</i> , <i>wa'</i> » K'UH-'AJ > <i>k'uh aj</i> "god-person" see: - <i>aj</i> , <i>k'uh</i>	COL EC Mask
<i>k'uh nah</i>	cn.	temple (lit. god house)	» K'UH 7-ye to-k'a > <i>k'uh huk ye[h]</i> <i>tok'</i> see: <i>eh</i> , <i>huk</i> , <i>k'uh</i> , <i>tok'</i> , <i>y-</i> » K'UH-NAH > <i>k'uh nah</i> "temple" see: <i>k'uh</i> , <i>nah</i> » yo-'OTOT K'UH-NAH-li > <i>yotot k'uh nah[i]</i> "the home temple" K8009	K1184 ¹⁶⁸
<i>k'uh te'</i>	cn.	zapote tree	see: - <i>il</i> , <i>otot</i> , <i>y-</i> » K'UH-TE' > <i>k'uhte'</i> "zapote tree" see: <i>k'uh</i> , <i>te'</i>	
<i>k'uh te'al</i>	cn.	K'uh Te'al (toponym)	» K'UH-TE'-la > <i>k'uh te'al</i> "Zapote Tree Place" see: - <i>al</i> , <i>k'uh te'</i> also see: <i>k'an te'al</i> , <i>tz'ib te'al</i>	YAX Lintel 10: A4b
<i>k'uhul</i>	adj.	god-like (god-ly)	» K'UH-HUL > <i>k'uhul</i> "god-like" » K'UH-[HUL]lu > <i>k'uhul</i> "god-like" » K'UH HUL[lu] > <i>k'uhul</i> "god-like" » K'UH-lu > <i>k'uh[ul]</i> "god-like" » K'UH-'u-lu > <i>k'uhul</i> "god-like" » K'UH > <i>k'uh[ul]</i> "god-like"	SBL Stela 8: A5a CRC Stela 17: A4a ¹⁶⁹ CPN Altar T: A3-B3 IXZ Stela 4: B4 CHN YUL L.1: C2, C6 ¹⁷⁰ [common]

¹⁶⁸ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "God Seven are the Points of the Flint." Alternatively, the part -*yeh* can be interpreted as a numeral classifier for flints, thus "God Seven are the Flints." It has to be noted that this vessel has been heavily painted over, which may affect the correctness of the present interpretation of this theonym.

¹⁶⁹ This spelling actually employs a former JUL SPEAR/PIERCE sign, which in this Terminal Classic context at Caracol must function as HUL. This former JUL sign is also employed at Copan in a spelling for *k'uhul* (e.g., CPN Temple 22A Altar: F2a).

¹⁷⁰ The spelling at Yula may actually be transcribed as **K'U'-u-lu** for *k'u'ul*, as in Late Postclassic Yucatec Maya the final -*h* had evolved into -'.

			see: <i>k'uh</i> , -Vl	
			» 'u-K'UH-hu-lu-tza-ku > <i>uk'uhul tzaku[l]</i>	
			“the god-like conjuring” YAX Lintel 25: E1 ¹⁷¹	
			see: <i>tzakul</i> , <i>u-</i>	
			» K'UH-[PA']CHAN-na-'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] pa' chan ajaw</i>	
			“god-like Yaxchilan king” YAX Lintel 1: I1	
			see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>pa' chan</i>	
<i>k'uhul ajaw</i>	cn.	K'uhul Ajaw (title)	» K'UH-lu-'AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] ajaw</i> “god-like king”	CHN Monjas L.5A: C
			» K'UH 'a-'AJAW-wa > <i>kuh[ul] ajaw</i>	CHN TIS Lnt.: H2-I2
			» K'UH-'AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] ajaw</i>	CHN T1L Lnt.: E1
			» K'UH-'AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] ajaw</i>	QRG Stela I: D5b
			» K'UH 'AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] ajaw</i>	CPN Río Amarillo Altar 1
			see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'uhul</i>	
<i>k'uhul ix[ik]</i>	cn.	K'uhul Ix[ik] (title)	» K'UH-'IX > <i>k'uh[ul] ix[ik]</i> “god-like lady”	[common]
			» K'UH-lu-'IX-ki > <i>k'uh[ul] ix[ik]</i>	CHN Monjas Lintel 3: 15
			» K'UH-lu-'IX > <i>k'uh[ul] ix[ik]</i>	CHN Akab Dzib L.: H2b
			see: <i>ix</i> , <i>ixik</i> , <i>k'uhul</i>	
<i>k'uhul winik</i>	cn.	K'uhul Winik (title)	» K'UH-WINIK-ki > <i>k'uh[ul] winik</i> “god-like man”	COL Mermoz Vase (3x)
			see: <i>k'uhul</i> , <i>winik</i>	
<i>k'uk'</i>	n.	quetzal	» K'UK' > <i>k'uk'</i> “quetzal”	PAL Sarc. Side N-1
			» K'UK'-k'u > <i>k'uk'</i> “quetzal”	K8732
			» k'u-k'u > <i>k'uk'</i> “quetzal”	Dresden 16C-2
			» 2k'u > <i>k'uk'</i> “quetzal”	COL EC Shell Gorget
			» k'u > <i>k'u[k']</i> “quetzal”	PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 54b
<i>k'uk' mo'</i>	cn.	K'uk' Mo' (anthroponym)	» k'u MO' > <i>k'u[k'] mo'</i>	TIK Hombre: E2-F2 ¹⁷²
			see: <i>mo'</i> , <i>k'uk'</i>	
<i>k'uk' mo' ajaw</i>	cn.	K'uk' Mo' Ajaw (anthroponym)	» [K'UK'[MO']-o']AJAW > <i>k'u[k'] mo'</i>	CPN Altar Q: A3 ¹⁷³

¹⁷¹ This example at Yaxchilan employs a former **ju** sign for **hu**. Also the inscription of the Reviewing Stand at Copan's Structure 12 seems to provide a spelling **K'UH-hu-lu** which employs a former **ju** sign.

¹⁷² Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Quetzal Macaw.”

			see: <i>mo'</i> , <i>k'uk'</i> also see: <i>k'inich yax k'uk' mo'</i>	
<i>k'ulis</i>	n.	penis	» k'u-li-si > <i>k'ulis</i> "penis"	K1398 (spoken text)
<i>k'utzil</i>	n.	tobacco	» K'UH/k'u-tzi-li > <i>k'utzil</i> "tobacco" » k'u-tzi-li > <i>k'utzil</i> » k'u > <i>k'u[tzil]</i> see: <i>may</i>	Dresden 15A-3 ¹⁷⁴ Madrid 96B-3 Madrid 96B-2
<i>k'ux-</i>	tv.	to bite	» k'u-xa-ja > <i>k'u[h]xaj</i> "bitten is" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » k'u-xa-ji > <i>k'u[']xjiy</i> "bitten is" see: <i>-jiy</i>	NAR HS1 VI: L2b TNA F.1: A1 ¹⁷⁵
<i>k'uxan</i>	n.	K'uxan (part of theonyms)	» K'UXAN?-na > <i>k'uxan</i> » k'u-K'UXAN? > <i>kuxan</i> see: <i>k'ux</i>	YAX Lintel 1: A3b CAY Altar 4: F1b

• • • L • •

<i>lab-</i>	tv.	to fasten (on a stick)	» la-ba- > <i>lab-</i>	
<i>lab te' hix</i>	cn.	Lab Te' Hix (nominal phrase of <i>wayaw</i>)	» la-ba-TE' HIX > <i>lab te' hix</i> "stick-fastened jaguar" see: <i>hix</i> , <i>lab-</i> , <i>te'</i>	COL MPV (K3395) ¹⁷⁶
<i>lajun</i>	num.	ten	» 10 > <i>lajun</i> "ten" » LAJUN-na > <i>lajun</i>	[common] TNA Mon.141: A5a

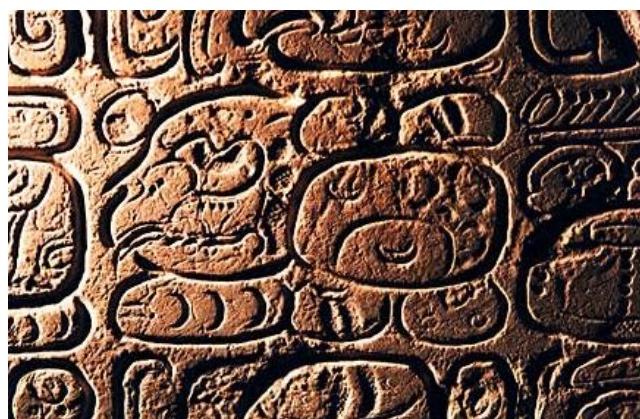
¹⁷³ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Quetzal Macaw King." This was the pre-accession name of K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo', founder and first dynast at Copan.

¹⁷⁴ This spelling employs the sign **K'UH**, but through a Late Classic (or perhaps even an innovative Postclassic) acrophonic process it is reduced simply **k'u**, as the Madrid Codex example makes clear, employing T604 **k'u**. In the text for Dresden 15A-2 one can find the spelling **tzi-K'UH**; I suspect that the scribe reversed the order, which may have been **k'u-tzi** (note another reversal, **yu-ku** for **ku-yu** > *kuy* in the text for Dresden 07C-2).

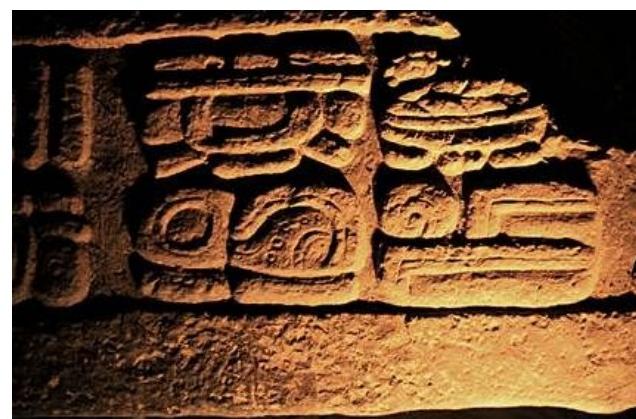
¹⁷⁵ As the fourth and final u-shaped element of **ji** is slightly larger than the others it is possible that the suffix is actually **-jiliya** and thus *k'u[']xjiy* "bitten was" is spelled. I have only a drawing available of the monument, no photograph, to check this important detail.

¹⁷⁶ *Lab* (e.g., Ch'orti'; compare to Yucatec *lob*) means "evil, not good" and possibly a play on words is presented here, "Stick-fastened Jaguar" is written (and shown in the accompanying picture on K3395, a.k.a. the Castillo Bowl, a jaguar fastened to a stick hand-held by a crouching human being) but it may be interpreted as "Evil Stick Jaguar."

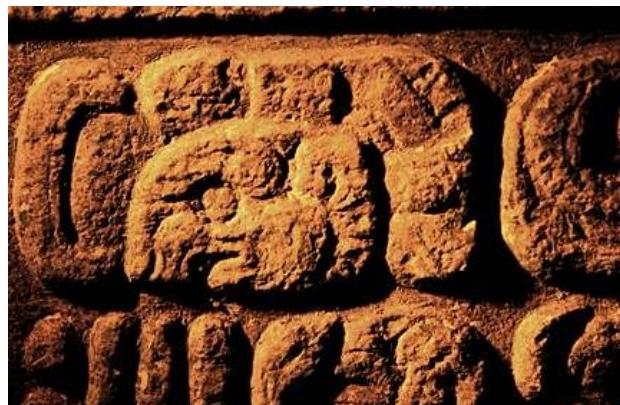
Figure 4: Some Examples of Classic Maya Spellings (photographs courtesy Mesoweb Photo Database, not to be reproduced without written permission)



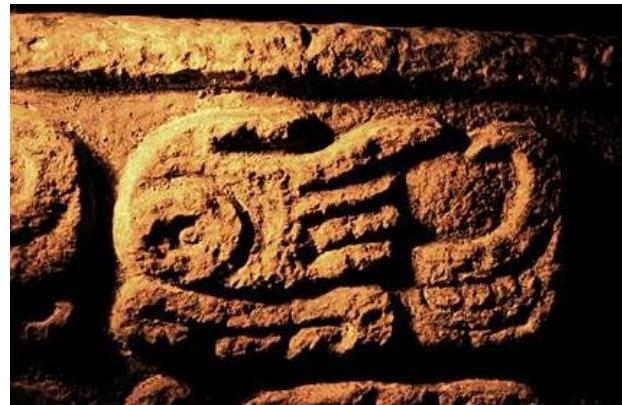
a) Palenque Tablet of the 96 Glyphs: **BAK-le-wa-WAY-wa[la]** for *bakel waywal*



b) Dos Pilas Hier. Stairway 4: **K'AN-na-TUN-ni'EB** for *k'an tun eb*



c) Dos Pilas Hier. Stairway 4: **'u-[ch'o]K'ABA'** for *uch'o[k] k'aba'*



d) Dos Pilas Hier. Stairway 4: **HUL-li** for *hul*

<i>lak</i> (1)	n.	plate	» Tnn > <i>lajun</i> » 'u-la-ka > <i>ulak</i> "the plate" » 'u[la] ka > <i>ulak</i> "the plate" » 'u la ka > <i>ulak</i> "the plate" see: <i>u-</i>	CPN Stela 3 East: A13 ¹⁷⁷ CLK Str.II Tmb.4 Plate COL Gardiner (K6080) COL MPV (K3444)
<i>lak</i> (2)	n.	brick	» 'u-la-ka > <i>ulak</i> "the brick" see: <i>u-</i>	CML Brick 2: A5
<i>lakam</i> (1)	n.	banner	» la-LAKAM-ma > <i>lakam</i> "banner"	COL DAM Vase (K2914)
<i>lakam</i> (2)	n.	<i>lakam</i> (title)	» LAKAM-ma > <i>lakam</i> » la-ka-ma > <i>lakam</i> » 'u-la-ka ma > <i>ulakam</i> "the <i>lakam</i> " » 3-LAKAM-ma > <i>ux lakam</i> "three <i>lakams</i> " see: <i>ux</i>	K4996, K5763 K5445 COL Polychrome Plate K4996
<i>lakam</i> (3)	adj.	big, great, wide	» LAKAM > <i>lakam</i> "big, great, wide" » LAKAM-ma > <i>lakam</i> » la-ka-ma > <i>lakam</i> also see: <i>lakam tun</i>	
<i>lakam ha'</i> (<i>lakamha'</i>)	cn.	Lakam Ha' (toponym)	» LAKAM-HA' CHAN-na-CH'EN-na > <i>lakam ha' chan ch'en</i> "Lakam Ha' community" PAL TS Tablet: O14-N15 see: <i>chan ch'en</i> , <i>ha'</i> , <i>lakam</i> » 'AJ-LAKAM HA' > <i>aj lakam ha'</i> "person from LakamHa'" BPK Lintel 4: B1-C1 see: <i>aj</i>	
<i>lakam tun</i> (1)	cn.	Lakam Tun (toponym)	» LAKAM-ma-[TUN-ni]'AJAW > <i>lakam tun ajaw</i> "Lakam Tun King" ITZ Stela 17: K3 see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>lakam</i> , <i>tun</i> » 'a-LAKAM[TUN]ni > <i>a[j] lakam tun</i> "person from Lakam Tun" COL Site Q Panel A: A3 see: <i>aj</i>	

¹⁷⁷ This unique hieroglyphic hand sign in the text of Copan Stela 3 has not been cataloged by Thompson (nn, "no number"). Two flat hands are depicted to write the number "10," with the thumb of one hand touching the fingers of the other hand.

<i>lakam tun</i> (2)	cn.	stela (“great stone”)	» LAKAM-TUN-ni > <i>lakam tun</i> see: <i>lakam, tun</i> » ‘ u-LAKAM-TUN-ni-li > <i>ulakam tunil</i> » ‘ u-LAKAM-TUN-ni-li > <i>ulakam tunil</i> » ‘ u-LAKAM[TUN]-ni-li > <i>ulakam tunil</i> » ‘ u-LAKAM[TUN]-li > <i>ulakam tun[i]l</i> » ‘ u-LAKAM TUN-ni-li > <i>ulakam tunil</i> » ‘ u-la-ka-ma-TUN-ni > <i>ulakam tun[il]</i> see: <i>-il, u-</i>	TIK Stela 12: D3 CPN Stela I: A9 TIK St.12: D3 & St.26: zB2 CPN Stela 3 East: B26 PRU Stela 32: A3 TNA Mon.30: A5-A6 CPN Stela A: C8
<i>lak'in</i>	n.	east	» la-K'IN-ni > <i>lak'in</i> “east” » la-K'IN-ni > <i>lak in</i> » la-ni > <i>la[k'i]n</i> see: <i>elk'in</i> » ti-la-K'IN > <i>ti lak'in</i> “in (the) east” see: <i>ti</i>	Dresden 22B-1 Madrid 006B ¹⁷⁸ Madrid
<i>lam-</i>	tv.	to diminish, to expire	» la-ma- > <i>lam-</i> “to diminish, to expire” see: <i>k'inich lamaw ek'</i>	Dresden 42A-1
<i>latzil</i>	n.	stack	» la-tzi-la > <i>latzil</i> “stack” » la-tzi > <i>latz[il]</i> see: <i>aj latzil</i>	
<i>lay</i>	adv.	here	» LA-YA > <i>lay</i> “here” » la-LAY > <i>lay</i> see: <i>alay</i>	K1335, K8009 K5197
<i>-l-aj</i>	suf.	a suffix that derives an intransitive positional verb. Examples:	» CHUM[mu]-la-ja > <i>chumlaj</i> “(s/he) sits” see: <i>chum-</i> » PAT-la-ja > <i>patlaj</i> “(s/he) shapes, forms” see: <i>pat-</i>	

¹⁷⁸ This example in the Codex Madrid employs the regular T533 sign for **la** instead of T534 “inverted *ajaw*.” This may be seen as a specific trait of some of the Codex Madrid scribes, but note that examples of the T502 sign for **ma** in Classic hieroglyphic texts actually present a similar case in which inversion of the infixed T533/534 sign is not diacritical to the actual pronunciation of the sign.

			also see: <i>-w-an</i>	
<i>-lat</i>	n.	days/years later; completed	» 'u-5-la-ta » <i>uhō'lat</i> "the five days later" see: <i>ho'</i> , <i>u-</i> » 'u-13-HAB la-ta > <i>u-ux lajun hab lat</i> "the thirteen year(s) completed"	PNG Stela 1: J3 CPN Altar U, Top: A2-B2
<i>le'</i>	n.	noose	see: <i>hab</i> , <i>u-</i> , <i>ux lajun</i> » 'u-le-'e > <i>ule'</i> "the noose" see: <i>u-</i>	Madrid 091A-3
<i>-lel</i>	suf.	-ship	» -le-le > <i>-lel</i> "-ship" » -²le > <i>-lel</i> » -le > <i>-le[l]</i> see: <i>-lil</i> » JOY[ja] ti-'AJAW-le-le > <i>jo[h]y[a]j ti ajawlel</i> "encircled is in king-ship" PNG Thr.1 Sup.2: B3	
<i>-lib</i>	suf.	locative (?) suffix	see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>joy-</i> , <i>ti</i> » -li-bi > <i>-lib</i> (< [*] -Vl-ib) see: <i>-ib</i> , <i>-nib</i> » CHAK-li-bi > <i>chaklib</i> » 'e[ke]li-bi > <i>eklib</i> » 'AJ-ja-ma-li-bi > <i>aj jamlib</i> "person from Jamlib" see: <i>aj</i> » -li > <i>-li[l]</i> "ship" see: <i>-lel</i> » ta-'AJAW[li] > <i>ti ajawli[l]</i> "in kingship" CRC Stela 6: A15 see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>ti</i> » ta-ya-ja-wa-K'AK'-li > <i>ta yajaw k'ak'li[l]</i> "in <i>yajaw k'ak'</i> -ship" PAL Group IV Inc.Burner	
<i>-lil</i>	suf.	-ship	see: <i>ta</i> , <i>yajawk'ak'</i> » ta-'AJ K'UH-na-li > <i>ta aj k'uhunli[l]</i> "in <i>aj k'uhun</i> -ship" TNA TSM Relief Plate see: <i>aj k'uhun</i> , <i>ta</i>	
<i>luk'</i>	n.	stucco	» 'u-lu-k'u > <i>uluk'</i> "the stucco" see: <i>u-</i>	PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco

*lum*n. earth; soil » **lu-ma** > *lum* “earth”

• • • M • •

*ma'*adv. no, not » **ma'-a** > *ma'* “no, not”

TRT Wooden Box

PAL TI-ET: Q4

PAL TI-ET: O10, P11

*mab*n. cache (?) » **ma-ba** > *mab* “cache (?)”

CHN T4L Lintel 2: F4

*mach-*tv. to grasp, to take » **ma-cha-ja** > *ma[h]chaj* “taken is”

CPN Altar G: C1b

K1398

*machaj*adv. no, not » **ma-cha-ja** > *machaj* “no, not”

PAL TI-ET: M3

*mal*prep. within » **ma-la** > *mal* “within”» **hu-li ma-la YOTOT-ti** > *hul mal yotot[il]*“arrived within the house” CHN YUL L.1:A7-A8¹⁷⁹*mak (1)*n. person » **ma-ki** > *mak* “person”*mak (2)*n. Mak (13th month) » **1-ma-ka** > *jun mak* “1 Mak”

Dresden 49B

» **tu-4-TE'-ma ka** > *tu kante' mak* “on the fourth of Mak” CHN YUL L.2: A2-B2a» **5-ma-ka** » *ho' mak* “5 Mak”

NAR Stela 1: A2

» **13-MAK-ka** > *ux lajun mak* “13 Mak”

PAL T.XIX Bench-S: J5b

» **15-ma-MAK** > *ho' lajun mak* “15 Mak”

YAX Lintel 24: B1

see: *chan, ho', ho' lajun, jun, ux lajun*» **ma-MAK** > *mak*

Landa Fol. 35v

» **ma-ka** > *mak* “capstone”

CHN Unkn. Tomb Capst.

see: *mak-*» **'u-ma-ka-wa** > *umakaw* “he covers”

MQL Stela 5: A3

see: *u-...-Vw*

¹⁷⁹ The transcription **hu-li** is tentative, as this spelling employs a Classic **ju** sign. However, as at the end of the Classic /j/ came to be merged with /h/ there is a chance that the syllable **ju** had evolved into **hu**. If so, this may apply to other signs and sign combinations at Chichen Itza. Note for instance at the High Priest's Grave (probably dating to A.D. 998) the spelling **'u-BAH-hi**, employing a former **ji** sign. Intriguingly, Yucatec Maya had not yet lost the distinction.

			» ma-ka-ja > <i>ma[h]kaj</i> > “covered is” » ma-ka-ja > <i>ma[h]kaj</i> > “covered is” » ma-ka-ja > <i>ma[h]kaj</i> “covered is” see: -[h]-...-aj	CRN Stela 1 Frag. ¹⁸⁰ BCN Str. 4, Capstone EKB Str.1 Vlt.1 Capstone
<i>mak-</i> (2)	tv.	to betroth	» ma-ka-ja > <i>ma[h]kaj</i> > “bethrothed is” see: -[h]-...-aj	PNG Stela 1: F2
<i>mak'</i>	tv.	to eat (soft food-stuffs)	» ma-MAK-ji-ya > <i>ma[']kjy</i> “bethrothed was” see: - <i>jiy</i>	PNG Stela 8: B19
<i>makan witz</i>	cn.	Makan Witz (toponym)	» 'u-ma-k'a wa-WAJ-ji > <i>umak'a[w] waj</i> “he eats bread” Dresden 13B-1 see: <i>u-</i> , <i>waj</i> » hu-li ma-ka-na wi-tzi > <i>hul makan witz</i> “arrives (at) Makan Witz” COL Cancuen Panel 2 see: <i>hul-</i> , <i>witz</i>	Dresden 13B-1 COL Cancuen Panel 2
<i>mam</i> (1)	n.	grandfather	» ma[MAM] > <i>mam</i> “grandfather” » 'u-ma-ma > <i>umam</i> “the grandfather” » 'u-ma-ma > <i>umam</i> “the grandfather” see: <i>u-</i> » 'u-MAM-ta > <i>umam[al]t</i> “the grandfather you are” see: <i>-at</i> , <i>u-</i> » 'a-MAM > <i>amam</i> “your grandfather” see: <i>a-</i> » ni-MAM > <i>nimam</i> “my grandfather” see: <i>ni-</i>	CPN Altar K: L1b PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 11a Dresden 26A-1 CPN Papagayo Step PNG Panel 3 Sec. Text K1398 Text Panel
<i>mam</i> (2)	n.	grandson	» 'u-MAM > <i>umam</i> “the grandson” » 'u-MAM > <i>umam</i> “the grandson” see: <i>u-</i>	TIK Incised Bone MT28a PAL K'an Tok Panel: G8
<i>masal</i>	n.	Masal (toponym)	» ma-[su]'AJAW-la > <i>masal ajaw</i> “Masal king” » ma[su]-la-'AJAW-wa > <i>masal ajaw</i> “Masal king” » ma-[su]'AJAW-wa > <i>mas[al] ajaw</i> “Masal king”	TIK Stela 10: G10 CLK No. 591-1 TIK Altar 5: 21

¹⁸⁰ This La Corona example refers to the closure or covering up of the same object as in the examples at Machaquila and Ek' Balam cited here. The main sign of the object is the T769 GAPING.MAWS logogram for WAY (the same sign is employed in the WAY-ya-HAB and WAY-HAB collocations), postfixed by -ya in several cases.

<i>masil</i>	n.	Masil (toponym?)	see: <i>-al, ajaw, mas</i> » AJ-ma-si-la > <i>aj masil</i> “person from Masil”	COL MAm Censer Stand
<i>masul</i>	n.	goblin	see: <i>aj, -il</i> » ma-su > <i>masu[l]</i> “dwarf”	DPL Stela 15: G2
<i>mat</i>	n.	merganser duck (?)	see: <i>ch'at, nol</i> » MAT > <i>mat</i> “duck” » ma-ta > <i>mat</i> see: <i>mataw</i>	PAL [common] ¹⁸¹
<i>matal</i> (or <i>mat[awi]l</i>)	n.	Matal (toponym/polity name)	» MAT-la > <i>matal</i> see: <i>-al, mat</i> also see: <i>matawil</i> » K'UH-[MAT-la]'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] mat[al] ajaw</i> “god-like Matal king” PAL Palace Tablet: N12	PAL Palace Tablet: N12
<i>matan</i>	n.	gift	see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i> » ma-ta-na > <i>matan</i> “gift”	Madrid 040B-2
<i>mataw</i>	n.	merganser duck (?)	» ma-ta > <i>mata[n]</i> “gift” » ma-ta-wi > <i>mataw</i> “duck” see: <i>mat</i>	Madrid 040C-3
<i>matawil</i>	n.	Matawil (toponym)	» ma-ta-wi-la > <i>matawil</i> » ma-ta-wi-li > <i>matawil</i> » ma-ta-wi > <i>matawi[l]</i> » ma-MAT-wi-la > <i>mat[a]wil</i> see: <i>-il, mataw</i> » 'u-ti-ya ma-ta-wi-la > <i>utiy matawil</i> “happened at Matawil” PAL T.XVIII Jmb.: D14-C15	PAL TC Tablet: D17 K0792 COL YAX Area Panel PAL T.XIX Bench-S: L1
			» K'UH-ma-ta-wi-la 'a-'AJAW-wa >	

¹⁸¹ In previous research *mat* has been interpreted as cormorant. Linguistically, this has not much support and possibly *mat* refers to a species of migratory ducks (e.g., Chontal *mat*, “patillo”) (Nick Hopkins, personal communication, June 26, 2007; also see Stuart 2005: 21-22). The head of the bird depicted in the glyptic sign (T793a) does not support a cormorant identification (as that bird species has a very long thin beak), but the head of a merganser duck seems plausible. Merganser ducks have rows of small teeth so fish that have been caught do not fall out of their beak. Based on the *matawil* place name I suggest that *mat* is a reduction of *mataw* “merganser duck” (note **'i-chi-wa** > *ichiw* “heron,” but also **WAY-ya-wa** > *wayaw* “familiar, spirit companion”). See *matawil*.

			<i>k'uhul matawil ajaw</i> “god-like Matawil king”	PAL TFC Tablet: C11-D11
			see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'uhul</i>	
			» ma-ta-la-'AJAW-wa >	
			<i>mata[wil] ajaw</i> “Matawil king”	PAL T.XVIII: Rear Wall ¹⁸²
			see: <i>ajaw</i>	
			» ma-TUN-ni > <i>matun</i> “nose bead”	XLM Column 4: A3bb ¹⁸³
<i>matun</i>	n.	nose bead (?)		
<i>matun a'</i> (or: <i>ma[k]tun a'</i>) (<i>matuna'</i>)	cn.	Matun A' (or: Maktun A')	» 'AJ-ma-TUN-'a > <i>ma[k?]tun a'</i> “person from Ma[k]tun A’”	BPK Stela 1 Incised Text ¹⁸⁴
			see: <i>a'</i> , <i>aj</i> , <i>mak</i> , <i>tun</i>	
<i>matz</i>	n.	wise man	» ma-tza > <i>matz</i> “wise man”	XLM Col.4: A4
			see: <i>miyatza</i>	
<i>max</i>	n.	spider monkey	» ma-xi > <i>max</i> “spider money”	COL Randel Stela : E2b
			» ma-xi > <i>max</i>	K1203, K1211
			» ma xi > <i>max</i>	K1181
<i>maxam</i>	n.	Maxam (toponym)	» 'u-ti ma-xa-ma > <i>ut maxam</i> “happens (at) Maxam”	NAR Alt.1: D7-C8
			» 'u-ti-ya ma-xa-ma > <i>utiy maxam</i>	
			“happened (at) Maxam” NAR Stela 8: B8	
			see: <i>-iy</i> , <i>ut-</i>	
			» 'AJ-ma-xa-ma > <i>aj maxam</i> “person from Maxam”	K0635
			see: <i>aj</i>	
<i>may</i> (1)	n.	tobacco	» MAY-ya > <i>may</i> “tobacco”	COL CDX -style Flask
			» ma-ya > <i>may</i>	COL SMB Small Bottle
			» ma-yi > <i>may</i>	
			see: <i>aj may</i>	
			also see: <i>k'utzil</i>	

¹⁸² Albeit tentative, based on the possible reduction of *mataw* to *mat* “merganser duck,” *matawil* “place of the *mataw*” may have evolved to *matal* “place of the *mat*” (from **matil*, with progressive vowel assimilation) or “place of (abundance of) the *mat*.” See *matal*.

¹⁸³ At Xcalumkin the item *matun* is employed as part of a nominal phrase, the first part of which remains without decipherment.

¹⁸⁴ The spelling **ma-TUN** may lead to *ma[k]tun*, in which, due to a process of elision, the *-k-* was dropped. If correct, Maktun is a descriptive toponym as *maktun* means “ledge.” In the early Colonial period the people of Acalan were referred to as the *maktun winikob* “Maktun people.” Perhaps, and only perhaps, the probable Maktun at Yaxchilan refers to that area (an area to the west of Yaxchilan).

<i>may</i> (2)	n.	deer	» MAY-ya > <i>may</i> “deer” » ma-ya > <i>may</i> “deer” see: <i>chih, chij, kej, sipul</i>	PNG Thr.1: B1
<i>mayij</i>	n.	gift	» 'u-ma-yi-ji > <i>umayij[il]</i> “the gift” » 'u?-MAY-yi-ji > <i>umayij[il]</i> “the gift” » 'u-MAY-ji > <i>umay[ij][il]</i> “the gift” see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-BAH-hi ti-MAY-yi-ji > <i>ubah[il] ti mayij</i> “the image with (the) gift” YAX Stela 33 Back: A1-B1	TRT Wooden Box PAL Pal. Tablet: G14 CML Urn 26 Pendant 17, 18
<i>mayij bak</i>	cn.	gift-bone	» 'u-MAY-ya ji? ba-ki > <i>umay[ij] bak[il]</i> “the gift-bone” YAX Tomb II, Bone Pin see: <i>bak, -il, mayij, u-</i>	
<i>mayuy</i>	n.	mist	» ma-yu-yu > <i>mayuy</i>	NAR Stela 18: E10
<i>mayuy ti' sutz'</i>	cn.	Mayuy Ti' Sutz'	» ma-yu-yu TI'-SUTZ' > <i>mayuy ti' sutz'</i> see: <i>mayuy, sutz', ti'</i>	COL KAM Lintel
<i>men</i>	n.	master, artificer	» me?-na > <i>men</i> “master, artificer” see: <i>ixik men ajaw</i>	
<i>met</i>	n.	crown; nest	» me?-te > <i>met</i> “crown; nest”	K8885 Incised Shell
<i>mijin</i>	n.	child of father	» MIJIN?-na > <i>mijin</i> “child of father” » mi-MIJIN? > <i>mijin</i> » 'u-MIJIN?-na > <i>umijin</i> » 'u?-ki[MIJIN?]-na > <i>u?- mijin</i> “the (?) child of father” see: <i>u-</i>	K7750 COL Holmul Plate DPL Panel 6: A7
<i>mim</i>	n.	maternal grandmother	» 'u-mi-mi > <i>umim</i> “the maternal grandmother” see: <i>u-</i>	CHN Monjas L.7A: B2b
<i>mis-</i>	iv.	to sweep	» mi-si KAB > <i>mis kab</i> “sweeps (the) earth” see: <i>kab</i>	Madrid 111C-2
<i>miyatza</i>	n.	wise man	» mi-ya-tzi > <i>miyatza</i> “wise man” see: <i>matz</i>	K1457
<i>mo'</i>	n.	macaw	» MO' > <i>mo'</i> “macaw” » MO'-o > <i>mo'</i> “macaw” » mo-'o > <i>mo'</i> “macaw”	

mo' witz **Figure 2a**

cn.

Mo' Witz (toponym)

see: *mo'o'*
» 'AK-MO' > *ak[ul] mo'* "Akul Mo'" YAX Lintel 10: B3b
» 'AK-[ku]lu-MO'-'o > *akul mo'* "Akul Mo'" YAX Lintel 10: C3b-D3a
» 'a-ku-MO' > *aku[l] mo'* "Akul Mo'" YAX Lintel 10: F8b
see: *akul*
» K'INICH-'AK-la-[MO']NAB > *k'inich akul mo' nab*
"K'inich Akul Mo' Nab (III)" PAL T.XIX Bench-S: N7

mo'o'

n.

macaw

» MO'-wi-WITZ > *mo' witz* "Macaw Mountain" CPN Stela B, Back
» mo'-o-wi-tzi > *mo' witz*
see: *mo', witz*
» [MO'[WITZ]]'AJAW-wa > *mo' witz ajaw* CPN Structure 11 Panels
» mo'-o-[WITZ]'AJAW > *mo' witz ajaw*
"Macaw Mountain king" CPN Temple 21A
» 'u-BAH MO'-WITZ 'AJAW-wa > *ubah[il] mo' witz ajaw*
"it is the image of Macaw Mountain king" CPN Stela B
see: *ajaw, bah, u-*

» mo'-o'-o > *mo'o'* "macaw"
see: *mo'*

Dresden 16C-3

mok

n.

knot (?)

» mo-ko > *mok* "knot (?)"

K2286

mol

n.

Mol (8th month)

» 13-[mo]lo > *ux lajun mol* "13 Mol"

Dresden 47B

see: *ux lajun*
» 14-TE'-[mo]lo > *chan lajunte' mol* "14 Mol"

CPN Altar G'

see: *chan lajun, -te'*

» [mo]lo > *mol*

Landa Fol. 43r

see: *molol, molow*

» 12-mo[lo]-la > *laj cha' molol* "12 Molol"

K1344, 1371, 1372

see: *laj cha'*

also see: *mol, molow*

» 19-mo[lo]-wa > *balun lajun molow* "19 Molow"

YAX Stela 18 Back: A3

see: *balun lajun*

also see: *mol, molol*

molol

n.

Molol (8th month)

molow

n.

Molow (8th month)

<i>mon pan</i>	cn.	Mon Pan (toponym)	» [mo]no pa-na > <i>mon pan</i> » [mo]no-pa-na > <i>mon pan</i> » mo-no pa-na > <i>mon pan</i> » mo[no]pa-na > <i>mon pan</i> » mu-ka-ja > mu[h]kaj “buried is” » mu-ku-ja > mu[h]kaj “buried is” see: -[h]-...-aj	NTN Drawing 29: A4-A5 NTN Drawing 28: A4 NTN Drawing 25: A4-A5 NTN Drawing 66: D1 PNG Panel 3: V5 CAY Panel 1: C13
<i>muk-</i>	tv.	to bury		
<i>mukil</i>	n.	tomb, burial	» 'u-[mu]ku-li > umuk[i]l “the tomb, burial place” » 'u-MUK-li > umuk[i]l “the tomb/burial place” see: -il, muk-, u-	CPN HS Step COL Stendahl Pan.: F6
<i>muknal</i>	n.	tomb, burial place	» 'u-[MUK]NAL-la > umuknal “the tomb/burial place” see: muk-, -nal, u-	SBL Tabl.5: DD1a
<i>mukuy</i>	n.	dove, pigeon	» mu-ku-yi > mukuy “dove, pigeon” see: ulum	CLK No. 541-12, K5509
<i>mul</i>	n.	hill	» mu-lu > mul “hill” » mu-lu > mul “hill”	RAZ Tomb 19 Vessel 15 CHN T4L Lintel 3A: B2b
<i>mut (1)</i>	n.	bird	» mu-tu > mut “bird” » mu-tu > mut » mu-MUT-ti > mut “bird” » MUT-ti > mut “bird” » ti-mu > *mu-ti > mut “bird”	COL EC Mask, Back COL SMB EC Vessel ¹⁸⁵ YAX Throne 1 XLM Col.3: A6a
<i>mut (2)</i>	n.	omen, message	» 'u-mu-ti > umut[i]l “(is) the omen” see: -il, u- also see: muwak	Madrid 095C-1 Dresden 18B-1,2,3
<i>mutal</i>	n.	Mutal (toponym)	» 'AJ-mu-MUT-la > aj mutal “person from Mutal” » 'AJ-MUT > aj mut[al] “person from Mutal”	SBL Stela 6: A5b ¹⁸⁶ NAR Stela 22: G2

¹⁸⁵ The text on this Early Classic vessel in the collection of the Ethnological Museum in Berlin in large part is eroded. The spelling **mu-tu** may refer to another word *mut* than the one for “bird” as the context in which it appears is ambiguous.

¹⁸⁶ In pronunciation, through a process of progressive vowel assimilation, Mutal may have evolved to Mutul.

		see: <i>aj</i> , <i>-al</i> , <i>mut</i> » K'UH-mu-[MUT]'AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] mut[al] ajaw</i> “god-like Mutual king” AML Panel 2: A9	
<i>muwak</i>	n.	announcement	
		» 'u-mu-wa > <i>umuwa[k]</i> “the announcement”	Dresden 17C-3
		» 'u-mu-ka > <i>umu[wa]k</i>	Dresden 16A-1, 16C-1,2,3
		see: <i>u-</i> also see: <i>mut</i>	
<i>muwan</i> (1)	n.	sparrow-hawk	
		» MUWAN-ni > <i>muwan</i> “sparrow-hawk”	K5515
		» MUWAN-wa-ni > <i>muwan</i>	NTN DRawing 65: F5b
		» MUWAN-wa-ne > <i>muwan</i>	
		» mu-wa-ni > <i>muwan</i>	
<i>muwan</i> (2)	n.	Muwan (15th month)	
		» 4-MUWAN-ni > <i>chan muwan</i> “4 Muwan”	TRT Mon.6: C13
		» 7-MUWAN-na > <i>huk muwan</i> “4 Muwan”	CRC BCM 3: D3
		» 18-MUWAN-wa-ni > <i>waxak lajun muwan</i> “18 Muwan”	TRT Mon.6: F1
		» 18-mu-wa-ni > <i>waxak lajun muwan</i> “18 Muwan”	Dresden 46C
		» 19-mu-wa-ni > <i>balun lajun muwan</i> “19 Muwan”	QRG Altar P': W1a1
		see: <i>balun lajun</i> , <i>chan</i> , <i>huk</i> , <i>waxak lajun</i>	
		» MUWAN-ni > <i>muwan</i>	Landa Fol. 36v
<i>muy</i>	n.	small knibbling animal	
<i>muyal</i>	n.	cloud	
		» mu-yu > <i>muy</i> “small knibbling animal”	Dresden 18C-2
		» MUYAL-ya-la > <i>muyal</i> “cloud”	NAR Stela 2: D18, K2085
		» MUYAL-ya > <i>muyal</i> “cloud”	NAR Stela 13: G9
		» MUYAL-li > <i>muyal</i> “cloud”	COL SMB Stone Torso
		» mu-MUYAL-li > <i>muyal</i> “cloud”	COL Campeche Vase

• • • N • •

<i>-n-</i>	suf.	a suffix that derives a certain class of passives from CVC and CVCV transitives. Examples:		
		» BAK-na-ja > <i>baknaj</i> see: <i>-aj</i> , <i>bak-</i>		
<i>na'</i>	n.	house (structure)	» yu-[ku]no-ma > <i>yuknom</i> see: <i>-Vm</i> , <i>yuk-</i> » ti-na-'i > <i>ti na'</i> “in (the) house”	Paris 17B

<i>na'-</i>	tv.	to reveal (something)	see: <i>nah, ti</i> » na-wa-ja > <i>na[']waj</i> “revealed is” see: <i>-aj, -w-</i> » na-wa-ja 'u-BAK-ki ti-ya-'AJAW > <i>na[']waj ubak[il] ti yajaw</i> “revealed is the captive to the king” COL KAM Lintel	PNG Stela 1: K5
<i>nab</i> (1)	n	pool, body of water	see: <i>ajaw, bak, -il, ti, u-, y-</i> » NAB > <i>nab</i> “pool, body of water” » NAH/na-bi > <i>nab</i> » na-bi > <i>nab</i> also see: <i>chik nab</i>	
<i>nab</i> (2)	n.	hand-span (certain hand-based measurement of game ball)	» NAB-ba > <i>nab</i> “hand-span” » na-ba > <i>nab</i> » 9-NAB-ba > <i>balun' nab</i> “nine hand-span” » 9-na-ba > <i>balun' nab</i> “nine hand-span” see: <i>balun</i> » 11-NAB-ba > <i>buluch nab</i> “eleven hand-span” see: <i>buluch</i> » 12-NAB-ba > <i>laj cha' nab</i> “twelve hand-span” » 12-na-ba > <i>laj cha' nab</i> “twelve hand-span” see: <i>laj cha'</i> » 14-NAB-ba > <i>chan lajun nab</i> “fourteen hand-span” » 14-na-ba > <i>chan lajun nab</i> “fourteen hand-span” see: <i>chan lajun</i> » NAB- > <i>nab-</i> “to paint, to anoint” see: <i>usak naban, uyax naban</i>	YAX HS 2 Step IV AML Pnl.2: A5b,K3842 ¹⁸⁷
			» NAB[ja] 'u-K'IK'?-le > <i>nabaj uk'ik'[el]</i> “blood becomes a pool” » NAB-ja-K'IK'? > nabaj [u]k'ik'[el] “blood becomes a pool”	CNC BCM 1 YAX HS 2 Step X COL Ballgame Panel 2 COL RMV Vase (K2912) COL Ballgame Panel
<i>nab-</i>	tv.	to paint, to anoint		
<i>nabaj-</i>	inch.	to become a pool	DPL HS 2 West Step 4	
			TRT Mon.6: C6	

¹⁸⁷ This example employs the head variant (also referred to as “god of number nine”) for number nine, *balun*.

<i>nah</i> (1)	n.	house (structure)	see: <i>-aj</i> , <i>-el</i> , <i>k'ik'</i> , <i>u-</i> » 'u-NAH-hi > <i>unah[il]</i> “the house”	PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco
			see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i> » ti-na-hi > <i>ti nah</i> “in (the) house”	Dresden 33C-3
			see: <i>na'</i> , <i>ti</i> » NAH > <i>nah</i> “house”	
			» NAH-hi > <i>nah</i>	PNG Thr.1 Sup.1: D3b
<i>nah</i> (2)	ord.	first	» 'u-NAH-TAL-la > “the first counted” see: <i>tal</i> , <i>u-</i>	YAX Lintel 11: A1 ¹⁸⁸
			» 'u-NAH-5-TUN-ni-li > <i>unah ho'tunil</i> “the first five tun” CPN Altar to Stela I: C see: <i>ho'</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>tun</i> , <i>u-</i>	
<i>nah</i> (3)	adj.	great, big	» NAH > <i>nah</i> “great” see: <i>nah kanul</i> , <i>sak bak nah chapat</i>	K1256 ¹⁸⁹
<i>nah kanul</i>	cn.	Nah Kanul (serpent name)	» NAH-ka-KAN-nu > <i>nah kanu[l]</i> “great serpent” see: <i>nah</i> , <i>kanul</i>	K4547
<i>nak-</i>	tv.	to conquer	» 'u-na-ka-wa > <i>unakaw</i> “he conqueres” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>	DPL HS 2 Center Step 3
<i>nal</i> (1)	n.	person	» -NAL > <i>nal</i> “inhabitant” » MUT-la-NAL-li > <i>mutal nal</i> “Mutal inhabitant” see: <i>mutal</i>	DPL HS 4 Step III: E1
<i>nal</i> (2)	n.	employed as a locative suffix with the meaning “place”	» NAL-la > <i>nal</i> “place” » NAL > <i>nal</i> also see: <i>-al</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>o'</i>	TIK Stela 31: G23 ¹⁹⁰
<i>naman</i>	n.	Naman (toponym)	» na-MAN?-ni 'AJAW > <i>naman ajaw</i> “Naman king” see: <i>ajaw</i> » 'IX-na-[MAN?-ni]'AJAW > <i>ixik naman ajaw</i>	COL Vessel

¹⁸⁸ The ordinal numeral *nah* “first” can be substituted by *yax* “first.” See entry *k'al tun* for examples.

¹⁸⁹ I identify Classic Maya *nah* to mean “great, big” in this context. The original item was *noh*, but due to a process of regressive vowel assimilation the vowel changed from /o/ to /a/. A well-known modern example can be found in Lacandon Maya, in which the place name Naja is derived from *noj* “great” and *ja'* “water.”

¹⁹⁰ Full form of the sign **NAL** is employed here, including the corn husk (*nal* “corn husk,” “place”). Maybe the item *nal* “place, location” descends from **nah-il* “house-place.”

			"lady Naman king"	PNG Stela 3: D3
		see: <i>ajaw, ix</i>		
		» 'a-na-MAN?-ni > <i>a[j] naman</i> "person from Naman"		YAX HS 5 Step 8, 56
		see: <i>aj</i>		
<i>namul</i>	n.	invisibility (eclipse?)	» na-mu > <i>namu[l?]</i> "invisibility"	Dresden 39C-1
<i>neh</i>	n.	tail	» 'IX'u-ne BALAM > <i>ix une[h] balam</i>	NAR Stela 13: G4-G5
			see: <i>balam, ix, u-</i>	
<i>nen</i>	n.	mirror	» NEN > <i>nen</i> "mirror"	CPN Altar Q East Side
			» ne-na > <i>nen</i>	CPN Stela E Sides
			» 'u-ne-na > <i>unen</i> "the mirror"	TPX Mirror Back: 6
			see: <i>u-</i>	
<i>ni-</i>	pr.	my	» ni- > <i>ni</i> "my"	
			see: <i>in-</i>	
			» ni-'a'AK'AB-li > <i>ni[w?]ak'b[i]l</i> "my darkness, night"	TIK Mundo Perdido Vase
			see: <i>ak'ab, -il</i>	
			» ni-tu-pa > <i>nitup</i> "my earflare"	TIK Mundo Perdido Vase
			see: <i>tup</i>	
			» ni-KAB-na > <i>nikab[a]n</i> "my earth(?)"	TIK Mundo Perdido Vase
			see: <i>kab</i>	
			» ni-CH'EN-na > <i>nich'en</i> "my well"	TIK Mundo Perdido Vase
			see: <i>ch'en</i>	
			» ti-ni-BAH > <i>ti nibah</i> (or <i>tinbah</i>) "with/on my head"	K5113 ¹⁹¹
			see: <i>bah, ti</i>	
<i>ni'</i>	n.	nose, tip, point	» ni-'i > <i>ni'</i> "nose, tip, point"	K5515
			» ni > <i>ni[']</i>	
<i>-nib</i>	suf.	locative suffix	» -ni-bi > <i>-nib</i> (< [*] <i>-n-ib</i>)	
			» 'AJ-TAN-na-CH'EN-na-?-ni-bi > <i>aj tan ch'en [?]nib</i>	
			"person from Tan Ch'en (?) Place"	YAX HS 3 St.IV: C4 ¹⁹²

¹⁹¹ Although the texts on K5113, the "Rebirth Vase," are quite eroded or provide aberrant spellings, the collocation **ti-ni-BAH** is clear. However, the spelling **ti-ni-BAH** can lead to *ti nibah*, for a first person possessive pronoun *ni-*, or to *tinbah* (<*ti inbah*), with a first person possessive pronoun *in-*. At present I opt for *ni-*. The context in which this spelling occurs is opaque; the various meanings of *bah* (head, top; first; self) may change the paraphrase as presented here.

			see: <i>aj, ch'en, tan</i> also see: <i>-lib</i>	
<i>nich</i> (1)	n.	flower	» NICH > <i>nich</i> "flower" see: <i>nich te'</i>	
<i>nich</i> (2)	n.	son (of father) (?)	» 'u-ni-chi > <i>unich</i> "the son (?)"	TRT Mon.6: H1
<i>nich te'</i>	cn.	plumeria flower	» NICH TE' > <i>nich te'</i> "plumeria flower" see: <i>nich</i>	K2730
<i>nohol</i>	n.	south	» no[?]-lo > <i>nohol</i> "south" » no[?]-la > <i>nohol</i> » no[jo?] > <i>noho[l]</i> » no[NOL?] > <i>nol</i> "dwarf" » NOL?-le > <i>nol</i> see: <i>ch'at, masul</i>	NTN Drawing 29: A10 K7224
<i>nol</i>	n.	dwarf	» nu-chu jo-lo > <i>nuchu[w] jol</i> "put together heads" see: <i>jol, -Vw</i>	COL BMFA (K0558) ¹⁹³ YAX HS 2 Step VII: X1 K5110 ¹⁹⁴
<i>nuch-</i>	tv.	to put together	» nu-ku > <i>nuk</i> "cover, skin, pelt" » nu-ku > <i>nuku[ch?]</i> "great" » K'UH-lu-nu-ku'-AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] nuku[ch?] ajaw</i> "god-like great king"	Dresden 08B-2
<i>nuk</i>	n.	cover, skin, pelt		CHN Monjas L.4A: E1
<i>nukuch</i>	adj.	great		
<i>num-</i>	tv.	to pass	» nu-mu-li ta-CHAN-na > <i>numul ta chan</i> "passes in (the) sky" see: <i>chan, ta, -Vl</i>	PAL Throne 1: Da

¹⁹² This complex title of origin can not be read in its entirety (the unknown sign is the same as the main sign of the second Yaxchilan Emblem Glyph), however, the final *-nib* (which probably descends from *-Vn-ib) indicates that it refers to a "place, locality" (see *-ib*).

¹⁹³ The spelling **no[jo?]** seems to employ the regular sign for **jo**, but which in the Late Classic may have shifted its reading to **ho** (as /j/ and /h/ merged in many Mayan languages). The actual identification, that this spelling refers to *nohol* "south," may be confirmed by another example of this cardinal direction that modifies the same title on K7224, in which *nohol* is written **no[?]-la** (Boot, in prep.).

¹⁹⁴ The sign here interpreted as **NOL?**, after a suggestion by Christian Prager (personal communication, 2008), may have a different value. In March of 2009, through a manuscript send by email to a group of epigraphers, Yuriy Polyukhovich presented good evidence that this sign may be the syllabogram **so**. After further testing, and if found to be correct and productive, the many entries with the putative **so** will be added to a future edition of this vocabulary.

			» nu-mu-li ta-ka-ba > <i>numul ta kab</i> “passes over (the) earth” PAL Throne 1: Ea see: <i>kab, ta, -Vl</i>	
<i>nun</i>	n.	intermediary; ritual speaker	» NUN > <i>nun</i> “intermediary” » nu-na > <i>nun</i> » nu > <i>nu[n]</i> » jo-JOY[ja] ti-nu-na > <i>jo[h]yaj ti nun</i> “embraced/tied is as ritual speaker” TNA F34a: pA3-A4 see: <i>joy-, ti</i>	TNA F34a: pA3-A4
<i>nun ujol chak</i> (1)	cn.	Nun Ujol Chak	» nu-na JOL CHAK-ki > <i>nun [u]jol chak</i> » NUN-JOL CHAK-ki > <i>nun [u]jol chak</i> see: <i>chak, jol, nun, u-</i>	DPL HS 4 Step V: F2-H2
<i>nun ujol chak</i> (2)	cn.	Nun Ujol Chak	» nu'-u-JOL[lo] CHAK > <i>nu[n] ujol chak</i> » NUN?-JOL CHAK > <i>nun [u]jol chak</i> see: <i>chak, jol, nun, u-</i>	DPL HS 4 Step III: C2-D2 PAL TI-WT: L9-K10 COL Mexico City Stela
<i>nun yax ahin</i>	cn.	Nun Yax Ahin	» nu-YAX-'AHIN > <i>nu[n] yax ahin</i> see: <i>ahin, nun, yax</i>	TIK NT35: A5
<i>nup-</i>	tv.	to join together	» nu-pa-ja > <i>nu[h]paj</i> “joined together is” see: <i>-[h]-...-aq</i>	BPK Stela 2: E5
<i>nupul</i>	n.	counterpart	» nu-pu-la > <i>nupul</i> “counterpart (i.e., that which is joined together)” » nu > <i>nu[pul]</i>	
<i>nupul balam</i>	cn.	Nupul Balam (nominal phrase of <i>wayaw</i>)	» nu-pu-la BALAM-ma > <i>nupul balam</i> see: <i>balam, nupul</i>	ALS Vase
<i>nupul balam nal</i>	cn.	Nupul Balam Nal	» tu-nu-[BALAM-ma]NAL > <i>tu nu[pul?] balam nal</i> “in/with the Nupul Balam Nal (name of litter)” TIK T.I Lintel 3: D2 see: <i>balam, nal, nupul</i>	
• • • O • •				
<i>o' (1)</i>	n.	bird	» 'O' > <i>o'</i> “bird” » 'O'-‘o > <i>o'</i> » 'o-'o > <i>o'</i>	K1387 K5646 CHN GBC LTJ Caption

<i>o' (2)</i>	n.	place	» 'o > o['] "place" see: <i>yamay o'</i> also see: <i>-al, -il, nal</i>	COL K2352, K0558 ¹⁹⁵
<i>-ob</i>	suf.	plural	» '-o bi > -ob "plural" » '-o-ba > -ob » '-o-bo > -ob » '-o > -o[b] » -3 > -ob ¹⁹⁶ » 'OCH > <i>och</i> "rattle snake's tail"	
<i>och</i>			» 'OCH-yo-OTOT > <i>och yotot</i> "enters the house"	Madrid 103C-1
<i>och- (1)</i>	iv.	to enter	see: <i>otot, y-</i> » 'OCH-chi-ya > "entered (long ago)" see: <i>-iy</i> » 'o-chi-ya ti-TE'-e > <i>ochiy ti te'</i> "entered with (the weaving) stick"	NAR Stela 30: F4
<i>och- (2)</i>	iv.	to feed	» 'OCH > <i>och-</i> "to feed" » 'OCH-ka-ka-wa > <i>och kakaw</i> "feeds cacao" see: <i>kakaw</i> » 'OCH-chi-ya 'u-ka-ka-wa > <i>ochiy ukakaw</i> "fed the cacao"	Madrid 102D-1,2 Dresden 12A-2
<i>och- bih</i>	iv.	enter-road (death-related verb)	see: <i>-iy, kakaw, u-</i> » 'i-'OCH-bi > <i>i-och bi[h]</i> "then enters road" see: <i>bih, i-, och-</i> » 'OCH-bi > <i>och bi[h]</i> "enters road" see: <i>bih, och-</i>	Dresden 10B-1, 2 PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 7 PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 19a

¹⁹⁵ A rare suffix indicative of or simply meaning "place" in Ch'ol, e.g., *k'aj o* "descanso," *k'aj o o* "lugar de descanso" (perhaps an abbreviation of *-ol*? As in *-te'ol*, see note 158).

¹⁹⁶ In particular contexts in which a plural may be expected, Maya scribes added the number three (three dots) as a postfix to the collocation. This may serve to indicate plural, as suggested by David Stuart some years ago. In support of his suggestion, note that for instance Egyptian hieroglyphic writing employed three vertical lines (the number 3) added to a noun or verb to indicate plural.

<i>och- ch'en</i>	iv.	enter-cave/well (war-related verb)	» 'OCH-bi-[ji]ya > <i>och bi[h]jiy</i> "entered road" see: <i>bih</i> , <i>-jiy</i> , <i>och</i>	PAL Bodega 477: A6
<i>och- ha'</i>	iv.	enter-water (death-related verb?)	» 'u-BAH-hi ti-'OCH-CH'EN > <i>ubah[il] ti och ch'en</i> "the image/self to enter-cave" see: <i>bah</i> , <i>ch'en</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>och</i> , <i>ti</i>	NAR Stela 21: A3-A4
			» 'OCH-CH'EN-na > <i>och ch'en</i> "enters cave"	TZB Mon.3: A2 ¹⁹⁷
			» 'OCH-CH'EN-na > <i>och ch'en</i>	TZB Mon.6: A3 ¹⁹⁸
			» 'OCH-'u-CH'EN-na > <i>och uch'en</i> "enters the cave" see: <i>u-</i>	TZB Mon.5: B1
<i>och- k'ak'</i>	iv.	enter-fire (dedicatory verb)	» 'OCH-K'AK' > <i>och k'ak'</i> "enters fire" » 'OCH-chi-K'AK' > <i>och k'ak'</i> » 'o-chi-K'AK' > <i>och k'ak'</i> see: <i>k'ak'</i>	YAX L intel 26A: H2 YAX Lintel 30: J4 COL PNG Area Panel
<i>ochk'in</i>	cn.	west	» 'OCH[K'IN]-K'IN-ni > <i>ochk'in</i> "west" see: <i>chik'in</i>	CPN Stela 19
<i>ochk'in kalom te'</i>	cn.	West Kalom Te' (title)	» 'OCH-K'IN-ni-ka-lo-ma-TE' > <i>ochk'in kalom te'</i> » 'OCH-K'IN-ni [KAL]ma-TE' > <i>ochk'in kalom te'</i> see: <i>kalom te'</i> , <i>ochk'in</i> also see: <i>chik'in kalom te'</i> » 'IX-'OCH-K'IN-ni KALOM-TE' > <i>ix ochk'in kalom te'</i> YAX Lintel 23: M8b-N8a see: <i>ix</i> , <i>kalom te'</i> , <i>ochk'in</i>	CPN Stela 19 CPN Stela E
<i>och- nah</i>	iv.	enter-house (dedicatory verb)	» 'i-'OCH-NAH > <i>i-och nah</i> "then enters house"	PAL TC Jamb: Ap4

¹⁹⁷ The sign employed for 'OCH is the rattle snake's tail (T207).

¹⁹⁸ The sign employed for 'OCH is the clenched fist (T221var).

¹⁹⁹ T12 'AJ is employed for 'a (through a Late Classic acrophonic innovation of the sign 'AJ is reduced to 'a).

			see: <i>i-, nah</i> » 'OCH-NAH > <i>och nah</i> "enters house" see: <i>nah</i>	PAL TC Alfardas: G1
<i>och nal</i>	cn.	Och Nal (toponym)	» ['OCH?]NAL-la > <i>och nal</i> See: <i>nal, och</i>	K0927
<i>och- witz</i>	iv.	enter-mountain (death-related verb)	» 'OCH[WITZ] > <i>och witz</i> "enters mountain" » 'i-'OCH-WITZ > <i>i-och witz</i> "then enters mountain" see: <i>och-, witz</i>	COL EC Glyptic Panel: F3 TIK Stela 31: C26
<i>ok (1)</i>	n.	dog	» 'OK-ki > <i>ok</i> "dog" » K'IN-ni-ya-sa 'OK-ki > <i>k'in yas ok</i> » 'OK > <i>ok</i> see: <i>sak ux ok</i>	COL LC Vase ²⁰⁰
<i>ok (2)</i>	n.	foot, leg	» 'o-ke > <i>ok</i> "foot, leg" » 'OK > <i>ok</i> » 'OK-ko > [y]ok "(the) foot, leg" » yo-'OK > <i>yok</i> "the foot, leg" » yo-ko > <i>yok</i> "the foot, leg" » yo-'OK-ki > <i>yok[il]</i> "the foot, leg" » yo-'OK-ki > <i>yok[il]</i> "the foot, leg" see: <i>-il, y-</i>	CPN Altar Q ²⁰¹ Dresden 31B-4 ²⁰²
<i>okib (1)</i>	n.	pedestal (?)	» yo-ko-bi-li > <i>yokbil</i> "the pedestal" see: <i>-il, y-</i>	CPN Structure 11 Panel TIK T.IV Lintel 3: C7b COL Randel Stela
<i>okib (2)</i>	n.	Okib (name or title)	» 'o-ki-bi > <i>okib</i> » 'OK-ki-bi > <i>okib</i>	PAL T.XIX Bench-W: A3
<i>ok k'awil</i>	cn.	Ok K'awil (anthroponym)	» 'o-ke K'AWIL > <i>ok k'awil</i> see: <i>k'awil, ok</i>	PAL T.XIX Bench-W: L1 PAL T.XXI Bench Edge: 32 CPN Altar Q: D2-C3

²⁰⁰ This spelling is found next to an anthropomorphic dog, providing evidence that the spelling 'OK-ki indeed leads to the gloss *ok* "dog" (which is a loanword into Mayan languages from Mixe).

²⁰¹ The spelling 'o-ke is most interesting as seems to indicate the possible presence of a partitive suffix *-el*, as in **yokel* (if the item would have been possessed).

²⁰² The context in which this spelling occurs seems to call for a possessive pronoun: WAL?-la-ja 'OK-ko > *wal'laaj [y]ok* "placed (the) foot, leg."

<i>ok te'</i>	cn.	Ok Te' (title)	» 'u-BAH ta-'OK[TE'] > <i>ubah[il] ta ok te'</i> "his image/self as <i>ok te'</i> "	PAL TFC Tablet: G1-G2
			see: <i>bah, ta, u-</i>	
			» 'u-5-TAL-la 'OK-TE' > <i>uhō'tal ok te'</i> "the fifth counted (in order) <i>ok te'</i> "	PAL TS tablet: Q7-P8
			see: <i>ho', -tal, u-</i>	
			» 'u-10-TAL-la yo-'OK-TE' > <i>ulajun yok te'</i> "the tenth counted (in order) of the <i>ok te'</i> "	PAL TC Left Panel
			» ju-bu-yi ta-'OK[TE']-le > <i>jubuy ta ok te'le[l]</i> "came down in <i>ok te'</i> -ship"	PAL TS Tablet: P16-O16
			see: <i>jub-, -lel, ta</i>	
			» K'AL-ni-ya ta-'OK[TE']-le > <i>k'alniy ta ok te'le[l]</i> "bound in <i>ok te'</i> -ship"	PAL TS Tablet: P3-O3
			see: <i>k'al-, -lel, ta</i>	
			» yo-'OK-TE'-le > <i>yok te'le[l]</i> "the <i>ok te'</i> -ship"	YAX Lintel 25: H2
			see: <i>y-</i>	
<i>ol (1)</i>	n.	heart	» 'OL-si > <i>ol[i]s</i> "heart"	
			» 'o-la-si > <i>ol[i]s</i>	COL Yale Gallery Shell
			see: <i>-is</i>	
			» 'a-wo-la > <i>awol</i> "your heart"	PAL T.XVIII: Rear Wall
			» 'a-'OL-la > <i>a[w]ol</i> "your heart"	PAL TI-WT: B12
			see: <i>aw-</i>	
			» yo-'OL-la > <i>yol</i> "the/his heart"	PAL TI-WT: B7
			see: <i>y-</i>	
			» yo-'OL-la [K'IN]'AJAW > <i>yol k'in[ich] ajaw</i> "the heart of K'inich Ajaw"	COL MBAR LC Vessel
			see: <i>k'inich ajaw</i>	
			» 'u ti-mi je-la 'a-'OL-la > <i>utimijel a[w]ol</i> "(it is) the appeasement of your heart"	PAL TI-WT: A11-B12
			see: <i>aw-, timijel</i>	
<i>ol (2)</i>	n.	center	» yo-'OL-la 'a-ku > <i>yol aku[l]</i> "the center (of the) turtle"	PRU Altar of Stela 38
			see: <i>akul, y-</i>	

<i>ol a' (ola')</i>	cn.	Ol A' (toponym)	» 'AJ-'o-la-'a > <i>aj ol a'</i> "person from Ol A'" see: <i>a'</i> , <i>aj</i>	COL Brussels Shell
<i>olis k'uh</i>	cn.	Olis K'uh (theonym)	» 'o-la-si-K'UH > <i>ol[i]s k'uh</i> » 'o-la-si K'UH > <i>ol[i]s k'uh</i> » 'o-'OL-si k'u-hu > <i>ol[i]s k'uh</i> » 'o-'OL-si K'UH > <i>ol[i]s k'uh</i> » 'OL-si-K'UH > <i>ol[i]s k'uh</i> see: <i>k'uh</i> , <i>olis</i>	COL Stucco Glyph COL YUAG Shells YAX Lintel 37: A7b-B7a PAL Pal. Tablet: E14-F14 COL LA Panel: pD4
<i>olom</i>	n.	Olom (part of titular phrase)	» 'o-lo-mo > <i>olom</i> » 'o-lo-mo > <i>olom</i>	UAX Stela 13: A5
<i>om</i>	n.	foam (?)	» yo-ma > <i>yom</i> "the foam (?)" » yo-ma NAH/na-NAB-ba-li > <i>yom nabil</i> "the foam (?) of (the) sea"	COL Caves Branches Vase CHN Monjas Lnt.7A: E
<i>on</i>	adj.	many	see: <i>-il</i> , <i>nab</i> , <i>y-</i> » 'o-na > <i>on</i> "many" » 'o-na T'UL > <i>on t'ul</i> "many rabbits" see: <i>t'ul</i> » ma-'o-na > <i>ma['] on</i> "not many" see: <i>ma'</i> » mi 'o-na pa-ta > <i>mi[h] on pata[n]</i> "not much tribute"	K2026 K2026 K8076
<i>op</i>	n.	parrot	» 'o?-po > <i>op</i> "parrot"	K8885
<i>otoch</i>	n	house (in the sense of "home")	» [yo]to-che > <i>yotoche[l]</i> "the house" see: <i>-el</i> , <i>y-</i> see: <i>atot</i> , <i>otot</i>	XLM Col.4: A3a
<i>otot (1)</i>	n.	house (in the sense of "home")	» 'o-to-ti > <i>otot</i> "house" » 'OTOT > <i>otot</i> (part of an extensive house name) also see: <i>atot</i> , <i>otoch</i> » yo-'OTOT-ti > <i>yotot[il]</i> "the house"	CHN Akab Dzib L.: C2b CRN Panel 1: S4b YAX Lintel 56: H2

			» yo-TOT > <i>yotot[il]</i> “the house”	CHN Monjas L.2: 8a ²⁰³
			» yo-TOT > <i>yotot[il]</i> “the house”	CHN Monjas Annex Lintel
			» yo-to-ti > <i>yotot[il]</i> “the house”	YAX Lintel 26A: I2
			» [yo]to-ti > <i>yotot[il]</i> “the house”	XLM Jmb.8: Ap1
			see: <i>-il, y-</i>	
			» 'u-BAH-hi yo-'OTOT-ti > <i>ubah[il] yotot[il]</i>	
			“the image of the home of” COL DAM Vase (K2914)	
			see: <i>bah, -il, u-</i>	
<i>otot</i> (2)	n.	house (referring to small ceramic containers and plates in metaphoric expressions)		
			» [yo]to-ti ma-ya > <i>yotot[il] may</i>	
			“the container (for) tobacco”	COL SMB Small Flask
			» yo-to-ti 'u-MAY-ya > <i>yotot[il] umay</i>	
			“the container (for) the tobacco”	COL CDX-style Vessel
			see: <i>-il, may, y-</i>	
			» yo-'OTOT ti 'u K'IN-ni-li > <i>yotot[il] uk'inil</i>	
			“the house (of) the sun”	K7185 CDX-style Plate
			» 'u la ka yo-'OTOT-ti 'u-K'IN-ni-li 'u-CHAN-li >	
			<i>ulak yotot[il] uk'inil uchanil</i>	
			“the plate, the house (of) the sun, the sky”	COL D.Oaks Side Archive
			see: <i>chan, -il, k'in, lak, u-, y-</i>	
<i>ox</i>	num.	three	» 'o-xo > <i>ox</i> “three” (Yucatecan)	Dresden 09B
			» 3 > <i>ox</i>	[common – codices]
			see: <i>ux</i>	
<i>ox itzam tun</i>	cn.	Ox Itzam Tun (theonym)	» 3-'ITZAM-TUN > <i>ox itzam tun</i>	Madrid 72B1
			see: <i>itzam tun, ox</i>	
			also see: <i>chan itzam tun</i>	
<i>ox lajun</i>	num.	thirteen	» 13 > <i>ox lajun</i> “thirteen”	
			see: <i>lajun, ox</i>	
			also see: <i>ux lajun</i>	

²⁰³ The two examples at Chichen Itza employ a bird's head for the part *-tot* within the spelling for *yotot*. The bird's head can only represent the value **TOT** (based on the **'o-to-ti** and **yo-to-ti** spellings at Chichen Itza), a word which has the meaning “lark, robin” in Yucatec Maya. This explains the bird head sign employed in these spellings.

ox lajun ti k'uh

cn.

Ox Lajun Ti K'uh

» 13-K'UH > *ox lajun [ti] k'uh*
see: *k'uh, ox lajun, ti*

Madrid 101B-2²⁰⁴

• • • P • •

pa'

n.

stream, creek, arroyo

» **pa-'AJ/'a**
» **pa-'a** > *pa'*

YAX HS 5: 170

pa'-

iv.

to break

» **PA'** > *pa'*

pa' chan (1)

cn.

Pa' Chan (toponym/polity)

» **[PA']CHAN-na 'a-'AJAW wa** > *pa' chan ajaw*

"Pa' Chan king" YAX Lintel 47: D7-D8

» **K'UH-[PA']CHAN]AJAW-wa** > *k'uh[ul] pa' chan ajaw*

"God-like Pa' Chan king" YAX Lintel 1: I1

see: *ajaw, chan, k'uhul, pa'*

pa' chan (2)

cn.

Pa' Chan (toponym/polity)

» **[[PA']CHAN-na]AJAW** > *pa' chan ajaw*

"Pa' Chan king" RAZ EC Tomb Vessel

pach

n.

skin, hide; feathers

» **pa-chi** > *pach* "skin, hide; feathers"

paj

adj.

sour

» **pa-ja** > *paj* "sour"

K8780

pak-

pv.

to turn over

» **pa-ka-la-ja** > *paklaj* "turns over"

K4387/8418, K5465
COL D.Oaks (K4331)

pakab

n.

lintel

» **pa-ka-ba** > *pakab* "lintel"

pakab ti'

cn.

lintel-edge

» **'u-pa-ka-ba-ti-'i-li** > *upakab ti'il* "the lintel-edge"

CHN Monjas Lintel 2: 7

see: *-il, pakab, ti', u-*

pakab tun

cn.

lintel-stone

» **'u-pa-ka-ba-TUN-ni-li** > *upakab tunil* "the lintel-stone" CHN Monjas Lintel 6: 9

» **'u-pa-ka-ba-TUN-ni** > *upakab tun[il]* "the lintel-stone" CHN Monjas Lintel 3: 7-8

» **'u-pa-ba TUN-ni-li** > *upa[kal] tunil* "the lintel-stone" OXK Lintel 2: B2-A3

» **'u-pa ka-bu TUN-ni-li** > *upakab tunil* "the lintel-stone" COL Kansas City panel

» **'u-pa-ka-bu-TUN-ni** > *upakab tun[il]* "the lintel-stone" COL Po Panel: C3

see: *-il, pakab, tun, u-*

Figure 6a

²⁰⁴ Possible abbreviated codex variant of the theonym Ox Lajun Ti K'uh, a god mentioned in the "Books of Chilam Balam" and the "Ritual of the Bakabs." As these are ethnohistorical sources in Yucatec Maya, the number thirteen is transliterated *ox lajun* instead of Classic Maya *ux lajun*.

<i>pakax-</i>	iv.	to return	» pa-ka-xa > <i>pakax</i> “returns” » pa-ka-xi > <i>pakax</i> “returns” » 'u-pa-k'a K'UH/k'u-tzi-li > <i>upak'a[w] k'utzil</i> “he plants tobacco” Dresden 15A-3	NTN Drawing 65: B2 NTN Drawing 48: A1 ²⁰⁵
<i>pak'- (1)</i>	tv.	to plant	see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> also see: <i>k'utzil</i>	
<i>pak'- (2)</i>	tv.	to form, to shape	» 'u-pa-k'a-wa > “he shapes, forms” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » pa-k'a-ja > <i>pa[h]k'aj</i> “shaped, formed is” see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » pa-k'a-ji-ya ti-tz'i-ku > <i>pa[']k'jiy ti tz'iku[l]</i> “shaped, formed was with clay” CPN Altar F	K0717, K8457 K7447 CPN Altar F
<i>pak'aj</i>	n.	planting	see: <i>-jiy</i> » 'u-pa-k'a-ja > <i>upak'aj</i> “(it is) the planting”	Dresden 15B-1, 2, 3, 4
<i>palaw</i>	n.	ocean	see: <i>-aj, pak-, u-</i> » PALAW?-wa > <i>palaw</i> “ocean”	PAL T.XIX Bench-S.: F4 ²⁰⁶
<i>pam</i>	n.	tucan	» pa-ma > <i>pam</i> “tucan” » pa-ma-HIX-hi > <i>pam hix</i> “Tucan Jaguar” see: <i>hix</i>	COL Chochola Vessel COL Chochola Vessel
<i>pan-</i>	pv.	to dig (?)	» pa-na-wa-ni > <i>panwan</i> “digs” see: <i>-w-an</i>	COL Caracas Pan.: A12
<i>pas-</i>	tv.	to open	» 'u-pa-sa-wa > <i>upasaw</i> “he opens” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » 'i-pa-sa-wi > <i>i-pasaw</i> “then opens” see: <i>i-, -Vw</i>	CHN HLK Lnt.: G7a OJO Stela 1: B11a

²⁰⁵ It is possible that the suffix *-ax* marks a certain kind of (medio)passives or simply derives an intransitive from a transitive root as CPN Stela J provides spellings with **-xa** on known verbs as in **ma-ka-xa** > *makax* (see *mak-* tv.), **CH'AM/K'AM-xa** > *ch'amax/k'amax* (see *ch'am-* tv., *k'am-* tv.), and **pu-ku-xa** > *pukux* (see *puk-* iv.) but also on verbs of which the meaning is still opaque as in **sa-ka-xa** > *sakax* (*sak-* “to whiten?”).

²⁰⁶ Alternative readings for this logogram are **PULAW** and **POLAW**, also meaning “ocean.” No currently known spelling provides information on the opening syllable. This reading, as first suggested by Luís Lópes, thus remains very tentative.

			» pa-sa-ja 'u-BAK-li 'u-JOL > <i>pa[h]saj ubakil ujol</i> “opened are the bones and skulls”	NAR Stela 23: F18-F19
<i>pasil</i>	n.	opening	see: <i>bak</i> , <i>-[h]...-aj</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>jol</i> , <i>u-</i>	
<i>pas tun</i>	cn.	“open-stone”	» 'u-pa-si-li > <i>upasil</i> “the opening” see: <i>u-</i>	YAX Lintel 23: B2
<i>pat (1)</i>	n.	back	» PAS-TUN > “open-stone” » 'u-PAS-TUN-li > “the open-stone” see: <i>-il</i> , <i>pas-</i> , <i>tun</i> , <i>u-</i>	K0207: P ²⁰⁷
<i>pat (2)</i>	adv.	after	» PAT > <i>pat</i> “back” » pa-ti > <i>pat</i> » pa-ta > <i>pat</i> » 'u-2-PAT-ti-li > <i>ucha' patil</i> “the second back” » 'u-2-PAT-li > <i>ucha' pat[i]l</i> “the second back” see: <i>cha'</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i> » 'u-3-PAT-ti-li > <i>u[h?]ux patil</i> “the third back” see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i> , <i>ux</i> » 'u-PAT-ta-ti-ji > <i>upatij</i> “after” » 'u-pa-ti-ji > <i>upatij</i> “after” see: <i>-il</i> , <i>pat</i> , <i>u-</i> » tu-'u-pa-ti > <i>tu'pati[j]</i> “after” see: <i>-il</i> , <i>pat</i> , <i>tu</i>	PAL T.XIX Bench-S: F3, E4 AGT Stela 2: C2a CPN Structure 11 Panels CRC Stela 6: B7b TNA Mon. 159: B2 CRC Stela 6: B8
<i>pat- (1)</i>	pv.	to shape, to form	» PAT-la-ja > <i>patlaj</i> “shapes, forms” » PAT-la-ja > <i>patlaj</i> “shapes, forms” » PAT-[la]ja > <i>patlaj</i> “shapes, forms” see: <i>-l-aj</i> » 'i-PAT-la-ja K'INICH YAX-[K'UK'[MO']]NAL > <i>ipatlaj k'inich yax k'uk' mo' nal</i> “then he shapes K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' Nal” see: <i>i-</i> , <i>-l-aj</i> , <i>k'inich yax k'uk' mo' nal</i>	TIK T.IV Lintel 3: H3 CLM Stela 89 Right Side PAL TS Tablet: N14 CPN Altar A'

²⁰⁷ At present a unique reference to a stone box in a dedicatory text on a stone box of unknown provenance (but providing the name of Ruler 6, K'inich Tun Chapat, of Tonina), first illustrated in “The Maya Scribe and His World” (No. 7), written by Michael D. Coe in 1973, and published by The Grolier Club of New York.

			» 'i-PAT-[la]ja 'u-1-TAN-na > <i>i-patljaj ujuntan</i> “then (he) shapes the cherished one”	PAL TFC Tablet: O16-N17
			see: <i>i-</i> , <i>juntan</i> , <i>-l-aj</i> , <i>u-</i>	
			» PAT-wa-ni > <i>patwan</i> “shapes, forms”	CPN Altar G: A2
			» pa-ta-wa-ni > <i>patwan</i> “shapes, forms”	COL Caracas Panel: A12
			» pa-ta-wa-na > <i>patwan</i> “shapes, forms”	CPN Structure 11 Panels
			see: <i>-w-an</i>	
			» 'u-pa-ta-wa > <i>upataw</i> “he shapes, forms”	CRC Stela 17: A2
			see: <i>u-</i> , <i>-Vw</i>	
			» PAT-ta li-ya > <i>pat[all]iy</i> “shaped”	TIK Str. 51-141 Pan: A3-B3
			» <i>-iy</i> , <i>-Vl</i>	
			» 'i-PAT-ta-ni > <i>i-patan</i> “then shapes”	Michol River Plaque
			» 'i-PAT-ni > <i>i-pat[a]n</i> “then shapes”	CPN Altar S: I
			see <i>i-</i> , <i>-Vn</i>	
			» 'i-PAT-ta-wi > <i>i-pataw</i> “then shapes”	QRG Altar M: A4
			see: <i>i-</i> , <i>-Vw</i>	
			» pa-ta-ha > <i>patah</i> “guayaba”	BPK Stela 1: J1
			» pa-ta-ha > <i>patah</i>	BPK Stela 2: E7
			» 'u-pa-ta-na > <i>upatan</i> “the tribute”	K4996
			see: <i>u-</i>	
			» ni-pa-ta > <i>nipata[n]</i> “my tribute”	K1398
			see: <i>ni-</i>	
			» 19-pa-xa > <i>balun lajun pax</i> “19 Pax”	NTN DRawing 65: G4
			see: <i>balun lajun</i>	
			also see: <i>paxil</i>	
			» 12-pa-xi-la > <i>laj cha' paxil</i> “12 Paxil”	K1813
			» 8-TE'-[PA']xi-la > <i>uxte' paxil</i> “3 Paxil”	IXZ Stela 4: B1
			» 18-[PA']xi > <i>waxak lajun paxi[l]</i> “18 Paxil”	K1382
			» 19-[pa]xi > <i>balun lajun paxi[l]</i> “19 Paxil”	MCW Altar 1
			see: <i>laj cha'</i> , <i>-te'</i> , <i>waxak</i> , <i>waxak lajun</i>	
			also see: <i>pax</i>	
<i>pat-</i> (2)	tv.	to shape, to form		
<i>patah</i>	n.	guayaba		
<i>patan</i>	n.	tribute		
<i>pax</i>	n.	Pax (16th month)		
<i>paxil</i>	n.	Paxil (16th month)		

<i>pay</i>	n.	opossum; skunk	» pa-ya > <i>pay</i> “opossum; skunk”	YAX Lintel 16: C1
<i>pay-</i>	iv.	to guide, to lead	» pa-ya- > <i>pay-</i> » 'a-pa-ya-la > <i>a[j] payal</i> “guide” » 'a-pa-ya > <i>a[j] paya[l]</i> “guide” see: <i>aj</i>	YAX Stela 18 Back: A6 YAX HS 3 St.I thr: C7
<i>pay k'ab</i>	cn.	Pay K'ab (toponym?)	» 'IX-'AJ pa-ya-k'a[ba] > <i>ix aj pay k'ab</i> “lady person from Pay K'ab”	PAL TFC Inc. Burner: pA9
<i>pepe'm (?)</i>	n.	bridge, crossing	see: <i>aj, ix, k'ab, pay</i> » ²pe? > <i>pepel'm?]</i> “bridge, crossing”	PNG Stela 12: F3
<i>pepe'm tun</i>	cn.	Pepe'm Tun (toponym)	» pe? > <i>pe[pe'm?]</i> » ²pe?-TUN-ni'AJAW-wa > <i>pepe'[m?] tun ajaw</i> “Pepe'm Tun king” see: <i>ajaw, pepe'm, tun</i> » 'AJ-pe?-TUN-ni > <i>aj pe[pe'm?] tun</i> “person from Pepe'm Tun”	PNG Throne 1: E1 ²⁰⁸ TNA Mon. 91: pD-pE PNG Stela 40: C11
<i>pek-</i>	tv.	to announce	see: <i>aj</i> » pe?-ka-ja > <i>pe[h]kaj</i> “announced is”	Dresden 04A-1
<i>pet</i>	adj.	round	see: <i>-[h]...-aj</i> » PET > <i>pet</i> “round”	
<i>petaj-</i>	inch.	to become round	» PET-ta-ja > <i>petaj</i> “becomes round” see: <i>-aj</i> » PET-ji-ya > <i>petjiy</i> “became round” see: <i>-iy</i>	OXK Ballcourt Ring: I PAL TS Tablet: C9
<i>peten</i>	n.	lagoon, island	» PET-ne > <i>pet[e]n</i> “lagoon, island” » PET-ni > <i>pet[e]n</i> “lagoon, island” » 'IX-[PET-ne]'AJAW > <i>ix pet[e]n ajaw</i> “lady Peten king”	COL Cancuen Panel 2 NAR Stela 23: E21b YAX Lintel 27: D2a
<i>pib nah</i>	cn.	oven	see: <i>ajaw, ix, ix ajaw</i> » 'u-pi-bi-NAH-li > <i>upib nah[i]l</i> “the oven”	YAX Lintel 27: D2a PAL TFC Alfardas: G2

²⁰⁸ This is a very tentative interpretation (note Yucatec Maya *pepem che'* “wooden bridge, crossing”); in transcription it depends on the correctness of the syllabic value **pe** and in transliteration it depends on the correctness of the reconstruction of final *-m* in *pepe'm*. The fact that final *-m* was not spelled may be due to elision.

			» 'u-pi-bi-NAH > <i>upib nah[il]</i> “the oven” see: <i>-il, u-</i>	TRT Mon.6
			» tu-pi-bi-NAH-li > <i>tupib nah[i]l</i> “in the oven” see: <i>-il, tu-</i>	PAL TFC D.Head: C2
<i>pik</i> (1)	n.	time-period (“bak’tun”)	» 'u-10-PIK > <i>ulajun pik</i> “the tenth <i>pik</i> ” see: <i>lajun, u-</i>	UAX Stela 13: A3
			» 9-pi-ki > <i>balun pik</i> “9 <i>pik</i> ” see: <i>balun</i>	CRC BCM 4: A1
<i>pik</i> (2)	num.	8,000	» 3-PIK > <i>ux pik</i> “24,000”	K5453 (on bundle)
			» 5-PIK > <i>ho' pik</i> “40,000”	BPK Str.1 Rm.1 Capt.18
			» 9-pi > <i>balun pi[k]</i> “72,000”	COL MAM Capst. (bundle)
<i>pip</i>	n.	bird of prey	» ²pi > <i>pip</i> “bird of prey” see: <i>pipul</i>	
<i>pip a'</i> (<i>pip'a'</i>)	n.	Pip A' (toponym)	» 'UH-ti-ya ²pi-'a > <i>u[h]tiy pip a[']</i> “happened (at) Pip A’ ” PMT H.Panel 5: C4-D4 see: <i>a', pip</i>	
			» K'UH-pi-[‘a]’AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] pi[p] a[']</i> “god-like Pip A’ king” COL Stendahl Coll. Pan. see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i>	
<i>pipul</i>	n.	bird of prey	» pi-pu > <i>pipu[l]</i> “bird of prey” see: <i>pip</i>	CHN Monjas Lintel 6: 15b
<i>-pis</i>	n.cl.	numerical classifier for time-periods	» 6-pi-TUN-ni > <i>wakpi[s] tun</i> “sixth <i>tun</i> ”	Paris 04B
			» tu-1-pi-si-TUN-ni > <i>tujunpis tun[il]</i> “in the first <i>tun</i> ”	CHN Casa Col. HB: 10-11
			» 'u-1-pi-TUN-ni > <i>ujunpi[s] tun[il]</i> “the first <i>tun</i> ” see: <i>-il, jun, tu</i>	CHN Akab Dzib Lnt.: A1
			» ti-WAL-la 5-pi tu-TUN-ni > <i>ti wal ho'pis tun</i> “within (the) fifth <i>tun</i> ”	CHN YUL Lintel 1: B2-B3
			see: <i>ho', ti, wal</i>	
			» 4-pi-si-CHAK-SIJOM > <i>champis chaksijom</i> “4 Chak Sijom” K1606 see: <i>chak sjom, chan</i>	
<i>pitz-</i> (1)	tv.	to play ball	» pi-tzi-ja > <i>pi[h]tz[a]j</i> “ball-played is” see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	NAR HS1 VII: O2a

			» pi-tzi-[ji]ya > <i>pi[']tzjiy</i> “ball-played was” see: <i>-jiy</i>	YAX HS2 St.VIII: A2 ²⁰⁹
			» 'u-[ba]hi ta-pi-tzi > <i>ubah[il] ta pitz</i> “the image to play ball”	TNA Mon. 172: D3-C4
			» 'u-[ba]hi ta-pi-tzi > <i>ubah[il] ta pitz</i> “the image to play ball”	K2803
			» 'u-BAH?- ti-pi-tzi > <i>ubah[il] ti pitz</i> “the image to play ball”	SBL Stela 7: B4-B5
			see: <i>bah, ta, ti, u-</i>	
<i>pitz-</i> (2)	pv.	to play ball	» pi-tzi-la-ja > <i>pitzlaj</i> “plays ball” see: <i>-l-aj</i>	COL Ballgame Panel 3
<i>pitzil</i>	n.	ballplayer	» pi-tzi-la > <i>pitzil</i> “ballplayer” » pi-tzi-li > <i>pitzil</i> “ballplayer” see: <i>-il, pitz-</i> also see: <i>aj pitzil</i>	COL Ballgame Panel 6 K7750, K8622
			» ka-ba-la pi-tzi-la > <i>kabal pitzil</i> see: <i>kabal</i>	K7749
			» lu-mi-li pi-tzi-la > <i>lumil pitzil</i> see: <i>lum</i>	K7749
<i>pixom</i>	n	hat, headdress	» pi-xo-ma > <i>pixom</i> “hat, headdress”	PAL TI-CT: I6, M1, L4 ²¹⁰
<i>popo' a' (popo'a')</i>	n.	Popo' A' (toponym)	» po-'a > <i>po[po'] a'</i> “Popo' A'” see: <i>a'</i>	TNA Mon. 126: B3
			» [[po-po]'a-'o?]AJAW > <i>popo' ajaw</i> “Popo' A' king” see: <i>ajaw</i>	TNA Mon. 106: Ap2 ²¹¹
			» po-'a-NAL > <i>po[po'] a' nal</i> “Popo' A' inhabitant”	CKN Thr.2 Side: L

²⁰⁹ Note that *-[h]-*, which normally would be infix into the root of the verb (passive status) is not present, but *-[']-* due to the presence of the consonant cluster *-htzj-* in **pihtz-jiy*.

²¹⁰ The word *pixom* “hat, headdress” is probably a contraction of **pix jolom* “cover (*pix*) head (*jolom*)” (note Tojolabal *pix'-olom* “sombrero”). The item *pix* also occurs in the spelling of a toponym **5-[pi-xi]NAL** at Copan (Stela 13: E4). However, as *pix* has other meanings as well (*pix* “cover; tomato; wart”) this Copanec toponym, although in spelling transparent, remains without a precise translation and is not yet part of the main vocabulary.

²¹¹ The Chontal Paxbolon papers refer, in the Chontal text, to the Po' winikob. The Spanish translation refers to these people as the Popo', as first discussed by Maricela Ayala., who related these ethnonyms to Tonina. The specific **po-po-'o** spelling on Tonina Monument 106 may indicate that Popo' was the Classic period name and that all other **po-'o** spellings are simply abbreviations.

pok-
pokol che'bul **Figure 6d**

<i>pok-</i>			see: <i>nal</i>	
	tv.	to wash (something)	» K'UH[po]-['o]’AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] po[po' a'] ajaw</i> “god-like Popo’ A’ king” TNA Mon.104: I ²¹²	
	cn.	washing basin for brush	» K'UH-[po-'o]’AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] po[po' a'] ajaw</i> TNA Mon.134: Bp8	
			» K'UH-[po]’o-’AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] po[po' a'] ajaw</i> TNA Mon.141: D5	
			see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i>	
			» po-ko > <i>pok-</i> “to wash”	
			» ’u-po-ko-lo che-’e-bu > <i>upokol che'bu[l]</i> “the washing basin for brush”	K7786
			see: <i>che'bul, pok-, u-</i>	
<i>pom</i>	n.	incense, copal	» 7-[po]mo-li > <i>wuk pom[i]l</i> “seven [times] incense”	Madrid 095A-1
			» 1-POM-li > <i>jun pom[i]l</i> “one [time] incense”	Madrid 095A-2
			» 10-[po]mo-li > <i>lajun pom[i]l</i> “ten [times] incense”	Madrid 095A-3
			» 1-POM-li > <i>jun pom[i]l</i> “one [time] incense”	Madrid 095A-4
			» 9-[po]mo-li > <i>bolon pom[i]l</i> “9 [times] incense”	Dresden 25A-2
			» 9-POM-li > <i>bolon pom[i]l</i> “9 [times] incense”	Dresden 33A-1,34A-1,35A-1
			» 7-[po]mo > <i>wuk pom[i]l</i> “7 [times] incense”	Dresden 26A-2
			see: <i>bolon, jun, lajun, wuk</i>	
			» po-ma > <i>pom</i> “incense, copal”	K5388
<i>pom aj</i>	cn.	incense-person	» po mo ja > <i>pom [a]j</i> “incense-person” see: <i>-aj, pom</i>	SBR Structure 1 Mural
<i>pop (1)</i>	n.	mat	» po-po > <i>pop</i> “mat”	Dresden 46C
			» po-po-lo cha-ya > <i>popol chay</i> “mat-like fish”	YAX HS3 St.I thr: E1-2
			» ²po-lo cha-ya > <i>popol chay</i> “mat-like fish” see: <i>chay, popol</i>	YAX HS3 St.I thr: D6
<i>pop (2)</i>	n.	Pop (1st month)	» po-po > <i>pop</i> see: <i>k'an jalab, k'an jalaw</i>	Landa Fol. 39r
<i>pop tun</i>	cn.	Pop Tun (toponym)	» po-po-TUN-ni > <i>pop tun</i>	CLK No. 504-2 ²¹³

²¹² Based on another “emblem glyph” (Motul de San José) I suggest that the Tonina Emblem Glyph abbreviates the final *-a'* of Popo’ A’ (see the entry *ik' a'*). Also note the spellings **[’i]tza ~[’i]tza-’a** and **3-WITZ-’a** in the context of paramount titles.

<i>pop tz'am</i>	cn.	lordship	see: <i>pop, tun</i> » po-po-tz'a-ma > <i>pop tz'am</i> "lordship"	Dresden 46C ²¹⁴
<i>popol</i>	adj.	mat-like	see: <i>pop, tz'am</i> » po-po-lo > <i>popol</i> "mat-like" » ²po-lo > <i>popol</i> see: -Vl	
<i>popol chay</i>	cn.	"mat-like fish"	» po-po-lo cha-ya > <i>popol chay</i> "mat-like fish" see: <i>chay, popol</i>	YAX HS 3 Step I thr.
<i>popol tz'i'</i>	cn.	"mat-like dog"	» ²po-lo-tz'i-i > <i>popol tz'i'</i> "mat-like dog" see: <i>popol, tz'i'</i>	K8885 Incised Shell
<i>puchil</i>	n.	Puchil (death deity)	» pu-chi-li > <i>puchil</i> "Puchil"	Dresden 48A
<i>puj</i>	n.	bullrush, reed	» pu > <i>pu[j]</i> "reed"	
<i>pujib</i>	n.	<i>pujib</i> (meaning unknown)	» pu-ji[bi] > <i>pujib</i> see: -ib	COL Bagaces Disk
<i>pujil</i>	n.	Pujil (toponym)	» 'AJ-ji-pu > <i>aj puj[il]</i> "person from Pujil" see: <i>aj, -il, puj</i>	XLM Msc.5: Y1 ²¹⁵
<i>puk-</i>	iv.	to scatter (fire)	» PUK-K'AK' > <i>puk k'ak'</i> "scatters fire" » PUK-ki 'u-K'AK' > <i>puk uk'ak'</i> "scatters the fire" » pu-PUK K'AK' > <i>puk k'ak'</i> "scatters fire" see: <i>k'ak'</i>	NMP Stela 15: D3 Xnaheb Ahse Enil Stela 2 SCU Stela 9: C4
<i>pul- (1)</i>	tv.	to burn	» PUL[yi] > <i>puluy</i> "burns" » pu-lu-yi > <i>puluy</i> see: -Vy » 'i-pu-lu-yi 'u-chi-ti-ni-li > <i>i-puluy uchitinil</i> see: <i>chitin, i-, -il, u-, -Vy</i> "then burns the oven" PAL TC Tablet: O5-O6	NAR Stela 13: H15 PNG Stela 23 back: E8
<i>pul- (2)</i>	tv.	to throw (?)	» pu-la-ja > <i>pu[h]laj</i> "thrown is"	CHN YUL Lintel 1: B4

²¹³ While *pop tun* literally means "mat stone," in the extinct Ch'olti' language *pop tun* meant "slab." Pop Tun served as a toponym, probably just as Mak Tun (literally "cover stone," referring to the stone ledges present in the local geography) did in the late Postclassic and early Colonial period in the Acalan area.

²¹⁴ The diphrasitic kenning *pop tz'am* "mat-throne" seems to refer to "lordship"; "mat and throne" commonly refers to lordship in Mesoamerica (Boot 2000).

²¹⁵ I have changed the reading order to 'AJ-pu-ji, while 'AJ-ji-pu is written, the reason for which is that **jip[ul] is not productive.

<i>pul-</i>	tv.	to hit, to slap	see: -[h]-...-aj » pu-lu-ji-ya > <i>pu[']ljiy</i> “thrown was” see: -jiy	CHN Casa Col. HB: 30
<i>pulal</i>	n.	Pulal (toponym)	» pu-lu 'a-JOL > <i>pulu ajol</i> “strike your head” see: <i>a-</i> , <i>jol</i> , -V	K1398 Text Panel
<i>puw</i>	n.	blowgun	» 'AJ-pu-lu-la > <i>aj pulal</i> “person from Pulal” see: <i>aj</i> , -al	SBL Tabl.9: BBB2 ²¹⁶
<i>puw a' (puwa')</i>	cn.	Puw A' (toponym)	» pu-wa > <i>puw</i> “blowgun” » 1-pu-wa > <i>jun puw</i> “one blowgun(ner)” see: <i>jun</i>	K0793, K7727
<i>puy</i>	n.	conch shell (?)	» pu-wa-'a > <i>puw a'</i> see: <i>a'</i> , <i>puw</i> » pu-yi > <i>puy</i> “conch shell (?)” see: <i>uchoch yok puy</i>	TNA Mon.98(?)
• • • S • •				
<i>sa'</i>	n.	atole	» sa > <i>sa</i> “atole” » sa-la ka-wa > <i>sa['a]l [ka]kaw</i> “atole-like cacao” see: <i>kakaw</i> , -Vl	K8008 (on small vessel) TIK MT 3: B-C
<i>sa'il</i>	n.	Sa'il (toponym/polity)	» sa-li > <i>sa['i]l</i> “Sa'il” see: -il » 'AJ-sa-li > <i>aj sa['i]l</i> see: <i>aj</i> » K'UH [sa]'AJAW-li > <i>k'uh[ul] sa'il ajaw</i> “god-like Sa'il king”	CRC Stela 3: F3b ²¹⁷
<i>sa'miy</i>	n.	earlier (today)	» K'UH [sa]'AJAW-li > <i>k'uh[ul] sa'il ajaw</i> » K'UH-[sa-li]'AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] sa['i]l ajaw</i> see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'uhul</i> » sa-'a-mi-ya > <i>sa'miy</i> “earlier (today)”	NAR Stela 23: H14 NAR Stela 23: H12-G13 NAR Stela 26: pAp2 K4464 (The Jauney Vase)
				PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco

²¹⁶ The toponym Pulal (-al as a locative suffix) may have been pronounced Pulul, due to a process of progressive vowel assimilation.

²¹⁷ The toponym Sa'il (-il as a locative suffix) may have been pronounced Sa'al, due to a process of progressive vowel assimilation.

<i>saj-</i>	tv.	to collect (?)	» sa-mi-ya > <i>sa[']miy</i> » sa-ja > <i>sa[h]ja[j]</i> “collected is (?)” see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	PAL Pal. Tablet: Q10 COL MAm Jamb: A8 ²¹⁸
<i>sajal</i>	Figure7a	n.	<i>sajal</i> (title of some sort)	» sa-ja-la > <i>sajal</i> » sa-ja[la] > <i>sajal</i> » 'AJ-sa-ja-la > <i>aj sajal</i> see: <i>aj</i> » 'IX-sa-ja > <i>ix[ik] saja[l]</i> “lady sajal” see: <i>ix, ix sajal</i> » ba-sa-ja-la > <i>ba[h] sajal</i> “head sajal” see: <i>bah</i> » ch'o-ko [sa]ja-la > <i>ch'ok sajal</i> “young sajal” see: <i>ch'ok</i> » 'u-sa-ja-la > <i>usajal</i> “the sajal” » 'u-sa[ja]-la > <i>usajal</i> see: <i>u-</i>
<i>sajalel</i>	n.	<i>sajal</i> -ship	» 'i-JOY[ja] ta-sa-ja-le > <i>i-jo[h]yaj ta sajale[l]</i> “tied in <i>sajal</i> -ship”	YAX Lintel 14: F3 YAX Lintel 6: B7 COL Randel Stela
<i>sajalil</i>	n.	<i>sajal</i> -ship	» ti-sa-ja[la]-li > <i>ti sajali[l]</i> “in <i>sajal</i> -ship” » ti-sa-ja-la-li > <i>ti sajali[l]</i> “in <i>sajal</i> -ship” see: <i>ti</i>	CAY Panel 1: F4 ²²¹ COL D.Oaks Pan.1: H2b
<i>sak</i> (1)	adj.	white	» SAK > <i>sak</i> “white” » SAK-ka > <i>sak</i> » SAK-ki > <i>sak</i>	[common]

²¹⁸ To my knowledge this is the only monument which may employ **sa-ja** in verbal context (and this is a very tentative identification): **ha['i] sa-ja 'AJ-K'UH** > *ha'i[n] sa[h]ja[j] aj k'uh[un]* “by him (it) was collected(?), Aj K'uhun.” The interpretation of *saj-* as a verb with the meaning “to collect” is tentative, but I base it on an early colonial Yucatec Maya entry *aj kaj sajo'b* “los que andan solicitando y dan prisa al tributo o cualquier obra de comunidad, esto es, solicitadores.” Monument inspected on September 13, 2007.

²¹⁹ Based on the same early colonial Yucatec Maya entry (cited in the previous footnote) I interpret the title *sajal* as “tribute collector.” A *sajal* can obtain other positions at the royal court (e.g., *yajaw k'ak'*, *yajaw te'*, *ajaw*, *aj k'uhun*).

²²⁰ Possibly *sajalel* is derived from **sajal-lel* (note process of elision, as the consecutive liquids *-l-l-* will merge), which would provide the *sajal* title and the suffix *-lel* “ship.”

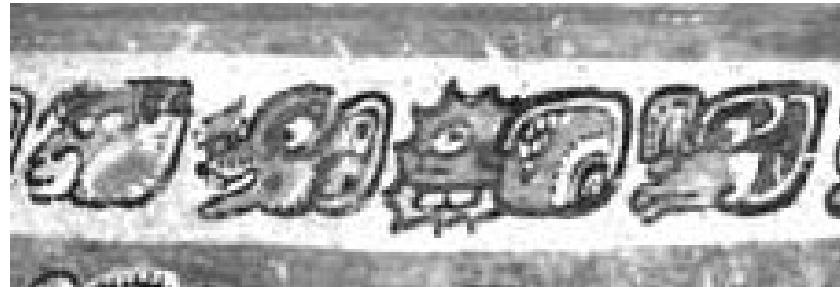
²²¹ Possibly *sajalil* is derived from **sajal-lil* (note process of elision, as the consecutive liquids *-l-l-* will merge), which would provide the *sajal* title and the suffix *-lil* “ship.”

<i>sak</i> (2)	adj.	pure, untainted	» sa > <i>sa[k]</i>	
<i>sak</i> (3)	adj.	resplendent	» SAK > <i>sak</i> “pure, untainted”	
<i>sak akul</i>	cn.	galápago turtle	» SAK > <i>sak</i> “resplendent”	EKB Column 1: H1
<i>sak bak nah chapat</i>	cn.	Sak Bak Nah Chapat (nominal phrase of <i>wayaw</i>)	» SAK-BA-KA NA-HA CHA-PA-TA > <i>sak bak nah chapat</i> » SAK-BAK-NAH CHAPAT > <i>sak bak nah chapat</i> see: <i>bak, chapat, nah</i>	K1256 ²²² PAL TS Tablet: D3-C4
<i>sak bih</i>	cn.	causeway	» SAK-[bi]hi > <i>sak bih</i> “causeway” » 4-TE'-SAK[bi] > <i>chante' sak bih</i> “four causeways” see: <i>bih, chan, sak, -te'</i>	COB Causeway Stones CPN HS Step 6, 29
<i>sak chikul</i> (or: <i>sak chik</i>)	cn.	lark	» SAK-chi[ku] > <i>sak chiku[l]</i> “lark” see: <i>sak</i>	PAL T.XVII Panel ²²³
<i>sak chuwen</i>	cn.	Sak Chuwen (title)	» SAK-CHUWEN > <i>sak chuwen</i> » SAK-CHUWEN-na > <i>sak chuwen</i> » SAK-CHUWEN-ne > <i>sak chuwen</i> see: <i>chuwen, sak</i>	NAR Stela 13: E16 NAR Stela 35: F6 K7750 Side 2
<i>sak ha'</i> (1) (<i>sakha'</i>)	cn.	Sak Ha' (toponym)	» SAK-HA' > <i>sak ha'</i> “white water” see: <i>ha', sak</i>	YAX Lintel 37: B3
<i>sak ha'</i> (2) Figure 5d	cn.	white water (a drink)	» 'u-ti SAK-HA' > <i>ut sak ha'</i> “happens (at) Sak Ha' ” see: <i>ut-</i>	NAR Stela 23: G15-H15
<i>sak hun</i>	cn.	white headband	» ta SAK-HA' > <i>ta sak ha'</i> “for white water” » SAK-HA' > <i>sak ha'</i> “white water” see: <i>ha', sak, ta</i>	K4995 COL LC Vase
			» SAK-HUN > <i>sak hun</i> “white headband” see: <i>hun, sak</i>	

²²² The word *nah* is spelled **na**-T683, in which T683 is a former **ja** sign. By the time this vessel was painted, there was no more contrast between /j/ and /h/ and signs formerly containing /j/ were employed to write words containing /h/. Tentative paraphrase of this nominal phrase: “White Bone Great Centipede.”

²²³ It is the specific pairing of *sak* “white” and *chikul* that identifies the name for the lark in early colonial Yucatec Maya (*sak chik*; a name which other epigraphers would interpret as “white [sak] coati [chik]”). Interestingly, in modern Yucatec Maya this bird is referred to as *chiko*, which may hint at a residual presence of the Classic *-ul* suffix.

Figure 5: Some Examples of Classic Maya Spellings (photographs courtesy Justin Kerr, not be reproduced without written permission)



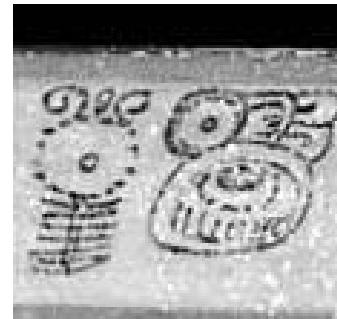
a) K1901: 'u tz'i ba li for *utz'ibal[il]*



b) K2998: [']K'ABA'-AJ/'a for *uk'aba'*



c) K4732: K'UH-'i[bi]-li 'AJ-ja-wa for
k'uhul ibil ajaw



d) K4995: ta-SAK-HA' for *ta sak ha'*



e) K5070: BAH/ba-BATZ'UL? for *batz'ul*

<i>sak kay</i>	cn.	Sak Kay (toponym)	» SAK-[KAY-ya]’AJAW or SAK-[ka-ya]’AJAW > see: <i>ajaw, kay, sak</i> » SAK la-ka-TUN-ni > sak lak tun “incensario”	ZPT Altar 1: V1 ²²⁴
<i>sak lak tun</i>	cn.	incensario	» SAK la-ka-TUN > sak lak tun » SAK-la-ka-TUN > sak lak tun » SAL-LAK[TUN] > sak lak tun » ’u-SAK-la-ka-TUN-ni > usak lak tun[il] “the incensario”	CPN 244 CPN 249 CPN 277, CPN 884 CPN 260, CPN 1016 CPN 244
<i>sak muwan</i>	cn.	Sak Muwan (anthroponym)	» SAK-MUWAN-ni > sak muwan see: <i>sak muwan</i>	K2784, K2803 ²²⁵
<i>sak nich te’</i>	cn.	Sak Nich Te’ (building name)	» ’AJ-SAK-NICH’ TE’ > aj sak nich te’ see: <i>aj, nich te’, sak</i>	K2730
<i>sak nuk nah</i>	cn.	Sak Nuk Nah (building name)	» SAK-nu-ku-NAH > sak nuk nah see: <i>nah, nuk, sak</i>	PAL Tabl.96: A8, C8, H5
<i>sak okal</i>	cn.	Sak Okal (anthroponym)	» SAK-’o-ka > sak oka[l] » SAK-’o-ka > sak oka[l] see: <i>sak</i>	CLK Str.II Tmb.4 Earflare NTN Drawing 29: A15
<i>sak pach k’uk’</i>	cn.	Sak Pach K’uk’ (anthroponym)	» SAK-pa-chi K’UK’ > sak pach k’uk’ see: <i>k’uk’, pach, sak</i>	PNG Stela 6: K2-K3 ²²⁶
<i>sak sijom</i>	cn.	Sak Sijom (11th month)	» 3-TE’-SAK-SIJOM-ma > uxte’ sak sijom “3 Sak Sijom” TNA Mon.104: E see: <i>sak, sijom, -te’, ux</i> » 4-SAK-ka-SIJOM > chante’ sak sijom “4 Sak Sijom” NTN DRawing 82: B1 see: <i>chan, sak, sijom, -te’</i> » 18-sa-SIJOM-ma > waxak lajun sa[k] sijom “18 Sak Sijom” TNA Mon.69: C » 18-sa-SIJOM > waxak lajun sa[k] sijom “18 Sak Sijom” QRG Stela E: D13b	

²²⁴ There is no way of establishing in this particular context if the “fish sign” represents the logogram **KAY** or the syllabogram **ka**. The result remains the same. Alternatively, it is possible that the logogram is **CHAY**; if so, the paramount title would be read Sak Chay Ajaw.

²²⁵ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “White/Resplendent Sparrow-Hawk.”

²²⁶ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “White Feathered or Coated Quetzal.”

<i>sak te'</i>	cn.	Sak Te' (toponym)	see: <i>sak, sjom, waxak lajun</i> » 8-SAK-SIJOM-mo > <i>waxak sak sjom</i> "8 Sak Sijom"	IXK Stela 5: P1
<i>sak tel huj</i>	cn.	white crested iguana	see: <i>sak, sjom, waxak</i> » SAK-SIJOM > <i>sak sjom</i>	Landa Fol. 34v
<i>sak te' ajaw</i>	cn.	Sak Te' ajaw (title)	» SAK-[TE']'AJAW > <i>sak te' ajaw</i> "Sak Te' king" see: <i>ajaw</i>	PAL TFC D.Head: H2
<i>sak tel huj</i>	cn.	white crested iguana	» SAK-te-le HUJ > <i>sak tel huj</i> see: <i>huj, sak, tel</i>	K8608
<i>sak tz'i'</i>	cn.	Sak Tz'i' (toponym)	» SAK-[TZ'I']'AJAW > <i>sak tz'i' ajaw</i> "Sak Tz'i' king" » SAK-[TZ'I']'AJAW > <i>sak tz'i' ajaw</i> "Sak Tz'i' king" » SAK-tz'i-i' AJAW > <i>sak tz'i' ajaw</i> "Sak Tz'i' king" see: <i>ajaw, sak, tz'i'</i>	COL Panel: pB8b TNA Mon.83 PNG Stela 26 Sec. Text
<i>sakun</i>	n.	older brother	» sa-ku-na > <i>sakun</i> "older brother" see: <i>sakun winik</i>	CRN Panel 1: G3a
<i>sakun winik</i>	cn.	older brother (person)	» sa-ku-WINIK-ki > <i>saku[n] winik</i> "older brother" » sa-ku-wi-WINIK-ki > <i>saku[n] winik</i> "older brother" see: <i>sakun, winik</i>	PAL Pal. Tablet: L7 NTN Drawing 65: E1
<i>sakunal</i>	cn.	Sakunal (toponym)	» SAK-[‘u]NAL > <i>sakunal</i> » SAK-[‘u]NAL > <i>sakunal</i> see: <i>nal, sak</i>	OXK Lintel 13: B5 ²²⁷ OXK Str.C47 West L.: A6
<i>sak ux ok</i>	cn.	Sak Ux Ok	» SAK-3-'OK-ki > <i>sak ux ok</i> » SAK-3-'OK > <i>sak ux ok</i> see: <i>ok, sak, ux</i>	K0791 K0927
<i>sak wayis</i>	cn.	Sak Wayis (title)	» SAK-wa-WAY-si > <i>sak way[i]s</i> » SAK-WAY-si > <i>sak way[i]s</i> see: <i>sak, wayis</i> » 'IX-SAK WAY-ya-si > <i>ix sak way[i]s</i> "lady Sak Wayis"	K5424 ²²⁸ COL Panel Fragment K2777

²²⁷ This particular spelling employs a monkey head for the syllabic sign 'u (an onomatopoetic derived sign), providing good evidence that *sakunal* is the correct transliteration, and not *sakte'nal* as has been proposed in previous (and recent) studies by some epigraphers.

²²⁸ Sak Wayis is probably a title comparable to Sak Chuwen, a title associated with the elite of Naranjo. Sak Wayis is a title associated with the elite of Chatan. At some time in the Early Classic period this elite was probably subject to the K'uhul Ajaw of Calakmul (see painted text at Structure XX).

			see: <i>ix, sak, wayis</i>	
<i>sak witzil bah</i>	cn.	Sak Witzil Bah (anthroponym)	» SAK-WITZ-li-BAH > <i>sak witzil bah</i> » SAK-WITZ[BAH]-li > <i>sak witzil bah</i> see: <i>bah, sak, witz</i>	ALC Stela 1: A3 CRC Stela 3: D17, A20 ²²⁹
<i>sas</i>	n.	stucco, plaster	» 'u-sa-sa > <i>sas</i> “the stucco, plaster” see: <i>u-</i>	Madrid 014A-1
<i>sat-</i>	tv.	to destroy	» sa-ta-yi > <i>sat[aly]</i> “destroys” see: <i>-Vy</i>	PAL TI-ET: O8, O9
<i>say</i>	n.	cover	» sa-ya > <i>say</i> “cover” » 'u-sa-ya-HUN > <i>usay hun</i> “the book-cover(s)” see: <i>hun, u-</i>	AGT Stela 1: A7b
<i>sayul</i>	n.	ant	» sa-yu > <i>sayu[l]</i>	K0791
<i>sek</i>	n.	Sek (5th month)	» 19-se-ka > <i>balun lajun sek</i> “19 Sek” see: <i>balun lajun</i> also see: <i>kasew, kusew</i>	Dresden 46
<i>sih</i>	n.	gift	» si-hi-ja > <i>sih[a]j</i> “gift” see: <i>-aj</i> » 'u-si-hi > <i>usihi[l?]</i> “the gift” see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-si-hi 'u-chi-ti-CH'AB-ba > <i>usihi[l?]</i> <i>uchit [u]ch'ab</i> “the gift, the [?], the creation” MQL Stela 11: A6	TAM HS 3 Step IV: E1 ITZ Stela 17: C1 COL JMCR Slate Disk: A7
<i>sijom</i>	n.	flower	see: <i>chit, ch'ab, -il, sihil, u-</i> » 'u-si > <i>usi[h]</i> “the gift” see: <i>u-</i>	K5763
<i>sik'ab (1)</i>	n.	cane	» SIJOM-ma > <i>sijom</i> “flower”	
<i>sik'ab (2)</i>	n.	Sik'ab (toponym?)	» SIJOM-mo > <i>sijom</i> » si-[jo?]mo > <i>sijom</i> » si-k'a-ba > <i>sik'ab</i> “cane” » 'AJ-si-k'a-ba > <i>aj sik'ab</i>	PAL Group IV Inc.Burner

²²⁹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “White Mountain Place Gopher.”

			» 'AJ-si-k'a[ba] > aj sik'ab see: <i>aj, sik'ab</i>	PAL Group IV Inc.Burner
<i>sin-</i>	tv.	to extend	» si-na-ja > si[h]naj "extended is" see: -[h]...-aj	Madrid 102B-1
<i>sinan</i>	n.	scorpion	» si-na-na > sinan "scorpion"	Dresden 46B-2
<i>sipul</i>	n.	deer	» si-pu > sipu[l?] "deer" see: <i>huk sipul</i> also see: <i>chih, chij, kej, may</i>	Dresden 13C-1
<i>sitz'</i>	adj.	swollen, flatuent	» si-tz'i > <i>sitz'</i> "swollen"	K0927, K2286
<i>siy-</i>	tv.	to be born	» SIY-ya-ja > si[h]yaj "born is" see: -[h]...-aj » SIY-ja-[ji]ya > si[']lyjiy "born was" » SIY-ya-ja-ji?-ya > si[']lyajiy "born was" see: -jiy	YAX Lintel 30: H1
<i>siyaj k'ak'</i>	cn.	Siyaj K'ak'	» SIY-K'AK' > si[h]y[aj] k'ak' » [SIY-ja]K'AK' > si[h]y[al] k'ak' see: <i>k'ak', siy-</i>	TIK Stela 31: E14 TIK Marcador: D4
<i>siyaj k'in chak</i> (1)	cn.	Siyaj K'in Chak (anthroponym)	» SIY-ya-ja K'IN-cha-ki > si[h]yaj k'in chak see: <i>chak, k'in, siy-</i>	PNG Lintel 1: pC1-pC2 ²³⁰
<i>siyaj k'in chak</i> (2)	cn.	Siyaj K'in Chak (anthroponym)	» SIY-ya K'IN-ni-CHAK-ki > si[h]ya[j] k'in chak see: <i>chak, k'in, siy-</i>	UCN Stela 4: D1a-D2
<i>sujuy</i>	adj.	virgin, pure	» su-ju-yu > <i>sujuy</i> "virgin"	CHN Monjas L.1A: D2a
<i>sus-</i>	tv.	to peel	» su-sa-ja ba-ki > su[h]saj bak "peeled is bone" see: <i>bak, -[h]...-aj</i>	CPN Stela A: B7b-C7a
<i>sutz'</i>	n.	bat	» SUTZ' > <i>sutz'</i> "bat"	K1599, COL KAM Lintel ²³¹
<i>sutz'il</i>	n.	Sutz'il (4th month)	» 17-su-tz'i > huk lajun <i>sutz'i[l]</i> "17 Sutz'il"	COL SLAM Column

²³⁰ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Sun Born Chak."

²³¹ The reading of the bat-head logograph in these two (and other) contexts is based on some of the spellings for the fourth Classic Maya month name, Sutz'il, namely **su-tz'i**, **su-SUTZ'**, and **SUTZ'-tz'i**.

see: <i>huk lajun</i>		
» tu-18-SUTZ'-tz'i > <i>tu waxak lajun sutz'i[l]</i>		
“on the 18th of Sutz’il”	CHN Water Trough Lnt.	
see: <i>tu, waxak lajun</i>		
» 19-su-SUTZ' > <i>balun lajun sutz'[il]</i> “19 Sutz’il”	COL TSM Sherd	
see: <i>balun lajun</i>		
» 9-TE'-SUTZ'-la > <i>balunte' sutz'[i]l</i> “9 Sutz’il”	K0955	
see: <i>balun, -te'</i>		
» 2-[TE']SUTZ' > <i>cha'te' sutz'[il]</i> “2 Sutz’il”	K0508	
see: <i>cha', -te'</i>		

• • • T • •

<i>ta</i>	prep.	at, in, with, to	» ta > <i>ta</i> “at, in, with, to” see: <i>ti, tu</i>	[common]
<i>taj</i> (1)	n.	pine torch	» ta-'u-CH'EN-na > <i>ta uch'en</i> “at the well” see: <i>ch'en, u-</i>	TIK Stela 39
<i>taj</i> (2)	n.	obsidian	» TAJ > <i>taj</i> “pine torch”	
<i>taj-</i>	tv.	to strike, to split	» ta-ja > <i>taj</i> » ta-ji > <i>taj</i> “obsidian” » ta-jo- > <i>taj-</i> “to strike” see: <i>tajom</i>	CPN Stela 11: A3, K4655
<i>tajal</i>	adj.	torch-like (?)	» ta-ja-la > <i>tajal</i> “torch-like” » TAJ > <i>taja[al]</i> » ta > <i>ta[jal]</i> see: <i>taj-</i>	
<i>tajal chan akul</i>	cn.	Tajal Chan Akul (anthroponym)	» TAJ-[CHAN]-'AK-na > <i>taj[al] chan ak[ul]</i> » TAJ-[CHAN]'AK > <i>taj[al] chan aku[ul]</i> » TAJ-ja-CHAN 'a-ku > <i>taja[l] chan aku[l]</i> see: <i>akul, chan, tajal</i>	COL Cancuen Panel 2 CNC Panel 3 CNC BCM 2
<i>tajal mo' (1)</i>	cn.	Tajal Mo' (anthroponym)	» ta-ja-la-MO'-o > <i>tajal mo'</i> » ta-ja-MO'-o > <i>taja[l] mo'</i>	YAX Stela 21: pG5-pH5 YAX HS 5: 84

			» TAJ-mo'-o > <i>taj[al] mo'</i> see: <i>mo'</i> , <i>tajal</i>	YAX HS 5: 152, St.7: pC4b
<i>tajal mo'</i> (2)	cn.	Tajal Mo' (anthroponym)	» ta-ja-la MO'-'o > <i>tajal mo'</i> » ta-MO'-'o > <i>ta[jal] mo'</i> see: <i>mo'</i> , <i>tajal</i>	MQL Structure 4 Frag. V MQL Structure 4 Frag. F
<i>tajal mo'</i> (3)	cn.	Tajal Mo' (anthroponym)	» TAJ-MO'-'o > <i>taj[al] mo'</i> see: <i>mo'</i> , <i>tajal</i>	DPL HS 2 East Step 4: C2
<i>tajal tun</i>	cn.	altar(?) stone	» 'u-TAJ-TUN-ni > <i>utaj[al] tun[il]</i> "the altar(?) stone" see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i> » 'IX-ta-ja-la TUN-ni > <i>ix tajal tun</i> "lady Tajal Tun" see: <i>ix</i>	DPL Panel 18: G1 YAX Lnt.23: J2-K1
<i>tajom</i>	ag.	Tajom	» ta-jo-ma > <i>tajom</i> "Striker/Splitter" » TAJ-jo-ma > <i>tajom</i> » ta[jo]mo > <i>tajom</i> » ta-jo[mo] > <i>tajom</i> see: <i>-om</i> , <i>taj-</i>	NAR HS1 VII: P2b K6751 PNG Panel 2: T1 Alvaro Obregon Box
<i>tajom uk'ab k'ak'</i>	cn.	Tajom Uk'ab K'ak' (anthroponym)	» TAJ-jo-ma 'u-K'AB-K'AK' > <i>tajom ukab k'ak'</i> see: <i>k'ab</i> , <i>k'ak'</i> , <i>tajom</i> , <i>u-</i>	K6751
<i>tajom uk'ab tun</i>	cn.	Tajom Uk'ab Tun (anthroponym)	» ta[jo]mo 'u k'a ba TUN-ni > <i>tajom uk'ab tun</i> » ta-jo[mo] 'u-K'AB-TUN-ni > <i>tajom uk'ab tun</i> see: <i>k'ab</i> , <i>tajom</i> , <i>tun</i> , <i>u-</i>	PNG Panel 2: T1-V1 Alvaro Obregon Box
<i>-tak</i>	suf.	plural suffix on animate entities	» -TAK-ki > <i>-tak</i> "plural" » -TAK > <i>-tak</i> » -ta-ki > <i>-tak</i> » ta-ka > <i>-tak</i>	
<i>tak'</i> -	tv.	to plaster, to stucco	» 'u-ta-k'a > <i>utak'a[w]</i> "he plasters, stuccoes" see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>	Madrid 014A-1
<i>tal-</i>	iv.	to come	» ta-li > <i>tal</i> "comes" » ta-li-ya > <i>taliy</i> "came"	CPN Altar Q: B4 CRN Panel 1: D5, T1

<i>-tal</i>	n.cl.	"counted (in order)"	see: <i>-iy</i> » 'u-NAH-TAL-la > <i>unah tal</i> "the first counted (in order)" YAX Lintel 11: A1
<i>talol</i>	n.	Talol (toponym/polity)	» 'u-NAH-ta-la > <i>unah tal</i> "the first counted (in order)" PAL T.XIV: C4 see: <i>nah, u-</i> » K'UH-lu TAL-lo 'AJAW-wa > <i>kuh[ul] tal[o]l ajaw</i> EKB MT 5: D5-D6 » K'UH-lu-TAL-lo-'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] tal[o]l ajaw</i> "god-like Talol king" CHN Casa Col. HB: 56a see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i>
<i>tan</i> (1)	n.	chest, belly, stomage	» TAN-na > <i>tan</i> "chest; belly, stomage" K0927
<i>tan</i> (2)	prep.	amidst	» ta-na > <i>tan</i> » TAN > <i>tan</i> "amidst" » TAN-HA'-BAK-la > <i>tan ha' bakal</i> "amidst the water of Bakal" TRT Mon.6: F2
<i>tan</i> (3)	prep.	in front of; before	see: <i>bakal, ha'</i> » TAN-na > <i>tan</i> "in front of; before" » TAN-na CH'EN-na LAKAM-HA'-BAK-la > <i>tan ch'en lakam ha'</i> "in front of/before (the) cave/well of Lakam Ha'" PAL T.XIX Bench-S: P7-P8
<i>tap-</i>	tv.	to extinguish	see: <i>ch'en, lakam ha'</i> » ta-pa-la 'u-K'AK' > <i>tapal uk'ak'</i> "extinguishing the fire" IXK Stela 2: A7-B7 see: <i>-Vl, k'ak', u-, -Vl</i>
<i>tap-</i>	tv.	to renew; to repaint	» 'u-ta-pa-wa > <i>utapaw</i> "he renewes, repaints" PAL T.96: K5 see: <i>u-, -Vw</i>
<i>tawiskal</i>	cn.	Tawiskal (from Náhuatl: Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli)	Dresden 48C
<i>tay-</i>	tv.	to consume, to finish (?)	» ta-wi-si-ka-la > <i>tawiskal</i> "Tawiskal"
<i>tayal chan k'inich</i> (1)	cn.	Tayal Chan K'inich (anthroponym)	» ta-ye- > <i>tay</i> "to consume, to finish" » ta-YAL[CHAN]-na K'INICH > <i>tayal chan k'inich</i> DPL Burial 30 Plate ²³² see: <i>chan, k'inich, tay</i>

²³² Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "K'inich Who Consumes The Sky." Decipherment of this example was first discussed by the author/compiler at the 12th EMC Workshop on Dos Pilas and the Petexbatún (December 2006, Malmö, Sweden). Note also the variant(?) spelling, Tayel Chan K'inich.

			also see: <i>tayel chan k'inich</i>	
<i>tayal chan k'inich</i> (2)	cn.	Tayal Chan K'inich (anthroponym)	» [TAJ]YAL-la-CHAN-K'INICH > <i>tayal chan k'inich</i> see: <i>chan, k'inich, tay-</i>	TIK Hombre: C2-D2 ²³³
			» [TAJ?]YAL-CHAN-K'INICH > <i>tayal chan k'inich</i> see: <i>chan, k'inich, tay-</i> also see: <i>tayel chan k'inich</i>	TIK Stela 31: M2
<i>tayel chan k'inich</i>	cn.	Tayel Chan K'inich (anthroponym)	» ta-ye-le CHAN-na-K'INICH > <i>tayel chan k'inich</i> » ta-ye-le [CHAN-na]K'INICH-ni > <i>tayel chan k'inich</i> see: <i>chan, k'inich, tay-</i> also see: <i>tayal chan k'inich</i>	K4996, K8286 ²³⁴ K2573
<i>te'</i> (1)	n.	tree; staff	» TE' > <i>te'</i> "tree; staff" » te-'e > <i>te'</i> see: <i>che'</i>	
<i>te'</i> (2)	n.	(weaving) stick	» ti-TE'-e > <i>ti te'</i> "with (the) stick" see: <i>ti</i> 'o-chi-ya 'u-TE'-e > <i>ochiy ute'</i> "entered the stick" see: <i>och-, u-</i>	Madrid 102B-1,2; 103D-1,2 Madrid 102D-1
<i>te'</i> (3)	n.	Te' (name of artisans)	» TE' > <i>te'</i> » 4-TE' CHUWEN > <i>chan te' chuwen</i> see: <i>chan, chuwen</i>	COL LC Vessel COL LC Vessel
- <i>te'</i>	n.cl.	(optional) numerical classifier used in numerical and calendrical counts	» -TE' > - <i>te'</i> » 2-[TE']SUTZ' > <i>cha'te' sutz[il]'</i> "2 Sutz'(il)" see: <i>cha', sutz'il</i> » 5-TE'-[K'AN]'a-ya > <i>ho'te' k'anasiy</i> "5 K'anasiy"	K0508 NAR Stela 32: Y4

²³³ Both examples of Tayal Chan K'inich precede the name of Nun Yax Ahin and as such are part of his more extensive nominal phrase. See entries for *tayel chan k'inich*.

²³⁴ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "K'inich Who Consumes The Sky" (more literally: "Consuming Sky K'inich"). A polychrome cylindrical vessel, archaeologically excavated at El Peru (Structure M14-15, Burial 21) in 2007, also mentioned the anthroponym Tayel Chan K'inich. This is perhaps the same Motul de San José king as mentioned on K4996 and K8286.

			» 5-[K'AN]’a-si > <i>ho' k'anasi[y]</i> "5 K'anasiy" see: <i>ho', k'anasiy</i>	NAR Alt.1: E1
			» 9-TE' PIK > <i>balunte' pik</i> "9 Bak'tun" see: <i>balun, pik</i>	CPN Stela 19: A3
<i>tek'</i> -	tv.	to place	» 'u-[te]k'e-wa > <i>utek'ew</i> "he places" see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>	K4655
			» te-k'a-ja yo-'OK > <i>te[h]k'aj yok</i> "placed is his foot/leg" COL D.Oaks Pan.: C3-D3 see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, ok, y-</i>	
<i>tek'aj</i>	n.	placement	» 'u-te-k'a-ja > <i>utek'aj</i> "the placement"	Dresden 08C-1
<i>tel</i>	n.	crest	» te-le > <i>tel</i> "crest" see: <i>tel huh</i>	
<i>tel huh</i>	cn.	crested iguana	» TELHUH > <i>tel huh</i> "crested iguana" » te-le-'UH > <i>tel [h]uh</i> "crested iguana" see: <i>huh, tel</i> also see: <i>aj sak tel huh</i>	
<i>temul</i>	n.	seat, throne	» te-mu > <i>temul</i> "seat, throne" see: <i>tz'am</i>	PNG Stela 3: F3
			» 'u te mu > <i>utemul</i> "the seat, throne"	K1524 (on seat, throne)
			» 'u-te-bu > <i>ute[m]u[l]</i> "the seat, throne"	CLK Columnas Substr. ²³⁵
			» 'u-te-ma > <i>utem</i> "the seat, throne" see: <i>u-</i>	SJS Str.C4 Room 2 Bench
<i>tet-</i>	tv.	to choose	» te-ta-ja > <i>te[h]taj</i> "chosen was" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	CPN Hier.Staiway Step
<i>ti</i>	prep.	at, on, in, with, to	» ti > <i>ti</i> "at, on, in, with, to" see: <i>ta, tu</i>	[common]
<i>ti ho'</i>	cn.	Ti Ho' (toponym)	» ti-[jɔ]’AJAW > <i>ti ho['] ajaw</i> "Ti Ho' king" see: <i>ajaw, ti</i>	DBC Str.42 Incised Bone

²³⁵ This unique spelling **'u-te-bu** was never corrected by the scribe. In Classic Maya wiring, the sign for **bu** (T21) was probably derived from the sign for **mu** (T19) by adding circular elements to the inner curl, the diagnostic difference between the two signs (as suggested by Alfonso Lacadena at the 2005 European Maya Conference). The scribe wrote the **bu** syllabic sign, while he intended to write **mu**.

<i>ti'</i> (1)	n.	mouth, opening	» ti-jo'-i > <i>ti ho'i[l]</i> "Ti Ho' person" see: <i>-il, ti</i>	K4333 ²³⁶
			» TI'-SI > <i>ti'[i]s</i> "mouth, opening" see: <i>-is</i>	K1440: E1
			» -TI' > <i>ti'</i> "mouth, opening"	
			» TI'-i > <i>ti'</i>	CPN Altar 41
			» ti'-i > <i>ti'</i>	TRT Mon.8: 48
			» 'u-2-wa?-la ti'-i > <i>uka'wal ti'</i> "the second (counted) opening" CHN Akab Dzib: B2-C1 ²³⁷	
<i>ti'</i> (2)	n.	edge, border, limit	see: <i>ka', u-, -wal</i>	
<i>ti' hab</i>	cn.	<i>ti' hab</i> ("end of month")	» TI' > <i>ti'</i> "edge, border, limit"	
			» ta-TI'-HAB-ba ... > <i>ta ti' hab</i> ... see: <i>hab, ti', ta</i>	TNA TSM Sherd
			» ta-TI'-HAB-ba MUWAN > <i>ta ti' hab muwan</i> see: <i>muwan</i>	TNA Mon. 168: A2
			» TI'-HAB mo[lo]-la > [ta] <i>ti' hab molol</i> see: <i>molol</i>	PAL TC Tablet: C9-D9
			» TI'-HAB YAX-K'IN-ni > [ta] <i>ti' hab yax k'in</i> see: <i>yax k'in</i>	YAX Lintel 9: A2-A3
			» TI'-HAB ka-se-wa > [ta] <i>ti' hab kasew</i> see: <i>kasew</i>	EKB Capstone 14: A3-A4
			» TI'-HAB-CHAK-SIJOM > [ta] <i>ti' hab chak sjom</i> see: <i>chak sjom</i>	PNG MSS 16: B1 ²³⁸
<i>ti' hun</i>	cn.	<i>ti' hun</i> (title)	» TI'-HUN-na > <i>ti' hun</i> "mouth-of-the-headband"	YAX Lintel 48: D7
			» TI'-hu-na > <i>ti' hun</i>	YAX Lintel 56: B2b
			» TI?-HUN-ne > <i>ti' hun</i>	DPL HS 4 Step I: E1

²³⁶ The sign for **jo** is employed, but in the Late Classic /j/ and /h/ merged. Perhaps the spelling with **jo** actually indicated a word with *ho-* (in this case Ti Ho').

²³⁷ Although part of this phrase is but tentatively deciphered (**-wa?-la**, with T504 as **wa?**), the doorway in which the Akab Dzib lintel has been placed is indeed the *second* opening or doorway measured from the outside. See the entry *-wal*.

²³⁸ The *ta ti' hab* "at (the) mouth/edge of year" expression for "end of month," probably involving a metaphor that includes the locative *ta* "at," *ti'* "mouth, edge," and *hab* "year," has a relatively wide geographic distribution. While my search has not been exhaustive, it currently includes close to 20 examples from sites as Ek' Balam, Naranjo, Palenque, Piedras Negras, Tonina, Yaxchilan, and some unprovenanced ceramics.

			see: <i>hun, ti'</i> also see: <i>ti' sak hun</i> » 'u-TI'-HUN-li > <i>uti' hun[i]l</i> “the <i>ti'hun</i> ” » 'u-TI'-HUN-li > <i>uti' hun[i]l</i> » 'u-TI'-HUN-li > <i>uti' hun[i]l</i> see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-TI'-HUN-na > <i>uti' hun[il]</i> “the <i>ti'hun</i> ” » 'u-TI'-HUN-na > <i>uti' hun[il]</i> see: <i>u-</i>	TNA Frag.88: Ap3 TNA TSM Celt COL Randel Stela COL Ballgame Panel 1 DPL Stela 5: N1
<i>ti'ob</i>	pr.	they	» ti'-o > <i>ti'o[b]</i> “they” see: <i>-ob, ti</i>	Madrid 109C-3
<i>ti' pa'</i>	cn.	Ti' Pa' (toponym)	» 'u-ti-ya TI'-pa-'a > <i>utiy ti' pa'</i> “happened (at) Ti' Pa' ” NAR Stela 10: B4 see: <i>pa', ti', ut-</i>	
<i>ti' sak hun</i>	cn.	Ti' Sak Hun (title)	» TI'-SAK-HUN-na > <i>ti' sak hun</i> » TI'-SAK-HUN-na > <i>ti' sak hun</i> see: <i>hun, sak, ti'</i> also see: <i>ti' hun</i>	PMT Panel 1: Sec. Text PAL Group XIV Panel
<i>-tikil</i>	n.cl.	numerical count for people	» -ti-ki-li > <i>-tikil</i> » 4-ti-ki-li-ch'o-ko-TAK-ki > <i>chantikil ch'oktak</i> “four-counted youths” PAL T.XVIII Shell	
<i>til</i>	n.	tapir	» TIL > <i>til</i> “tapir” » ti-li > <i>til</i>	
<i>til-</i>	iv.	to burn	» ti-li-li 'u-K'AK' > <i>titil uk'ak'</i> “burning the fire” » TIL-K'AK' > <i>til[il] [u]k'ak'</i> “burning fire” see: <i>k'ak', u-, -Vl</i> » K'AK'-ti-li-wi > <i>k'ak' tiliw</i> “fire burns” » K'AK'-TIL-li-wi > <i>k'ak' tiliw</i> “fire burns” » K'AK'-TIL-wi > <i>k'ak' til[i]w</i> “fire burns” see: <i>k'ak', -Vw</i>	ITZ Stela 17: B6-A7 MTL Stela 3 NAR Stela 13: H10 ²³⁹ COL Pelling Holmul Plate NAR Stela 21: A9

²³⁹ These examples are part of three versions of the anthroponym K'ak' Tiliw Chan Chak (tentative paraphrase: “Chak Who Burns the Sky with Fire”), not included in this version of the vocabulary.

<i>tilal hixal</i>	cn.	Tilal Hixal (nominal phrase of <i>wayaw</i>)		
		» ti-la-la hi?-HIX-la > <i>tilal hix[al]</i>	K1442	
		» ti-la > <i>tila[l] [hixal]</i>	K1253	
		» ti-li-HIX > <i>til[al] hix[al]</i>	K5070	
		» ti-HIX > <i>til[lal] hix</i>	K1743	
		see: <i>hix, til</i>		
<i>til bak</i>	cn.	burning bone	» TIL-BAK 'u-ba-ki > <i>til bak ubak[il]</i>	"burning bone (is) the bone" TIK MT42a: A4-A5
			see: <i>bak, til-</i>	
<i>tim-</i>	tv.	to appease	» 'u-ti-mi-wa yo-'OL-la > <i>utimiw yol</i>	"he appeases the heart" PAL TI-WT: A7-B7
			see: <i>ol, u-...-Vw, y-</i>	
		» ti-ma-ja 'a-wo-la > <i>ti[h]maj awol</i>	"appeased is your heart" PAL T.XVIII: Rear Wall	
			see: <i>aw-, -[h]-...-aj, ol</i>	
		» ti-mi-ja 'a-'OL-la > <i>ti[h]m[a]j a[w]ol</i>	"appeased is your heart" K2784	
			see: <i>aw-, -[h]-...-aj, ol</i>	
		» TIM?-ji]ya > <i>ti['mjiy</i> "appeased was"	PAL TI-WT: O9	
			see: <i>-jiy</i>	
<i>timijel</i>	n.	appeasement(?)	» ti-mi je-la > <i>timijel</i> "appeasement(?)"	
			see: <i>tim-</i>	
		» 'u ti-mi je-la 'a-'OL-la > <i>utimijel a[w]ol</i>	"(it is) the appeasement of your heart" PAL TI-WT: A11-B12	
			see: <i>aw-, ol, u-</i>	
<i>tis</i>	n.	body wind	» 'u-ti-si > <i>utis[il]</i> "the body wind"	K4692
			see: <i>-il, u-</i>	
<i>tiwol</i>	n.(?)	<i>tiwol</i> (unknown meaning)	» TIWOL-la > <i>tiwol</i>	PAL T.XIX Tablet: J1
			» TIWOL > <i>tiwol</i>	
		» ti-wo > <i>tiwo[l]</i>		
<i>tiwol chan mat</i>	cn.	Tiwol Chan Mat	» ti-wo-CHAN-na ma-MAT > <i>tiwo[l] chan mat</i>	PAL Tabl. Slaves: I-J

<i>tojol</i>	n.	payment, tribute	» TIWOL-CHAN-ma-ta > <i>tiwol chan mat</i> » TIWOL-CHAN-ma-ta > <i>tiwol chan mat</i> see: <i>chan, mat, tiwol</i>	PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco ²⁴⁰ PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco ²⁴¹
<i>tok</i>	n.	burning	» 'u-to-jo-li > <i>utojol[il]</i> "the payment, tribute"	JNT Panel: Bp5b
<i>tok tan</i>	cn.	Tok Tan (toponym)	» 'u-to-jo-li > <i>utojol[il]</i> "the payment, tribute" see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-to-ko > <i>utok</i> "the burning"	K1728 Dresden 36A-2
			» 'u-ti-ya to-ko-TAN-na > <i>utiyy tok tan</i> "happened (at) Tok Tan" PAL TS Tablet: Q4-P5 see: <i>ut-</i>	
			» K'UH-[to-TAN]'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] to[k] tan ajaw</i> "god-like Tok Tan king" PAL TC Tablet: Q9 see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i>	
			» ko-[to-TAN]'AJAW > <i>tok tan ajaw</i> "Tok Tan king" PAL TFC Tablet: E9 see: <i>ajaw</i>	
			» to-ko-TAN-WINIK-ki > <i>tok tan winik</i> "Tok Tan person" PAL Pal. Tablet: D17 see: <i>winik</i>	
<i>tok'</i>	n.	flint	» TOK' > <i>tok'</i> "flint" » to-k'a > <i>tok'</i> » to-k'o > <i>tok'</i> » to-TOK' > <i>tok</i>	YAX Lintel 46: F8 Dresden 25A Dresden 58
<i>tok'al</i>	n.	Tok'al (toponym?)	» 'AJ-to-k'a-la > <i>aj tok'al</i> "person from Tok'al" see: <i>aj, -al, tok'</i>	COL Taylor Inscription
<i>tok'e'</i>	cn.	Tok'e' (toponym?)	» 'AJ-TOK'-k'e > <i>aj tok'e[']</i> "person from Tok'e'" see: <i>aj</i> also see: <i>ak'e', yoke'</i>	CLK Stela 61
<i>tok' pakal</i>	cn.	"flint-and-shield"	» 'u-TOK'-PAKAL > <i>utok' [u]pakal</i> "his flint, his shield" NAR Stela 23: G14 » 'u-to-k'a 'u-PAKAL-la > <i>utok' upakal</i>	DPL HS 4 Step IV: E2-F2

²⁴⁰ This example employs the T561 **CHAN** "sky" sign (*chan* "sky"). The Temple XIX Lime Stone Panel has a spelling **TIWOL-la**, but the remainder of the nominal phrase Tiwol Chan Mat is lost due to the incomplete state of the monument.

²⁴¹ This example employs the **CHAN** "four" sign (*chan* "four").

			» 'u-to-k'a-PAKAL > <i>utok'</i> [u]pakal	YAX Lintel 25: C1
			» 'u-to-k'a-'u-pa-ka-la > <i>utok'</i> <i>upakal</i>	YAX Lintel 45: C6
			» 'u-to-k'a 'u-pa-ka-la > <i>utok'</i> <i>upakal</i>	DPL HS 4 Step V: E2-F2
			» 'u-to-k'a-pa-ka-la > <i>utok'</i> [u]pakal see: <i>pakal</i> , <i>tok'</i> , <i>u-</i>	YAX Lintel 46: F8
			» ti-to-k'a-ti-pa-ka-la > <i>ti tok'</i> <i>ti pakal</i> "with (his) flint, with (his) shield" YAX HS 3 St.I thr: D8	
			see: <i>pakal</i> , <i>ti</i> , <i>tok'</i>	
			» tu-to-k'a-tu-pa-ka-la > <i>tutok'</i> <i>tupakal</i> "with his flint, with his shield" YAX HS 3 St.I thr: D8	
			see: <i>pakal</i> , <i>tok'</i> , <i>tu-</i>	CPN HS Step 61
			» tu-TOK'-tu-pa-ka-la > <i>tutok'</i> <i>tupakal</i>	
			see: <i>pakal</i> , <i>tok'</i> , <i>tu-</i>	
<i>tox</i>	n.	casting	» to-xo > <i>tox</i> "casting"	
			» ba-to-xo > <i>ba[h]</i> <i>tox</i> "first of the casting"	NMP Stela 15
			see: <i>bah</i>	
<i>tu</i>	prep.	in, at, with, to (contraction of the preposition <i>ti</i> and the pronoun <i>u</i>)	» tu > <i>tu</i> (<i>ti</i> + <i>u</i>) "in, at, with, to the"	[common]
			see: <i>ti</i> , <i>u-</i>	
			also see: <i>ta</i>	
<i>tubal</i>	n.	Tubal (toponym)	» PUL[yi]-tu-ba-la > <i>puluy tubal</i> "burnt Tubal"	NAR Stela 22: E16
			see: <i>pul-</i>	
			» 'IX-tu-ba-la 'a-'AJAW-wa > <i>ix tubal ajaw</i>	K7750 Side 2
			» 'IX tu-[ba]'AJAW-wa > <i>ix tuba[l] ajaw</i>	
			"lady Tubal king"	NAR Stela 13: H5-G6
			» 'IX-tu [ba]'AJAW-la > <i>ix tuba[l] ajaw</i>	
			"lady Tubal king"	NAR Stela 13: H
			see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>ix</i>	
<i>tukun</i>	Figure 2b	n.	<i>tukun</i> (noun of unknown meaning)	
			» tu-ku-nu > <i>tukun</i>	CPN Structure 11 Panels
<i>tukun witz</i>		cn.	» tu-ku-nu-wi-tzi > <i>tukun witz</i>	CPN Structure 11 Bench
			» tu-ku-nu wi-[WITZ]'AJAW > <i>tukun witz ajaw</i>	
			"Tukun Witz king"	CPN Structure 11 Panels

			see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>tukun</i> , <i>witz</i>	
<i>tum-</i>	tv.	to consider, to contemplate	» 'u-tu-mu > <i>utumu[w]</i> "he considers"	Dresden 04C-1
			see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>	
<i>tumam</i>	n.	Tumam (title of unknown meaning)	» tu-ma-ma > <i>tumam</i>	TIK MT56: H4
			see: <i>tum-</i> , <i>-Vm</i>	
<i>tun</i> (1)	n.	stone	» TUN-ni > <i>tun</i> "stone" see: <i>tunich</i> also see: <i>k'al tun</i> , <i>lakam tun</i> , <i>tajal tun</i> » tu-TUN > <i>tun</i> » tu-TUN-ni > <i>tun</i> » TUN-nu > <i>tun</i> » tu-nu > <i>tun</i> » 'u-TUN-ni-li > <i>utunil</i> "the stone"	CRN Panel 1: F3
			see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i>	
			» 'u-TUN-ni-le > <i>utunel(?)</i> "the stone" see: <i>-el</i> , <i>u-</i>	ITZ Stela 12: D1
<i>tun</i> (2)	n.	time-period (360 days)	» 5-tu-TUN > <i>ho' tun</i> "five tun" see: <i>ho'</i> » 10-TUN-ni > <i>lajun tun</i> "tenth tun" see: <i>lajun</i> » 13-TUN-ni > <i>ux lajun tun</i> "thirteenth tun" see: <i>ux lajun</i> » 'u-6-tu-TUN > <i>uwak tun</i> "stone" see: <i>u-</i> , <i>wak</i> » tu-1-pi-si-TUN-ni > <i>tujunpis tun[il]</i> "in the first tun" see: <i>-il</i> , <i>jun</i> , <i>pis</i> , <i>tu</i> » ta-'u 11-TUN-ni > <i>ta ubuluk tun[il]</i> "in the 11th tun" see: <i>buluk</i> , <i>-il</i> , <i>ta</i> , <i>u-</i>	CPN Stela 8 ²⁴² PAL TS Tablet: Q15 PAL Pal. Tablet: G11 PNG Stela 12: A21a CHN Casa Col. HB: 10-11 COL MAM Jamb: A6-B6

²⁴² This spelling occurs in a rounded Distance Number of 2.5(0.0), connecting an earlier date with a new date. Normally in Distance Numbers scribes employ *hab*, but this scribe employed *tun*. Both time-periods or time units *tun* or *hab* in the context of the count of days refer to a period of 360 days.

<i>tunich</i>	n.	stone	» TUN-ni-chi > <i>tunich</i> “stone” see: <i>tun</i>	Dresden 33C-3
<i>tup</i>	n.	earflare	» tu-pa-ja > <i>tupaj</i> “earflare” see: <i>-aj</i> » 'u-tu-pa > <i>utup</i> “the earflare” » 'u-tu-pa > <i>utup</i> “the earflare” see: <i>u-</i> » 'u-SAK-T533 TUP-pu > <i>usak</i> [?] <i>tup</i> “the white (?) earflare” COL RAZ Earflare see: <i>sak</i> , <i>u-</i>	PAL TI-TC: A9 CLK Str.II Tmb.4 Earflare PAL TI-CT: I8, K7, M3
<i>tut-</i>	tv.	to cover, to renovate (?)	» tu-ta-ja > <i>tu[h]taj</i> “covered is (?)” see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » ²tu-ji-ya > <i>tu['t]jiy</i> “covered was (?)” » tu-ji-ya > <i>tu['t]jiy</i> “covered was (?)” see: <i>-jiy</i>	BPK Panel 5: L2 BPK Panel 5: L5 ALS Panel 1: C4
<i>tutal</i>	n.	noun of unknown meaning	» 'u-tu-ta-li > <i>ututal[il]</i> “the tutal” » 'u-tu-ta > <i>ututa[lil]</i> see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i>	PAL TI-ET: O12, Q5 ²⁴³ Dresden 34A
<i>tutum yol k'inich</i>	cn.	Tutum Yol K'inich	» tu-tu-ma yo-'OL-K'INICH > <i>tutum yol k'inich</i> see: <i>k'inich</i> , <i>ol</i> , <i>tut-</i> , <i>y-</i>	QRG Stela C: D7b-C8
• • • T' • •				
<i>t'ab-</i>	tv.	to inaugurate	» t'a?-ba ma-ka > <i>t'aba[y] [u]mak</i> “inaugurates (the) capstone” see: <i>mak</i> , <i>-Vy</i> » t'a?-ba-yi 'u-wa-ya-bi-li > <i>t'abay uwaybil</i> “inaugurates the shrine” see: <i>-Vy</i> , <i>wayib</i>	CHN Unkn. Tomb Capst. IKL Lintel 1: B-C
<i>t'ul</i>	n.	rabbit	» T'UL > <i>t'ul</i> “rabbit” » 'o-na T'UL > <i>on t'ul</i> “many rabbits”	K2026, K1398 K2026

²⁴³ During the intermediate workshop on Palenque at the 2009 Maya Meetings in Austin, on February 24, Barbara MacLeod suggested that *tutal* may descend from **tultal*, a composite noun with the meaning “accustomed place; job; appointment” (note Ch'orti' *tur-tar*).

• • • TZ • •

			see: <i>on</i> » t'ul > <i>t'ul</i> “rabbit”	
				COL Vessel ²⁴⁴
<i>tza'</i> (1)	n.	Tza' (toponym)	» 'AJ-tza['a] > <i>aj tza'</i> “person from Tza' ”	YAX Lintel 3: F1
			see: <i>aj</i>	
<i>tza'</i> (2)	adj.	sweet	» tza > <i>tza[']</i> “sweet”	
			see: <i>kakaw</i>	
<i>tzak-</i>	tv.	to conjure	» 'u-TZAK-wa 'u-K'AWIL[wi]-la[li] > <i>utzakaw uk'awil[il]</i> “he conjures the <i>k'awil<td style="text-align: right;">YAX Lintel 25: B1a Dresden 65A-3</td></i>	YAX Lintel 25: B1a Dresden 65A-3
			» 'u-TZAK > <i>utzak[aw]</i> “he conjures”	
			see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>	
			» TZAK-ja > <i>tza[h]kaj</i> > “conjured is”	YAX Lintel 14: D2
			see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	
			» TZAK-ka-ji > <i>tza[h]kaj</i> “conjured is”	CHN Casa Col. HB: 20
			see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	
			» 'i-TZAK-ja-K'AWIL-la > <i>i-tza[h]kaj k'awil</i> “then is conjured <i>k'awil<td style="text-align: right;">CPN Stela I: C1</td></i>	CPN Stela I: C1
			see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, k'awil</i>	
			» TZAK-[ji]ya K'AWIL-la > <i>tza[']kjiy k'awil</i> “conjured was <i>k'awil<td style="text-align: right;">YAX Lintel 25: M1</td></i>	YAX Lintel 25: M1
			see: <i>-jiy, k'awil</i>	
			» TZAK-wi-ya > <i>tzakwiy</i> “conjured”	CPN Stela 6: C5
			» TZAK-wi-ya > <i>tzakwiy</i> “conjured”	COL Glyph Panel C
			see: <i>-wiy</i>	
<i>tzakul</i>	n.	conjuring	» 'u-K'UH-HUL-TZAK > <i>uk'uhul tzak[ul]</i> “the god-like conjuring”	ANL Panel: Bp1a
			» 'u-K'UH-hu-lu-TZAK > <i>uk'uhul tzak[ul]</i> “the god-like conjuring”	YAX Lintel 42: E3-F3
			» 'u-K'UH-hu-lu-tza-ku > <i>uk'uhul tzaku[ll]</i>	

²⁴⁴ The collocation **t'ul** can be found next to the depiction of a rabbit within the visual narrative on this vessel, currently in an Australian private collection.

			"the god-like conjuring"	YAX Lintel 25: E1
		» 'u-K'UH-lu-TZAK-ku > <i>uk'uhul tzaku[l]</i>	"the god-like conjuring"	DCB Stela 1 front: E4
		» 'u-K'UH-TZAK > <i>uk'uh[ul] tzak[ul]</i>	"the god-like conjuring"	TIK T.I Lintel 3: C3
		see: <i>k'uh, tzak-, u-, -Vl</i>		
<i>tzihil</i>	adj.	fresh(?)	» [tzi]hi-la > <i>tzihil</i> "fresh(?)"	K9099
			» tzi-hi li > <i>tzihil</i>	K4542
			» tzi-hi > <i>tzihil[l]</i>	
			» tzi > <i>tzil[hil]</i>	
			see: <i>kakaw</i>	
<i>tzik-</i>	tv.	to venerate(?)	» tzi-ka-ja > <i>tzi[h]kaj</i> "venerated(?) is"	CPN Altar H': M2
			see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	
<i>-tzil</i>	suff.	honorific suffix	» -tzi-li > <i>-tzil</i> "honorific suffix"	
			» ya-na-ba-tzi-li > <i>yanabtzil</i> "the <i>anabtzil</i> "	YAX Stela 31 ²⁴⁵
			see: <i>anab</i>	
			also see: <i>-ik</i>	
<i>tzima'</i>	n.	gourd	» tzi-ma > <i>tzima[']</i> "gourd"	
			» 'u-tzi-ma-li ja-yi > <i>utzima['il] jay[il]</i>	
			"the gourd clay bowl"	COL SMB Vase (K0530)
<i>tziy</i>	n.(?)/adj.(?)	(unknown meaning)	see: <i>jay, -il, u-</i>	
			» tzi ya > <i>tziy</i> "(?)"	
			» ta-tzi ya-TE' ka-wa > <i>ta tziy te'[el] kakaw</i>	"for [?] <i>te'el kakaw</i> " COL MFA Vase/K0558 ²⁴⁶
			» ta-tzi ya-TE' ka-wa > <i>ta tziy te'[el] kakaw</i>	"for [?] <i>te'el kakaw</i> " COL SMB Vase/K2206

Figure 1b

²⁴⁵ The honorific *-tzil* also may be found at Tikal in a spelling **ta-K'UH-'OK-tzi** (Temple IV, Lintel 3: D6), perhaps for *ta k'uh[ul] oktzil*. The same spelling **K'UH-'OK-tzi** can be found with some regularity in the Codex Dresden (e.g. 53B-1, 54A-5, 54B-2).

²⁴⁶ The meaning of the Classic Maya word *tziy*, spelled **tzi ya**, is still unknown. I like to note that *tziy* may be a word that in meaning is related to *tziy* "nixtamal." These Nebaj style vessels probably all came from the Alta Verapaz region (the famous Fenton Vase was once the property of the paramount elder of Nebaj, who presented the vessel to Mr. Fleischmann at the beginning of the twentieth century). Note Achi' and K'iche', which have *tzi* "nixtamal," while Sakapulteko has *tzey* "nixtamal." Alternatively, it may be the Highland counterpart of *tzihil*, "fresh."

<i>tzuk</i>	n.	partition, province	» tzu[ku] see: <i>huk tzuk, kan tzuk, ux lajun tzuk</i>	
<i>tzul</i>	n.	dog	» tzu-lu > <i>tzul</i> "dog" see: <i>ok, tz'i'</i>	Dresden 07A-2
<i>tzutz-</i>	tv.	to complete	» 'u-tzu-wa > <i>utzutzuw</i> "he completes" » 'u-TZUTZ-wa > <i>utzutzuw</i> "he completes" » 'u-TZUTZ-wi > <i>utzutzuw</i> "he completes" see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » TZUTZ-ja > <i>tzu[h]tzaj</i> "completed is" » TZUTZ-tza-ja > <i>tzu[h]tzaj</i> "completed is" » ²tzu-ja > <i>tzutz[a]j</i> "completed is" » tzu-tza-ja > <i>tzu[h]tzaj</i> "completed is" » tzu-tza-ja > <i>tzu[h]tzaj</i> "completed is" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i> » 'i-tzu tza-ja > <i>i-tzu[h]tzaj</i> "then completed is" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, i-</i> » ²tzu-ji-ya > <i>tzu[']tzjiy</i> > "completed was" » tzu-[ji]ya > <i>tzu['][tz]jiy</i> "completed was" see: <i>-jiy</i> » TZUTZ-jo-ma > <i>tzu[']tzjom</i> "completed will be" » TZUTZ-jo-ma > <i>tzu[']tzjom</i> "completed will be" » TZUTZ-[jo]mo > <i>tzu[']tzjom</i> "completed will be" see: <i>-j-, -om</i> » TZUTZ-yi > <i>tzutzuy</i> "completes" see: <i>-Vy</i> » 'i-TZUTZ-yi > <i>i-tzutzuy</i> "then completes" see: <i>i-, -Vy</i> » TZUTZ-yi-ya > <i>tzutzyiy</i> "completed" see: <i>-iy</i>	PAL TI-WT: O3 TIK Stela 39: Bp7 NAR Alt.1: I10 YAX Lintel 2: C1 LAC Stela 7: B10 CAY Altar 4: A2 PMT Panel 1: I4 COL SLAM Column TNA Mon.183: A2-A3 PMT H.Panel 5: D1 YAX Lintel 23: N2b YAX Lintel 31: K4 ²⁴⁷ PAL Pal. Hse C Pr. D NAR Alt.1: K6-L7 PAL Tabl.96: H8 PAL Tabl.96: L3 TNA Mon.151: A2

Figure 3d

²⁴⁷ Note that *-[h]-*, which normally would be infix into the root of the verb (marking this class of passives), is not present. It phonologically changed to *-[l]-*, due to the presence of the consonant cluster *-h-tz-j-* in ***tzuhetzjom*. Thus *tzu'tzjom* instead of ***tzuhetzjom*.

<i>tzutzaj</i>	n.	completion	» 'u-TZUTZ-ja 15-WINAK.HAB > utzutz[a]j ho' lajun winak hab “the completion of the 15th k'atun” CPN Stela 4 West Side see: -aj, ho' lajun, tzutz-, u-, winik hab	
<i>tzutzel</i>	n.	completion	» 'u-TZUTZ-li > utzutz[i]l “(it is) the completion” see: u-	COL EC Celt
• • • TZ' • •				
<i>tz'aj-</i>	tv.	to dip	» tz'a[ja[la]]-K'AK' > tz'ajal k'ak' “dipping fire” see: k'ak', -Vl	SCA Stela 1: C3a
<i>tz'ak-</i>	tv.	to count, to accumulate; to put in order”	» 'u-tz'a-ka-wa-TE' > utz'akaw te' “he counts/accumulates/puts in order staffs” see: -aw, te', tz'ak-, u- » TZ'AK-ya-ja [list of gods, k'uh] > tz'a[']k[ji]y [...] “put in order are ...” K2796 & 7750 Text Column see: -[h]-...-aj	PNG Stela 12: D2a ²⁴⁸
<i>tz'akaj</i>	n.	count, accumulation	» 'u-TZ'AK-ka-'AJ-ja > utz'akaj “the count” » 'u-TZ'AK-ka-'AJ > utz'akaj “the count” » 'u-TZ'AK-ki-'AJ > utz'akaj “the count” » 'u-TZ'AK-'AJ-ja > utzakaj “the count” » 'u-TZ'AK-'AJ > utzakaj “the count” » 'u-TZ'AK-'a > utz'aka[j] “the count” see: -aj, u-	YAX Stela 12: B5 CPN Temple 21A Text TNA Mon.167a SBL Tabl.7: KK1 NAR Alt.1: D9 NTN Drawing 65: G2
<i>tz'akbuj</i>	n.	counted (unit) (“successor”)	» 'u-TZ'AK-bu-ji > utz'akbuj[i]l “the counted (one)” » 'u-TZ'AK-bu-li > utz'akbu[ji]ll » 'u-TZ'AK-bu-li > utz'akbu[ji]ll	TIK Stela 31: A26, D7, C12 CRC BCM 3: B3 NAR Alt.1: E3 ²⁴⁹

²⁴⁸ In this example a list of captures follows, suggestive of the fact that the part *te'* may refer to the individual captives or prisoners. Perhaps *utz'akaw te'* may thus be translated as “he counts, accumulates, or puts in order captives or prisoners.” Quirigua Stela I: D7 may provide another context in which *te'* may refer to a captive, in the phrase **ch'o?-ma-ja** ‘u-TE’ on a date six days prior to the decapitation of Copan ruler Waxaklajun Ubah K’awil.

²⁴⁹ Generally referred to as the “successor” glyph. The item *tz'akbuj* is a derived noun that keeps, when prefixed with a numeral, an ordinal count of successive kings and other court officials. This ordinal count is inclusive to the founder or first king (or other court official titles, e.g., *sajal*).

<i>tz'am</i>	n.	throne	see: <i>-il, u-</i> » 'u-10-TZ'AK-ka-bu-li > <i>ulajun tz'akbu[ji]l</i> "the tenth counted (one)" CPN Stela 10: H8
<i>tz'ap-</i>	tv.	to plant, to hoist, to erect	see: <i>-il, lajun, u-</i> » 18-tz'a-ka bu-li [sa]ja > <i>waxak lajun tz'akbu[ji]l saja[l]</i> "(the) 18th counted <i>sajal</i> " COL Randel Stela: H4-I1
			see: <i>-il, sajal, waxak lajun</i> » tz'a-ma > <i>tz'am</i> "throne" Dresden 46C » TZ'AM?-ma > <i>tz'am</i> TIK T.IV Lintel 3: B7b
			see: <i>temul</i> » ba-hi tz'a-ma > <i>bah tz'am</i> "first of the throne" COL SMB Ceramic Throne
			see: <i>bah</i> » 'u-tz'a-a-pa-wa > <i>utz'apaw</i> "he plants" ITZ Stela 12: A2 » 'u-tz'a[pa]-wa-TUN-ni > <i>utz'apaw utun[il]</i> "he plants the stone" IXZ Stela 4: A2 ²⁵⁰
			see: <i>-il, tun, u-....-Vw</i> » tz'a[pa-ja] 'u-LAKAM[TUN]-li > <i>tz'a[h]paj ulakam tun[i]l</i> "planted is the stela" CPN Stela 1: D3-D4
			» tz'a-a-pa-ja 'u-LAKAM-TUN-ni-li > <i>tz'a[h]paj ulakam tunil</i> "planted is the stela" TIK Stela 12: D2-D3
			» tz'a-a-pa-ja 'u-LAKAM[TUN]-li > <i>tz'a[h]paj ulakam tun[i]l</i> "planted is the stela" PRU Stela 35: B2-A3
			» tz'a-[pa]ja [...] TUN-ni-li > <i>tz'a[h]paj [...] tunil</i> "planted is [...] (stone)" CPN Stela C South Side
			» TZ'AP 'u-LAKAM-TUN-ni-li > <i>tz'a[h]p[aj] ulakam tunil</i> "planted is the stela" TIK Stela 39: zA2-zB2
			see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, -il, lakam tun, u-</i> » tz'a[pa]-pa-ja > <i>tz'a[h]paj</i> "planted is" CPN Stela C ²⁵¹

Figure 3a

²⁵⁰ A single large 'u sign brackets both **tz'a[pa]wa** and **TUN-ni**; this seems to be a visual aid in establishing the fact that both items open with *u-*.

<i>tz'ay-</i>	tv.	to burn	see: -[h]-...-aj » 'i tz'a-pa-ja > <i>i-tz'a[h]paj</i> "then is planted" » 'i-tz'a-pa-ja > <i>i-tz'a[h]paj</i> "then is planted" » [i]tz'a-pa-ja > <i>i-tz'a[h]paj</i> "then is planted" see: -[h]-...-aj, <i>i</i> » [i]tz'a-pa-ja 'u-LAKAM[TUN] > <i>i-tz'apaj ulakam tun[il]</i> "then is planted the <i>lakam tun</i> "	TIK Marcador: F7b-E8 TIK Stela 12: D2 CPN Altar to Stela E: G2 ARP Stela 2: C2-D2 CPN Stela A: B3a QRG Stela I: C3a	
<i>tz'i'</i>	n.	dog	» tz'a-pa-ji-ya > <i>tz'a[']pjiy</i> "planted was" » tz'a[pa]-ji-ya > <i>tz'a[']pjiy</i> see: - <i>jiy</i> » tz'a-ya-ja-K'AK' > <i>tz'a[h]yaj k'ak'</i> "burnt is fire"	NTN Drawing 88: D2 CPN Stela A: B3a QRG Stela I: C3a	
<i>tz'ib-</i>	iv.	to write	see: -[h]-...-aj, <i>k'ak'</i> » TZ'I' > tz'i' "dog" » tz'i-i > tz'i' see: <i>ok</i> , <i>tzul</i> » tz'i-ba- > tz'ib- "to write" » tz'i-bi > tz'ib-	NTN Drawing 88: D2 TNA Mon.89: A1	
<i>tz'ibal</i>	Figure 6b	n.	writing	» tz'i[bi] > tz'ib- » -tz'i-ba-li > tz'ibal "writing" » tz'i-ba-la > tz'ibal see: - <i>al</i> , <i>tz'ib-</i> also see: <i>tz'ibil</i> » 'u-tz'i-ba-li > utz'ibal[il] "the writing"	K8660: B [common on ceramics] PAL T.XIX Bench-S: E4a, K2695 COL BMFA (K0558) COL Gardiner (K6080) MLC Mural 1, Glyph 15 COL SMB Vase (K2206) ²⁵²

²⁵¹ It has been suggested that the second **pa** sign would lead to a mediopassive suffix *-p-*; however, based on the common placement of **pa** into **tz'a** (see other examples at Copan and Quirigua cited), it can be suggested that **tz'a[pa]** was a fossilized, fixed, or patterned spelling (compare to **chu[ku]ka-ja**) to which a second, obsolete, **-pa** was added.

²⁵² This Nebaj style vessel employs a unique sign for the syllable **ba**, namely a **BALAM** jaguar head which through a process of acrophony has been reduced to simply **ba**. However, it is possible that the writer intended to acrophonically reduce the value to **BAL**.

Figure 5a

			» 'u tz'i-ba-li > <i>utz'ibal[il]</i> » 'u-tz'i-ba-li > <i>utz'ibal[il]</i> » 'u tz'i ba li > <i>utz'ibal[il]</i> see: -il, u-	ALS Str. A1, Vessel DPL Stela 16: D2b K1901, K4551 ²⁵³
<i>tz'ibal nah</i>	cn.	Tz'ibal Nah (building name)	» tz'i-ba-la-NAH > <i>tz'ibal nah</i> see: <i>nah</i> , <i>tz'ibal</i>	K2695
<i>tz'ibil</i>	n.	writing	» 'u-tz'i-bi > <i>utz'ib[il]</i> "the writing" see: <i>u-</i> , <i>tz'ib-</i> , <i>-Vl</i> also see: <i>tz'ibal</i>	Madrid 023C-2
<i>tz'ib te'</i>	cn.	Tz'ib Te' (tree species)	» tz'i-TE' > <i>tz'i[b?] te'</i> "palo de tinto" see: <i>te'</i> , <i>tz'ib te'al</i>	Dresden 33C-1
<i>tz'ib te'al</i>	cn.	Tz'ib Te'al (toponym)	» tz'i-TE'-la > <i>tz'i[b?] te'[a]l</i> (toponym) see: <i>-al</i> , <i>tz'ib te'</i>	YAX HS 3 Step 1: B2b ²⁵⁴
<i>tz'ikin (1)</i>	n.	raptorial bird (eagle?)	» TZ'IKIN-na > <i>tz'ikin</i> "raptorial bird" » tz'i-na > <i>tz'i[ki]n</i> » TZ'IKIN > <i>tz'ikin</i> see: <i>kot</i> also see: <i>jolom tz'ikin</i> , <i>uhuk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw</i>	K2206, COL Fenton Vase K1392
<i>tz'ikin (2)</i>	n.	Tz'ikin (15th day name)	» 4-TZ'IKIN > <i>chan tz'ikin</i> "4 Tz'ikin" » 10-TZ'IKIN > <i>lajun tz'ikin</i> "10 Tz'ikin"	NAR Stela 23: F17 TIK Stela 17: A4 ²⁵⁵
<i>tz'ikul</i>	n.	clay	» tz'i-ku > <i>tz'iku[l]</i> "clay" » ti tz'i-ku > <i>ti tz'iku[l]</i> "with clay" see: <i>ti</i>	K2699 (Hogeb Ha' Vase) CPN Altar F': A2b ²⁵⁶
<i>tz'ul-</i>	v.	to skin(?)	» tz'u-lu > <i>tz'ul-</i> "to skin"	

²⁵³ The scribe employs skull sign for the syllabic sign **ba**, as such derived through a process of acrophony from **BAK** "skull, head." The employment of the skull sign is a common feature of this style of ceramics (pertaining to the greater El Zotz' area in the central Petén).

²⁵⁴ Alternatively, the entry *tz'ib te'* may be simply *tz'i te'* "palo de tinto"; in various Highland Maya languages the name for this tree is recorded as *tz'i te'* (for instance in Q'eqchi', Kaqchikel, and Tzutujil). It is a probable loan from Ch'ol into these languages. The original term may have been *tz'ib te'* "painting/writing tree" (the wood is made into a pulp and boiled to produce a deep black ink). The *-b* maybe was lost due to a process of elision, as final *-b* is a weak consonant, and the opening *t-* is a strong consonant.

²⁵⁵ Based on the reading of the bird logographic sign as *tz'ikin* outside the day sign cartouche and the fact that Tz'ikin is the day name of the fifteenth day in several Highland Maya calendars I include this entry Tz'ikin for the Classic Maya fifteenth day name.

²⁵⁶ At Copan (Structure 18, East Niche Text) there possibly is an item *utz'ikol* ('u-tz'i?-ko lo), containing the root *tz'ik* "clay" and a suffix *-ol* (which may have evolved from *-ul*).

<i>tz'ul bak</i>	cn.	skinning bone	see: <i>tz'ul bak</i> » tz'u-lu?-BAK 'u-ba-ki > <i>tz'ul bak ubak[il]</i> > “skinning bone (is) the bone” TIK MT42b: A1-A2
<i>tz'unun</i>	n.	humming bird	see: <i>bak, tz'ul-</i> » tz'u-²nu > <i>tz'unun</i> “humming bird” K8008 » tz'u-nu > <i>tz'unu[n]</i> K2784, K8008 » tz'u-nu > <i>tz'unu[n]</i> TRT Mon.8: 45 » tz'u-nu > <i>tz'unu[n]</i> QRG Stela C: C10
<i>tz'utz'ih</i>	n.	coati	» tz'u-tz'i-hi > <i>tz'utz'ih</i> “coati” K8076 » tz'u-tz'i > <i>tz'utz'i[h]</i> K0927 » K'AK'-ne tz'u-tz'i > <i>k'ak' ne[h] tz'utz'i[h]</i> “fire-tailed coati” K0927 see: <i>neh, k'ak'</i>

• • • U • •

<i>u- (1)</i>	pr.	he, she, it	» 'u- > <i>u-</i> “he, she, it” [common]
<i>u- (1)</i>	pr.	his, hers, its; the	» 'u- > <i>u-</i> “his, hers, its; the” [common] ²⁵⁷
<i>u-...-Vw</i>	suf.	preconsonantal ergative pronoun and a suffix that reduplicates the root vowel on a class of root root transitives. Examples:	» 'u-chu[ku]-wa > <i>uchukuw</i> see: <i>chuk-</i> » 'u-CH'AM-wa > <i>uch'am[a]w</i> see: <i>ch'am-</i> also see: <i>y-...-Vw</i>
<i>ub</i>	n.	tube (?)	» yu-ba > <i>yub</i> “the tube(?)”
<i>ub-</i>	tv.	to hear (?)	» 'u-bu-[ji]ya > <i>ubjiy</i> “heard” see: <i>-jiy</i>

²⁵⁷ In the vocabulary I employ “the” in translating the majority of cases when the transliterated item contains the third person possessive pronoun *u-*. For the value ‘**u**’ the largest amount of different signs is employed, and numbers can go as high as 45+. However, most forms are derived from a small group of 5 or 6 basic signs for ‘**u**’, mostly derived through the acrophonic principle (e.g., ‘UT “eye, face,” ‘UH “moon,” ‘UH “jewel,” HUJ? “Xok-head”) as well as onomatopoetically derived signs (e.g., “huuu” or howling sound to explain the howler monkey head, the howling dog head , as well as Landa’s second ‘**u**’).

²⁵⁸ Found on a small (ca. 8 inch high) limestone object, of Early Classic manufacture and without provenance (now in a USA private collection). The spelling **yu-ba** employs the EC version **BAH** sign; if indeed used to target **ba**, this would be a very early example of the normally Late Classic acrophonic innovation of certain signs (e.g., ‘AJ > ‘**a**, **BAH** > **ba**), or possibly the inherent fluidity of these signs (depending on context, either employed as logogram or syllabic sign; as such note **YOP ~ yo**).

<i>ub te'</i>	n.	tribute cloth	» yu-bu TE' > <i>yub te'</i> “the tribute cloth” see: <i>y-</i>	K1728
<i>uch</i>	n.		» 'u-chu > <i>uch</i> “opossum” see: <i>pay</i>	COL LC Vase
<i>uchak naban</i>	cn.	Uchak Naban (toponym?)	» 'u-CHAK-na ba?-ni WINIK-ki > <i>uchak naban winik</i> “Uchak Naban person” K0868 ²⁵⁹ see: <i>chak, nab-, u-, winik</i> also see: <i>usak naban</i>	
<i>uchoch yok puy</i>	cn.	Uchoch Yok Puy (theonym)	» 'u-cho-cho yo-ko pu-yi? > <i>uchoch yok puy</i> » cho-cho yo-ko pu-yi > <i>[u]choch yok puy</i> see: <i>choch, ok, puy, u-, y-</i>	CHN T4L Lintel 3: F7-F8 CHN T4L Lintel 3: B4-B5
<i>uch'</i>	n.	head louse	» yu-ch'a > <i>yuch'</i> “the head louse” see: <i>y-</i>	K1211
<i>uh (1)</i>	n.	moon	» 'UH > <i>uh</i> “moon” » 'IX-'UH > <i>ix uh</i> “lady moon” see: <i>ix</i>	NAR Stela 24: D4
<i>uh (2)</i>	n.	bead, jewel	» 'u-ha-ja > <i>uhaj</i> “bead, jewel” see: <i>-aj</i> » 'UH > <i>uh</i> “bead, jewel” » yu-'UH-li > <i>yuh[il]</i> “the bead, jewel” » yu-'UH-li > <i>yuh[il]</i> “the jewel” » yu-'UH > <i>yuh[il]</i> “the jewel” » yu-ha > <i>yuh[il]</i> “the jewel” » yu-ha > <i>yuh[il]</i> “the jewel” see: <i>-il, y-</i>	PAL TI-CT: B8 CHN Cenote Jade Plaque COL BM Shell Pendant JAI Jade Plaque COL EC Shell Gorget 1 COL EC Shell Gorget 2 ²⁶⁰

²⁵⁹ This transcription is very tentative as it depends on the correct identification of the putative **ba** sign. Compare the entry with another tentative decipherment, *Usak naban*. K0868 is painted by the same painter as K3460 (Mint Museum collection) and both refer to actions taking place on 13 Ik' [ta] *ti' hab* Yax K'in.

²⁶⁰ The Early Classic spelling **yu-ha** may indicate that *yuh* was the actual item intended, without an *-il* possessive suffix. In Mayan languages nouns belong to different classes and either obtain no suffix when possessed or obtain a possessive suffix, of which there are several possibilities (e.g., *-il*, but also *-Vl*, which reduplicates the root vowel). Through time nouns can shift classes, thus perhaps in the Early Classic *yuh* was the intended item (no possessive suffix, or *-Ø*), and after it shifted class as *yuhil* became the intended item. Possessed noun constructions are currently researched in Classic Maya as well as in colonial and present-day Maya languages.

uh chapat

cn.

Uh Chapat (anthroponym) » 'UH-CHAPAT > *uh chapat*
see: *chapat, uh*

TNA Mon.104: H²⁶¹

uhuk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw

Figure 3c

cn.

Uhuk Chapat Tz'ikin K'inich Ajaw (theonym)

» ['u]7-CHAPAT[TZ'IKIN] [eroded] >

uhuk chapat tz'ikin kinich ajaw PAL Palace, House D, Pier F

» 7-CHAPAT[TZ'IKIN] [[K'IN]chi-ni]'AJAW-wa >

[u]huk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw BPK Str.1 Rm.1 In. Series

» 7-CHAPAT-tu TZ'IKIN-na [K'IN-ni]'AJAW-wa >

[u]huk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw CPN Altar to Stela 13

» 7-CHAPAT[TZ'IKIN] [K'IN]'AJAW-wa >

[u]huk chapat tz'ikin k'in[ich] ajaw SCU Stela 1: B5b-A6a

» 7-CHAPAT TZ'IKIN-na [K'IN]'AJAW-wa >

[u]huk chapat tz'ikin k'in[ich] ajaw K6437

» 7-CHAPAT-TZ'IKIN [K'IN]'AJAW-wa >

[u]huk chapat tz'ikin k'in[ich] ajaw K7224²⁶²

see: *chapat, huk, k'inich ajaw, tz'ikin, u-*

uhuk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw balun yokte' k'uh

cn.

Uhuk Chapat Tz'ikin K'inich Ajaw Balun Yokte' K'uh (theonym)

» ['u]7-CHAPAT[TZ'IKIN] [K'IN]'AJAW-wa 9-[OK]K'UH-TE'

[u]huk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw balun [y]okte' k'uh COL LC Vessel²⁶³

see: *chapat, huk, k'inich ajaw, k'uh, ok, te', tz'ikin, u-, y-*

uhuk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw k'inich yax k'uk' mo'

cn.

Uhuk Chapat Tz'ikin K'inich Ajaw K'inich Yax K'uk' Mo' (anthroponym)

²⁶¹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Moon Centipede."

²⁶² The correctness of the inclusion of the *u-* pronoun in the name of this god is confirmed at the site of Sabana Piletas in Campeche. The Hieroglyphic Stairway inscription includes a spelling of this theonym which opens with '*u* 7, employing the Xok-head variant for '*u*. I thank Carlos Pallan for showing me this example at the 12th EMC in Geneva.

²⁶³ Unique theonym Uhuk Chapat Tz'ikin K'inich Ajaw Balun Yokte' K'uh identifying a god who sits in front of the creator god. The front of the headdress of this god is marked by a *k'in* sign, he has a large god-eye with inner scroll, a Roman nose, and a single T-shaped tooth. He is depicted in a side view. Balun Yokte' K'uh is a god associated with transition of time and place and warfare (transition of power), while in my dissertation I have suggested that the Sun God manifestation named Uhuk Chapat Tz'ikin K'inich Ajaw was related to warfare.

			» 7-CHAPAT[TZ'IKIN] [K'INICH]-'AJAW-wa K'INICH YAX-k'u-MO' > [u]huk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw k'inich yax k'u[k'] mo' CPN Stela 19 North Side ²⁶⁴ see: uhuk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw, k'inich yax k'uk' mo'	
ukit jol(om) akul	cn.	Ukit Jol(om) Akul (anthroponym)	» 'u-ki-ti JOL-lo-'a-ku > ukit jol(om) akul » 'u-ki-ti 'a-JOL[ku[lu?]] > ukit jol(om) akul see: akul, jol, jolom, kit, u-	EKB Str.1 Mural A: B'3 EKB Column 1 Text 3
ukit kan lekul tok'	cn.	Ukit Kan Lekul Tok' (anthroponym)	» 'u-ki-ti 4-le-ku to-TOK' > ukit kan leku[l] tok' » 'u-ki-ti 4-le-ku > ukit kan leku[l] » 'u-ki-ti ka-na-le-ku > ukit kan leku[l] see: kan, kit, lekul, tok', u-	EKB Str.1 W-Serpent EKB Str.1 E-Serpent EKB Str.1 Mural A: O1-P1
ukit koy	cn.	Ukit Koy	» 'u ki-ti ko-yi > ukit koy see: kit, koy, u-	CHN Cenote Vessel
ukit tok'	cn.	Ukit Tok'	» 'u-ki-ti to-TOK' > ukit tok' see: kit, tok', u-	CPN Altar L
ukul	n.	Ukul (toponym)	» 'a-'u-ku-la > a[j] ukul "person from Ukul" » 'a-'u-ku > a[j] uku[l] "person from Ukul" » 'AJ-'u-ku > aj uku[l] "person from Ukul"	YAX Lintel 54: C2 YAX Lintel 42: G3 YAX Lintel 2: O2
uk'-	tv.	to drink	» 'u-'UK'-ni > uk'un "drinks(?)" see: -Vn » 'u-k'u-wi > uk'uw "drinks" see: -Vw » 'i-'UK' SAK-sa [chi]hi > i-uk' sak sa['] chih see: chih, i-, sa', sak » xa yu-'UK'-[ji]ya > xa['] yuk'jiy "again drank" see: -jiy, xa' » yu-'UK'-ji-[chi]hi > yuk'[u]j chih "he drinks pulque"	PNG Panel 3: P1 DBC Str.42 Incised Bone CPN Altar K: M2-N2 TIK MT56: 8 CPN Altar

²⁶⁴ Full nominal phrase of the Copan king commonly referred as simply K'inich K'uk' Mo', although this full nominal phrase is given to him retrospectively, at the time of the eleventh successor. Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Seven Centipede Eagle K'inich Ajaw, K'inich Green Quetzal Macaw."

			see: <i>chih, y-</i>	
			» ti-'UK' [chi]hi > <i>ti uk' chih</i> “whilst drinking pulque” CPN Altar U, Sides: K2-L2	
			see: <i>chih, ti</i>	
<i>uk'ib</i>	n.	vessel (lit. drink-instrument)	» 'u-k'i-bi > <i>uk'ib</i> “vessel” » 'u-'UK' > <i>uk'[ib]</i> “vessel” » yu-k'i-bi-la > <i>yuk'ibil</i> “the vessel” » yu-k'i-bi-li > <i>yuk'ibil</i> “the vessel” » yu-k'i-bi-li > <i>yuk'ibil</i> “the vessel” » yu-k'i-bi > <i>yuk'ib[il]</i> “the vessel” » yu-k'i-bi > <i>yuk'ib[il]</i> “the vessel” » yu-k'i-ba > <i>yuk'ib</i> “the vessel” » yu-'UK'[bi] > <i>yuk'[i]b[il]</i> “the vessel” » yu-'UK' > <i>yuk'[ib[il]]</i> “the vessel” see: <i>-ib, -il, uk'-, y-</i>	K0703, K6436 K1339 K3026, K8042 COL Nebaj-style Sherd COL Patterson Vase K1371 K6642 ²⁶⁵ K5514 EC Tripod Vessel ²⁶⁶ K0635/0777, K1226 TIK MT 5: C
<i>uk'uw chan chak</i>	cn.	Uk'uw Chan Chak (anthroponym)	» 'u-k'u-wi CHAN cha-ki > <i>uk'uw chan chak</i> » 'u-k'u-wi CHAN-na CHAK-ki > <i>uk'uw chan chak</i> see: <i>chak, chan, uk'-</i>	DBC Str.42 Incised Bone DBC Stela 19: A1-A4 ²⁶⁷
<i>ul</i>	n.	atole	» 'u-lu > <i>ul</i> “atole” » 'u-li > <i>ul</i> see: <i>aj ul</i> » ti ka-wa-la 'u-lu > <i>ti [ka]kawal ul</i> “for chocolaty atole” K2777 see: <i>kakawal, ti</i> » ta 'u-lu > <i>ta ul</i> “for atole” see: <i>ta</i> » ta 'u-lu ka-wa > <i>ta ul [ka]kaw</i> “for atole cacao” see: <i>kakaw, ta</i>	K2730, K5022, K9112 K1670 K1203, K6619 COL DAM (K6617)

²⁶⁵ Note the variant used for **yu** on the Early Classic carved ceramic vessel, which can be described as T61:501var.

²⁶⁶ The body of this Early Classic vessel has two large cartouches containing dedicatory texts. One cartouche opens with the spelling **yu-k'i-bi**, the other with **yu-k'i-ba**.

²⁶⁷ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Chak Who Drinks in the Sky.”

Figure 6: Some Examples of Classic Maya Spellings (photographs courtesy Justin Kerr, not to be reproduced without written permission)



a) K5465: **ta pa 'u lu** for *ta pa[j] ul*



b) K7147: **'u tz'i ba li** for *utz'ibal[il]*



c) K7459: **ya-K'IN-ni** for *ya[j] k'in* d) K7786: **'u-po-ko-lo che-'e-bu** for *upokol che'b* e) K7786: **K'UH-yo-tzi 'AJAW-wa** or
k'uh[ul] yotzi[l] ajaw



<i>ulal</i>	n.	proper name of object	» ta pa-ja 'u lu > <i>ta paj ul</i> “for sour atole” » ta pa-ja > <i>ta paj [ul]</i> “four sour (atole)” » ta pa 'u-lu > <i>ta palj ul</i> “for sour atole” » ta pa 'u lu > <i>ta palj ul</i> “for sour atole” see: <i>paj, ta</i> » ti-'u-lu > <i>ti ul</i> “for atole” see: <i>ti</i> » ti-ch'a-ja 'u-lu > <i>ti ch'aj uj</i> “for bitter atole” see: <i>ch'aj, ti</i> » yu-la-li > <i>yulal[il]</i> “the <i>ulal</i> ” see: <i>-il, y-</i> » 'u-lu-mu > <i>ulum</i> “turkey” see: <i>ak'ach, kutz</i>	COL Bauer Gallery Cup ²⁶⁸ K8780 K4387/8418 K5465 K1547 K3199 COL Jade Pectoral
<i>ulum</i>	n.	turkey	» 'u-lu-mu > <i>ulum</i> “turkey” see: <i>ak'ach, kutz</i>	Dresden 46B-1
<i>unab nal k'inich</i>	cn.	Unab Nal K'inich (title)	» 'u-[NAB]NAL[[K'IN]chi] > <i>unab nal k'in[i]ch</i> » 'u-[NAB]NAL[[K'IN]chi]-la > <i>unab nal k'in[i]ch</i> » [NAB]NAL-la-K'INICH > <i>[u]nab nal k'inich</i> see: <i>k'inich, nab, nal, u-</i>	DPL HS 4 Step I: L2 DPL Stela 17 (on shield) TIK Stela 22: B7
<i>unen</i>	n.	child (of father)	» 'u-²ne > <i>unen</i> “child” » yu-²ne > <i>yuben</i> “the child” » yu-ne > <i>yune[n]</i> “the child” see: <i>y-</i> » yu-ne-ne ta-ka > <i>yumentak</i> “the children” see: <i>-tak, y-</i>	CML Urn 26 Spine 2 NAY Stela 1: C6 TIK Stela 31: M3, K0635
<i>uniw (1)</i>	n.	avocado (?)	» 'UN-wa > <i>un[i]w</i> “avocado” » 'UN-wi > <i>un[i]w</i> » 'u-ni-wa > <i>uniw</i>	ICC West Quadrangle Lnt.
<i>uniw (2)</i>	n.	Uniw (14th month)	» 1-TE'-'u-ni-wa > <i>junte' uniw</i> “1 Uniw” see: <i>jun, -te'</i> » 13-'UN-wa > <i>ux lajun un[i]w</i> “13 Uniw”	DPL Stela 8: I13 Dresden 63

²⁶⁸ Based on the spellings **pa-ja** for *paj* “sour” I correct Nikolai Grube’s recent suggestion to interpret **pa** as *pa[h]* “sour.” I do note, however, that in the Late Classic period the syllabic sign **ja** may have been employed to spell **ha** (note common **na-T683=ja-la** vs. Late Classic **na-T60:1035=ha-la**).

			» 3-'UN-wi > ux un[i]w "3 Uniw" » 10-'UN-ni-wa > lajun uniw "10 Uniw" » 17-'u-ni-wa > huk lajun uniw "17 Uniw" see: huk lajun, lajun, ux, ux lajun also see: k'an k'in	PAL Sarc. Lid Side: 23 SBL Tabl.5: CC1a YAX HS3 St.I thr: D1
upakal elk'inich	cn.	Upakal Elk'inich (anthroponym)	» 'u-pa-ka-la 'EL-K'INICH > upakal elk'inich see: el-, pakal, k'inich, u-	COL Comayagua Head
upakal k'inich	cn.	Upakal K'inich (part of anthroponym)	» 'u-PAKAL-la K'INICH-chi > upakal k'inich see: k'inich, pakal, u-	NTN Drawing 29: A13-A14
us	n.	vulture	» 'u-su > us "vulture" see: k'uch, usij	COL LC Vase ²⁶⁹
usak naban	cn.	Usak Naban (building name?)	» 'u-SAK-NAB-ba > usak naba[n] "Usak Naban" » tu-SAK-NAB-ni > tusak nab[a]n "at Usak Naban" see: nab-, sak, tu-, u- also see: uchak naban	CHN Monjas Lintel 3A: B1 CHN Monjas Lintel 4A: B
usak xok nah	cn.	Usak Xok Nah (building name)	» 'u-SAK xo-ko-NAH > usak xok nah see: nah, sak, u-, xok	EKB Str.1 Vlt. 19 Capstone
usij	n.	vulture	» 'u-si-ja > usij "vulture" see: k'uch, us » 'AK'-ta-ja ti-'u-si?-MO'-'o > ti usi[j] [ti] mo' "dance with (the) vulture, (with the) macaw" see: ak'taj-, mo', ti	YAX Stela 20: A6b COL Site R Lnt. 5: A3-A4 ²⁷⁰

²⁶⁹ The spelling '**u-su** for *us* "vulture" is part of a short nominal phrase identifying an anthropomorphic vulture, providing excellent contextual evidence to identify the term *us* as meaning "vulture" instead of "mosquito," as has been suggested by other epigraphers.

²⁷⁰ The verbal expression seems to indicate that one individual danced with the vulture and with the macaw. As such the image that accompanies the text may illustrate the same individual twice, but dressed slightly different. On the left he dances with a macaw (*mo'*) head in his headdress, on the right he dances with a vulture (*usij*) head in his headdress.

<i>usij witz</i>	cn.	Usij Witz (toponym)	» 'u-[']WITZ > <i>us[ij] witz</i> see: <i>usij, witz</i> » 'AJ-[']WITZ > <i>aj us[ij] witz</i> "person from Usij Witz" see: <i>aj, usij, witz</i> » 'u-si-wi-WITZ 'AJAW > <i>usil[j] witz ajaw</i> "Usij Witz king" see: <i>ajaw, usij, witz</i> » tu-CHAN-CH'EN-'u-[']WITZ > <i>tuch'an ch'en us[ij] witz</i> "at the community of Usij Witz" BPK Misc. Stone 1: D2 see: <i>chan ch'en, tu</i>	BPK Panel 5: F6 BPK Panel 5: I1 BPK Str.1 Rm.1 Capt.22
<i>ut</i>	n.	face	» 'u-'UT-ti > <i>ut</i> "face" also see: <i>wut</i>	CPN Stela 11: B3, A4
<i>ut-</i>	iv.	to happen, to occur	» 'i-'u-ti > <i>i-ut</i> "then happens" » ['i]u-ti > <i>i-ut</i> "then happens" » 'i-'u-tu? > <i>i-ut</i> "then happens" see: <i>i-</i> » 'u-ti-ya > <i>utiy</i> "happened" » 'u-ti-ya > <i>utiy</i> "happened" » 'u-'u-ti-ya > <i>utiy</i> "happened" » 'UH-ti-ya > <i>u[h]tiy</i> "happened" » 'UH-ti-ya > <i>u[h]tiy</i> "happened" » 'i-'u-ti-ya > <i>i-utiy</i> "then happened" see: <i>i-, -iy</i> » 'u-ti-ji-ya > <i>utiji</i> "happened" see: <i>-iji</i>	YAX Lintel 23: M5a CPN Altar Q: B6 IXK Stela 2: C8b YAX HS2 St.VII: F6 YAX HS3 St.Ithr: C5b ²⁷¹ CPN Stela N CPN Stela C North: B5 TIK Stela 31: G5 ²⁷² NTN Drawing 65: G7 CPN Altar F

²⁷¹ Note the rare skull variant for **-ya** in '**u-ti-ya**'. Maybe this sign for **ya** is derived through a process of acrophonic reduction from **YAH** "pain"; as such the skull with removed lower jaw was introduced into Maya script.

²⁷² This and other spellings that employ '**UH**' may indicate that the early Classic and late Classic verb *ut-* was actually pronounced *uht-* (and thus was a hypercorrect spelling). If so, the spellings that simply employ '**u-ti**' do not guard the preconsonantal *-h-*; the spelling '**u-'u-ti**' at Copan may imply a phonological reduction of *-h-* to *'-*. Thus, *ut-* is but an approximation.

			» 'u-to-ma > <i>utom</i> "happen will" » 'u-to-ma > <i>utom</i> "happen will" » 'u-to[ma] > <i>utom</i> "happen will" » 'u-to-mo > <i>utom</i> "happen will" » 'u-to > <i>uto[m]</i> "happen will" see: -om	YAX Lintel 31: L3b NAR Stela 35: F8 CPN Reviewing Stand (2x) CRC Altar 13 CPN Stela A: C11
<i>utz</i>	adj.	good	» 'u-tzi > <i>utz</i> "good"	K7727
<i>utzil</i>	n.	goodness	» <i>yu-tzi-li</i> > <i>yutzil</i> "his/her goodness" see: <i>y-</i>	Dresden 08A-2
<i>utz'</i> -	tv.	to smell	» 'u-tzi-li > <i>utzil</i> "goodness" » <i>ma-tzi-li</i> > <i>ma' [u]tzil</i> "no goodness" see: <i>ma'</i>	CHN Monjas L.2A: A1-A2 Dresden 04A-1
<i>uwayhab</i>	cn.	Uwayhab (19th month)	» 'u-tz'u 'a-wi-tzi > <i>utz'u awitz</i> "smell your sweat" see: <i>a-</i> , -V, <i>witz</i> » 3-'u-WAY-HAB > <i>ux uwayhab</i> "3 Uwayhab" » 4-TE'-u-WAY-HAB > <i>chante' uwayhab</i> "4 Uwayhab" » 3-WAY-HAB > <i>ux [u]wayhab</i> "3 Uwayhab" » 3-WAY-HAB-ba > <i>ux [u]wayhab</i> "3 Uwayhab" » 2-WAY-ya-HAB > <i>cha' [u]wayhab</i> "2 Uwayhab" » 4-wa-WAY > <i>chan [u]way[hab]</i> "4 Uwayhab" see: <i>cha'</i> , <i>chan</i> , -te, <i>ux</i> also: <i>kol ajaw</i>	EKB Str.1 Mural B ²⁷³ CPN HS Step 43 NAR Alt.1: H6 PAL TFC Tablet: D8 CAY Stela 3: B 10 K3201 ²⁷⁴
<i>ux</i> (1)	num.	three	» 3 > <i>ux</i> "three"	[common] ²⁷⁵

²⁷³ Due to the presence of the final glide -y in *way* and the inherent weak quality of the opening glottal spirant *h-* in *hab* the month name may have been pronounced *uwayab*. In regard to the prefixed pronoun *u-*, note the work of fray Diego de Landa, who in his "Relación de las cosas de Yucatan" (actually a late seventeenth and early eighteenth century copy) refers to the final period of five days as «Vuayayab» or *uwayayab* (Landa Fol. 38v). The month name probably meant "The (*u-*) Sleep or Rest (*way*) of the Year (*hab*)."²⁷⁶ The opening possessive pronoun *u-* is often abbreviated (see for instance *uchoch yok puy*, *uhuk chapat tz'ikin k'inich ajaw*, *uk'inich nabnal*).

²⁷⁴ This unique example employs T535 WAY as the main sign for the month name (independently identified by Christian Prager and Simon Martin), which provides good evidence that the GAPING.MAWS logograph indeed is read WAY as well.

²⁷⁵ As I have noted in a previous contribution, the word for "three" may have been *hux*. This I based on the fact that the number "three" (as well as the number *ux lajun* "thirteen") in possessive contexts is prefixed with the third person preconsonantal possessive pronoun *u-* (e.g., 'u-3-PAT-ti-li). There is at present, however, no direct historical linguistic base for this assessment; as such, the entry is *ux* "three.". Additionally, note that the "god" of number three is the Wind God. Here there is a play on words, *(*h*)*ux*

<i>ux</i> (2)	adj.	many, abundant	see: <i>ox</i> » 3 > <i>ux</i> “many, abundant” » 3-WI’ > <i>ux wi’il</i> “many/abundant meals” see: <i>wi’il</i> » 3-ka-bu-lu > <i>ux ka[’] bul</i> “abundant (are) our beans” see: <i>bul, ka’</i>	Dresden 02A
<i>ux ahal ebul</i>	cn.	Ux Ahal Ebul (toponym)	» 3-’a-ha-la ’e-bu > <i>ux ahal ebu[l]</i> see: <i>ahal, ebul, ux</i>	NAR HS1 VII: O2b-P2a ²⁷⁶
<i>ux hab te’</i>	cn.	Ux Hab Te’ (toponym)	» 3-[HAB-TE’]AJAW > <i>ux hab te’ ajaw</i> “Ux Hab Te’ king” K2295, K5022 see: <i>ajaw, hab te’, ux</i>	
<i>ux lajun</i>	num.	thirteen	» 13 > <i>ux lajun</i> “thirteen” see: <i>ox lajun</i>	
<i>ux lajun ajaw tun</i>	cn.	Ux Lajun Ajaw Tun	» 13-’AJAW-TUN-ni > <i>ux lajun ajaw tun</i> “13 Ajaw Stone” QRG Stela E: C11 ²⁷⁷ see: <i>ajaw, tun, ux lajun</i>	
<i>ux lajun chanal kuy</i>	cn.	Uxlajun Chanal Kuy (nominal phrase of nocturnal bird)	» 13-[CHAN]NAL ku-yu > <i>ux lajun chanal kuy</i> » 13-CHAN yu-ku > <i>ux lajun chan[al] kuy</i> » 13-[CHAN]KUY > <i>ux lajun chan[al] kuy</i> » 13-CHAN > <i>ux lajun chan[al] kuy</i>	Dresden 10A-1 Dresden 07C-2 Dresden 08B-3 K1398 ²⁷⁸

means “wind, breath” (note for instance Tzotzil *hus, has* (< **hux*) “breath heavily; breathing through nose,” Q’eqchi’ *uxlaab* “aire,” or Kaqchikel *uxla* “vapor”). Outside the day sign cartouche, T503 WIND may be HUX instead of IK’.

²⁷⁶ Copan Stela P South seems to provide a spelling 3-’a-ja-la ’a-’AJAW-wa for Ux Ajal Ajaw. If correctly identified, in the late Classic also T683var ja had evolved to ha, as /j/ and /h/ had merged. But also note the plate designation *ajalib*; were there two verbs “to awaken; to wake-up, to rise,” *aj-* and *ah-*?

²⁷⁷ Quirigua’s Stela E has a dedicatory date of 9.17.0.0.0, 13 Ajaw 18 Sak, which explains the Ux Lajun Ajaw Tun name of the monument: this is the *k’atun* 13 Ajaw stone. Each *k’atun* (**k’al tun*; Yucatec Maya name) or *winak hab* (probable Classic Maya name) is named after the last day of the period, which is always a day Ajaw, with a descending coefficient: 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 13. According to the Colonial Yucatec Books of Chilam Balam the *k’atun* count opened with a *k’atun* that terminated on 11 Ajaw, which means that 13 Ajaw is the final *k’atun* period (and day!) of a series of 13 *k’atuns* or 256 years. That makes the recording of the Ux Lajun Ajaw Tun name the more interesting, as it marks the last day of a 256 year cycle based on the elapse of 13 *k’atun* periods in the Classic Maya tradition of the southeastern Maya area. The Stela E text opens and closes with the *k’atun* 13 Ajaw date. *K’atun* 11 Ajaw was the first *k’atun* in the *k’atun* cycle, as the first day of any *k’atun* 11 Ajaw was the day 1 Imix. As can be read in the surviving manuscript of the work by fray Diego de Landa, the “Relación de las cosas de Yucatan,” 1 Imix was the first day of the Yucatec Maya calendar. Thus both the *tzolk’in* and the *k’atun* cycle started with the same day, 1 Imix.

²⁷⁸ The examples on K1398 and K5359 provide the name of the bird in the God L headdress. Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “Thirteen Sky Place or Celestial Owl.”

<i>ux lajun tzuk</i>	cn.	Uxlajun Tzuk (title)	» 13-ku yu-CHAN-na > <i>ux lajun chan[al] kuy</i> see: <i>chan, kuy, ux lajun</i>	K5359
<i>ux lakam tun</i>	cn.	Ux Lakam Tun (toponym)	» 13-tzu[ku] > <i>ux lakam tzuk</i> “thirteen partitions” see: <i>tzuk, ux lajun,</i> also see: <i>huk tzuk, kan tzuk</i>	HRZ Stela 4: B3, K7149
<i>ux te' k'uh</i>	cn.	Ux Te' K'uh (toponym)	» 'AJ-3-LAKAM[TUN]ni > <i>aj ux lakam tun</i> “person from Ux Lakam Tun” YAX Stela 18 Back: D3 see: <i>aj, lakam tun, ux</i>	
<i>ux te' tun</i>	cn.	Ux Te' Tun (toponym)	» 'AJ-3-TE'-K'UH > <i>aj ux te' k'uh</i> “person from Ux Te' K'uh” PAL T.XIX Bench W: M1 see: <i>aj, te' k'uh, ux</i>	
			» 'IX-'AJ 3-TE'-K'UH > <i>ix aj ux te' k'uh</i> “lady person from Ux Te' K'uh” PAL T.XXI Bench: B6-A7 see: <i>aj, ix, k'uh, te', ux</i>	
<i>ux te' tun chik nab</i>	cn.	Ux Te' Tun Chik Nab (toponym)	» 'u-ti-ya 3-TE'-TUN-ni > <i>utiy ux te' tun</i> “happened (at) Ux Te' Tun” DPL Stela 9: F4 see: <i>te', tun, ut-, ux</i>	
			» 'ta-3-TE'-TUN-ni > <i>ta ux te' tun</i> “at Ux Te' Tun” see: <i>ta, te', tun, ux</i>	NAR HS1 VI: L3a
			» 'u-ti-ya 3-TE'-TUN-ni-[chi[ku]]NAB > <i>utiy ux te' tun chik nab</i> “happened (at) Ux Te' Tun Chik Nab” COL Ballgame Panel see: <i>chik nab, ut-, ux te' tun</i>	
<i>uxul</i> (1)	n.	carving	» yu-xu?[lu] > <i>yuxul[il]</i> “the carving”	[common]
			» yu-xu? li-li > <i>yuxulil</i> “the carving”	COL MAm Jamb
			» yu-xu?-li li > <i>yuxulil</i> “the carving”	COL LC Incised Vessel
			» yu-xu?-li li > <i>yuxulil</i> “the carving”	CHN Akab Tzib Lnt.: A2-B2
			» yu-xu?-li-li > <i>yuxulil</i> “the carving”	CHN Akab Tzib Lnt.: D3b
			» yu-xu? [lu]-li > <i>yuxul[il]</i> “the carving” see: <i>-il, y-</i>	EKB MT 5: B1
<i>uxul</i> (2)	adj.	carved	» yu-xu?-lu K'AN-na-TUN-ni-li > <i>yuxul k'antunil</i>	

			"the carved bench stone" TNA Mon.182: E-F ²⁷⁹
		» yu-lu-xu? K'AN-na-TUN-ni-li > <i>yu[xul] k'antunil</i>	"the carved bench stone" TNA Mon.95: E-F
		see: <i>-il, k'antun, y-</i>	
		» yu-xu?-lu-li TUN-ni-li > <i>yuxul tunil</i> "the carved stone" ITZ Lintel 1: J2-J3	
		see: <i>-il, tun, y-</i>	
		» 'OCH-K'AK' ti-yu-lu xu?-TUN-li > <i>och k'ak' ti yu[xul] tunil</i>	"fire-entered the carved stone" COL Randel Stela
		see: <i>-il, och- k'ak', tun, y-</i>	
<i>uxul-</i>	ivd.(?)	to carve	» 'i'-u-xu?[lu]-yi > <i>i-uxuluy</i> "then carves" EML Panel 1: D1
			see: <i>i-, -Vy</i>
		» 'u-xu?-la-ja > <i>uxulaj</i> "carved is" COL LC Vessel	
		» 'u-xu?[lu]-ja > <i>uxul[aj]</i> "carved is" COL Saenz Panel: H7	
		see: <i>-aj</i>	
		» yu-xu?-lu na-ja-la > <i>yuxulnajal</i> "the carving" COL MRdY Vessel	
		see: <i>-aj, -al, -n-, uxul-, y-</i>	
<i>uxulwajal</i>	n.	carving	» yu-xu?-lu wa-ja-la > <i>yuxulnajal</i> "the carving" CPN Altar Z
			see: <i>-aj, -al, uxul-, -w-, y-</i>
<i>ux wi'il</i>	cn.	abundance	» 3-WI' > <i>ux wi'[il]</i> "abundance" Dresden 02A
			see: <i>ux, wi'il</i>
<i>ux wintik</i>	cn.	Ux Wintik (toponym)	» 3-wi-ni-ti-ki > <i>ux wintik</i> CPN Stela 10: C10
			» 3-wi-ti[ki] > <i>ux wi[n]tik</i> CPN Structure 11 Panels
			see: <i>ux</i>
			also see: <i>chan wintik</i>
		» HUL-li 3-wi-ti-ki > <i>hul ux wi[n]tik</i>	"arrived (at) Ux wintik" CPN Altar Q: C5-D5
			see: <i>hul-</i>
		» 'AJ-3-wi-ti-ki > <i>aj ux wi[n]tik</i> "person from Uxwintik" CPN Altar L	
			see: <i>aj</i>
		» 'u-ti-ya-3-wi-ti-ki CHAN-na-CH'EN-na > <i>ux wi[n]tik chanch'en</i>	

²⁷⁹ Most probably *uxulk'antun* was a composite noun, *uxul* "carved; carving" and *k'antun* "precious stone." Thus *uxulkantunil* "carved precious stone."

			"happened (at) Ux Wintik community" CPN Stela J East
		see: <i>ut-</i>	
		» 3-wi-ti-ki CHAN-na-CH'EN-na-? > <i>ux wi[n]tik chanch'en</i>	"Ux Wintik community" CPN Str.12 Rev. Stand ²⁸⁰
		see: <i>chan ch'en</i>	
<i>ux witz a'</i> (<i>uwitz'a'</i>)	cn.	Ux Witz A'	» 3-WITZ[tzi]-'a > <i>ux witz a[']</i>
			CRC Stela 3: H11
		see: <i>a'</i> , <i>ux</i> , <i>witz</i>	
• • • V • •			
-V	suf.	vowel harmonic suffix that derives an imperative. Examples:	
		» pu-lu > "strike!"	
		see: <i>pul-</i>	
		» 'u-tz'u > <i>utz'u</i> "smell!"	
		see: <i>utz'</i>	
		also see: -V _k	
-Vch	suf.	intensifying suffix on certain adjectives. Examples:	
		» K'IN-ni-chi > <i>k'inich</i> "very hot, sunny"	
		see: <i>k'in</i> , <i>k'inich</i>	
		» nu-ku > <i>nuku[ch]</i> "very big"	
		see: <i>nukuch</i>	
-V _k	suf.	vowel harmonic suffix that derives an imperative. Example:	
		» 'i-li-ki > <i>ilik</i> "see!"	
		see: <i>il-</i>	
		also see: -V	
-Vl (1)	suf.	qualitative adjective suffix that reduplicates the root vowel of the noun to which it is suffixed. Examples:	» KAB-la > <i>kab[al]</i> "terrestrial (earth-like)"
			see: <i>kabal</i>
			» po-po-lo > <i>popol</i> "mat-like"
			see: <i>popol</i>
-Vl (2)	suf.	suffix that reduplicates the root vowel and derives a participle. Examples:	

²⁸⁰ There is a sign after **CH'EN-na**, but unfortunately I am unable to identify the sign in the photograph that I have available. My prediction is that the final sign is **-la**.

			» CHUM[mu]-li > <i>chumul</i> “sitting” see: <i>chum-</i>
			» ta-pa-la > <i>tapal</i> “extinguishing” see: <i>tap-</i>
-Vm (1)	suf.	suffix that indicates a future action, commonly of the shape <i>-om</i> . Examples:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 'u-to-ma > <i>utom</i> “happen will” see: <i>ut-</i> » ja-tz'o?-ma > <i>jatz'om</i> “strike will” see: <i>jatz'</i>- » yu-[ku]no-ma > <i>yuknom</i> “shake will” see: <i>yuk-</i>
-Vm (2)	suf.	suffix that derives an agentive expression from a verb, most commonly of the shape <i>-om</i> . Examples:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ka-yo-ma > <i>kayom</i> “fisher (person who will fish)” see: <i>kayom</i> » k'a-ya-ma > <i>k'ayam</i> “singer (person who will sing)” see: <i>k'ayam</i> » k'a yo-ma > <i>k'ayom</i> “singer (person who will sing)” see: <i>k'ayom</i>
-Vn (1)	suf.	suffix that derives a certain class of antipassives. Example:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 'IL-ni > <i>il[a]n</i> see: <i>il-</i>
-Vn (2)	suf.	suffix that derives an inchoative from nouns. Example:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 'a-'AJAW-ni > <i>ajaw[a]n</i> “becomes king” see: <i>ajawan-</i>
-Vn (3)	suf.	suffix that derives a noun from a verb root. Example:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ki-si-ni > <i>kisin</i> “Kisin (Fart-er)” see: <i>kis-, kisin</i>
-Vs	suf.	suffix that derives a causative. Example:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 'a-je-se > <i>ajes</i> “makes to rise” see: <i>aj-</i>
-Vt	suf.	(commonly a) vowel harmonic nominalizing suffix that derives a noun from an adjective. Examples:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » cha-pa-ta > <i>chapat</i> “centipede”

		see: <i>chapat</i> » K'AN-na-ta > <i>k'anat</i> see: <i>k'anat</i>
-Vw (1)	suf.	see <i>u-...-Vw</i> for this suffix on active transitive verb roots
-Vw (2)	suf.	suffix that reduplicates the root vowel and derives a certain class of passives. Examples: » CHOK-wi > <i>chok[o]w</i> see: <i>chok-</i> » CH'AM-wa > <i>ch'am[a]w</i> see: <i>ch'am-</i> » TZAK-wi-ya > <i>tzakwiy</i> (* <i>tzakawiy</i>) see: <i>tzak-</i> also see: <i>-iy</i>
-Vy (1)	suf.	suffix that reduplicates the root vowel and identifies a certain class of intransitives. Example: » 'i-ko-jo-yi > <i>i-kojoy</i> see: <i>koj-</i>
-Vy (2)	suf.	suffix that reduplicates the root vowel and identifies a certain class of mediopassives. Examples: » k'a-sa-ya > <i>kasay</i> see: <i>k'as-</i> » wo-lo-yi > <i>woloy</i> see: <i>wol-</i>

• • • W • •

-w-	suf.	a suffix that derives a certain class of passives from CVC and CVCVC transitives. Examples: » BAK-wa-ja > <i>bakwaj</i> see: <i>-aj, bak-</i> » na-wa-ja > <i>na[']waj</i> see: <i>-aj, na'</i>
-w-an	suf.	a suffix that derives an intransitive positional verb. Examples: » CHUM[mu]-wa-ni > <i>chumwan</i> "sits" see: <i>chum-</i> » PAT-wa-ni > <i>patwan</i> "shapes, forms" see: <i>pat-</i>

<i>wa'</i>	pre.	progressive aspect marker	also see: <i>-l-aj</i> » wa > <i>wa[']</i> "then" » wa-K'UH-le-wa-ki > <i>wa' k'uuhlewki</i> "then was worshipped" CHN Monjas L.1A: B1 see: <i>k'uuh-</i> » wa-ya-k'a-wa > <i>wa' yak'aw</i> "then he received" see: <i>ak'-</i> » wa-ya-la-wa > <i>wa['] yalaw</i> "then thrown" see: <i>yal-</i> » WA?-la-ja 'u-LAKAM TUN-ni-li > <i>wa'[']laj ulakam tunil</i> "puts upright the stela" see: <i>-il, -l-aj, lakam tun, u-</i> » WA?-ji-ya > <i>wa['h]jiy</i> "put upright" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, -iy</i> » WA?-ji-ji-ya > <i>wa['h]jijiy</i> "put upright" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, -ijiy</i> » wa-'a-wa-ni > <i>wa'wan</i> "puts upright" » wa-WA?-wa-ni > <i>wa'wan</i> "puts upright" see: <i>-w-an</i>	NAR Stela 32: Y5 PNG Panel 3 Sec. Text
<i>wa'-</i>	pv.	to put upright, to erect	» WA?-la-ja 'u-LAKAM TUN-ni-li > <i>wa'[']laj ulakam tunil</i> "puts upright the stela" see: <i>-il, -l-aj, lakam tun, u-</i> » WA?-ji-ya > <i>wa['h]jiy</i> "put upright" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, -iy</i> » WA?-ji-ji-ya > <i>wa['h]jijiy</i> "put upright" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, -ijiy</i> » wa-'a-wa-ni > <i>wa'wan</i> "puts upright" » wa-WA?-wa-ni > <i>wa'wan</i> "puts upright" see: <i>-w-an</i>	TNA Mon.30: A4-A6 ²⁸¹
			» WA?-ji-ya > <i>wa['h]jiy</i> "put upright" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, -iy</i>	PAL TC Tablet: A14
			» WA?-ji-ji-ya > <i>wa['h]jijiy</i> "put upright" see: <i>-[h]-...-aj, -ijiy</i>	PAL T.XIX Bench-S: D2
			» wa-'a-wa-ni > <i>wa'wan</i> "puts upright"	CPN Stela A, Stela H
			» wa-WA?-wa-ni > <i>wa'wan</i> "puts upright" see: <i>-w-an</i>	PAL T.XXI Bench, Edge
<i>wak (1)</i>	num.	six	» 6 > <i>wak</i> "six"	[common]
<i>wak (2)</i>	n.	centipede(?)	» WAK > <i>wak</i> "six"	PAL TS Tablet: D9a, K4679
<i>wak a' (waka')</i>	cn.	Wak A' (toponym)	» wa-ka > <i>wak</i> "centipede" see: <i>chapat</i>	PRU Stela 33
			» wa-ka-'a > <i>wak a'</i> see: <i>a', wak</i>	PRU Stela 27, Front: A6
			» wa-[ka]'AJAW > <i>wak a['] ajaw</i> "Wak A' king"	PRU Hier. Stairway
			» wa-[ka]'AJAW > <i>wak a['] ajaw</i>	PRU Stela 33, 34
			» wa-[ka]'AJAW > <i>wak a['] ajaw</i> see: <i>ajaw</i>	
<i>wak chan k'awil</i>	cn.	Wak Chan K'awil (anthroponym)		

²⁸¹ The decipherment of the main sign as **WA'** is problematic and still very tentative; I base this tentative decipherment on the syllabic spelling **wa-'a-wa-ni** as found at Copan. Compare to Stuart 2005: 65, note 17 for an alternative interpretation.

<i>wak kab nal winik</i>	cn.	Wak Kab Nal Winik (title)	» WAK-CHAN-na K'AWIL > <i>wak chan k'awil</i> see: <i>chan, k'awil, wak</i>	K8763
			» 6-KAB NAL[WINIK] > <i>wak kab nal winik</i> “Wak Kab Place Person” COL Private collection ²⁸²	
			» 6-KAB-NAL[WINIK-ki] > <i>wak kab nal winik</i> COL Pr. Collection Plate	
			» 6-[KAB]NAL > <i>wak kab nal [winik]</i> see: <i>kab, nal, wak, winik</i>	K4464
<i>wak lajun</i>	num.	sixteen	» 16 > <i>wak lajun</i> “sixteen”	[common]
<i>wak'ab</i>	n.	Wak'ab (toponym/polity)	» 'AJ-wa-k'a[bi] > <i>aj wak'ab</i> “He from Wak'ab” see: <i>aj</i>	YAX Lintel 16: A3
			» wa-k'a-[bi]'AJAW > <i>wak'ab ajaw</i> “Wak'ab king” see: <i>ajaw</i>	YAX Lintel 16: E1
<i>wal</i> (1)	n.	fan	» wa-li > <i>wal</i> “fan” see: <i>walil</i>	
<i>wal</i> (2)	prep.	in, within	» ti-WAL-la > <i>ti wal</i> “in, within” see: <i>ti</i>	CHN Monjas Ann. Capst.2
<i>-wal</i>	n.cl.	numerical classifier for things inside (?)	» WAL-la > <i>wal</i> “in, within”	CHN Monjas L.6: 4b
<i>walil</i>	n.	Walil (toponym)	» -wa?-la > <i>-wal</i> » 'AJ-wa-li > <i>aj walil</i> “person from Walil” see: <i>aj, -il, wal</i>	TNA Mon.82: pC ²⁸³
<i>wamaw k'awil</i>	cn.	Wamaw K'awil (anthroponym)	» wa-ma-wi K'AWIL > <i>wamaw k'awil</i> » wa-ma-wi K'AWIL > <i>wamaw k'awil</i> see: <i>k'awil</i>	QRG Stela I: C4 COL Ballgame Pan.: D1-C2
<i>wax</i>	n.	fox	» wa-xi > <i>wax</i> “fox”	K0927, K1901 ²⁸⁴

²⁸² This title (this example is found on a rattle holder in a private collection) refers to high ranked individuals (including the *k'uhul ajaw*) of Naranjo. However, in many examples this title is abbreviated to simply Wak Kab and the additional parts *nal* and *winik* are omitted. K4464 was found at Buenavista del Cayo, Belize. On Naranjo Stela 20 (B4) and Stela 21 (A13-A14) the scribe-sculptor(s) employ(s) a variant of this title, Wak Kab Yok'in, in which perhaps again the part Nal Winik is abbreviated (or substituted by Yok'in).

²⁸³ This is a most intriguing toponym, as the toponym Walil is known among Highland Maya ethnohistory specialists. Walil was the traditional name of Acasaguastlan, which may have meant “Place of the Fan” (Van Akkeren 2000: 89). I do not suggest that the Walil mentioned at Tonina refers to the same city (another title of origin in this text is Aj Kolol Te’, referring to the name of a fortified hill close to Tonina), but I do suggest that the toponym Walil as “Place of the Fan” has a Late Classic ancestry at least.

			» wa-xa > <i>wax</i>	K9098
			» YAX-TAN-na wa-xi > <i>yax tan wax</i>	K0927
			» CHAK-ta-na wa-xi > <i>chak tan wax</i> see: <i>chak, tan, yax</i>	K9098
<i>waxak</i>	num.	eight	» 8 > <i>waxak</i> “eight”	[common]
<i>waxak lajun</i>	num.	eighteen	» 18 > <i>waxak lajun</i> “eighteen”	[common]
<i>waxak winak</i>	num.	twenty-eight	» 8-LAJUN-na > <i>waxak lajun</i> » 8-WINAK-ki > <i>waxak winak</i> “twenty-eight” see: <i>winak, waxak</i>	CPN Stela F East NAR Altar 2 [reverse]
<i>way</i>	n.	familiar, spirit companion	» WAY-ya-si > <i>way[is]</i> “familiar, spirit companion” see: <i>-is</i> also see: <i>sak wayis, wayaw</i> » wa-WAY-ya > <i>way</i> “familiar” see: <i>way-</i> also see: <i>wayaw</i> » CHAK-wa-WAY-ya > <i>chak way</i> “red familiar” » 'IK'-wa-WAY-ya > <i>ik' way</i> “black familiar” see: <i>chak, ik'</i>	K2777, K5424 Dresden 26A-1 Dresden 28A-1
<i>way-</i> (1)	iv.	to transform	» WAY-ya > <i>way-</i> “to transform” » WAY > <i>way-</i>	
<i>way-</i> (2)	iv.	to sleep	» WAY-ya > <i>way-</i> “to sleep” » WAY > <i>way-</i>	
<i>wayaw</i>	n.	familiar, spirit companion	» WAY-ya-wa > <i>wayaw</i> “familiar” see: <i>way-</i> also see: <i>way</i> » 'u-WAY-wa-la > <i>uway(a)wal</i> “the familiar”	COL MPV (K3395) ²⁸⁵

²⁸⁴ The word *wax* “fox” is a loan word adopted from Mixe (**wa'x*). On K1901 the **ta-na** spelling can be identified, but not the color prefix.

²⁸⁵ These spellings seem to indicate that *wayaw* was a Classic Maya gloss for “familiar, spirit companion,” probably based on the transitive verb *way-* “to transform” and a rare -*Vw* suffix (possibly nominalizing in nature; also note *ichiw* and *mataw*). In possessed form it took a vowel harmonic -*Vi* possessive suffix and it may have been pronounced *uwaywal*.

Figure 7: Some Examples of Classic Maya Spellings (photographs courtesy Justin Kerr, not to be reproduced without written permission)



a) K7970: **sa-ja-la** for *sajal*



b) K8076: **tz'u-tz'i-hi** for *tz'utz'ih*



c) K7970: [[HIX]WITZ]'AJAW for *hix witz ajaw*



d) K8749: **'u-CH'AK-'OL-li** for *uch'ak ol[i]*



e) K8885: **ba-che-bu** for *ba[h] che[']bul*

			» 'u-WAY-wa-la? > <i>uway(a)wal</i> “the familiar”	PAL T.XIV Tablet: G3a
			» 'u-WAY-ya-wa > <i>uwawayawa[l]</i> “the familiar”	K0771, K1811, K3395
			see: <i>u-</i> , <i>-al</i> , <i>way-</i>	
<i>wayib</i> (1)	n.	shrine	» 'u-WAY-bi-li > <i>uwaybil</i> “the shrine”	PNG Panel 12: M1
			» 'u-WAY[bi]-li > <i>uwaybil</i>	CRN Panel 1: C2, E4, R2b
			» 'u-wa-ya-bi-li > <i>uwaybil</i>	IKL Lintel 1: C
			» 'u-wa-WAY[bi] > <i>uwayb[il]</i>	CPN Str. 22A Stone: D1
			see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i> , <i>way-</i>	
			» 'u-WAY[bi]-li K'UH > <i>uwaybil k'uh</i>	
			“the shrine (of the) god” CPN Altar N1	
			see: <i>-il</i> , <i>k'uh</i> , <i>u-</i>	
			» tu-WAY[bi]-li > <i>tuwaybil</i> “at the shrine”	TNA Frag.91: pD2
			» tu-WAY[bi]-li > <i>tuwaybil</i> “at the shrine”	YAX Lintel 10:
			see: <i>-il</i> , <i>tu-</i>	
<i>wayib</i> (2)	n.	<i>wayib</i> (title)	» wa-WAY-ya bi > <i>way[i]b</i>	COL Site Q Panel A: A6-B6
			see: <i>-ib</i> , <i>way-</i>	
			» ba-wa-WAY[bi] > <i>ba[h] way[i]b</i> “first (of the) <i>wayib</i> ”	K4692
			» ba-wa-WAY[bi] > <i>ba[h] way[i]b</i>	COL KAM Lintel: B2, K1
			see: <i>bah</i>	
<i>we'</i> (1)	n.	food	» WE' > <i>we'</i> “food”	K5460
			see: <i>we'</i> -	
<i>we'</i> (2)	iv.	to eat	» WE' > <i>we'</i> - “eat”	
			see: <i>we'em</i> , <i>we'ib</i> , <i>we'yah</i>	
<i>we'em</i>	n.	food dish	» 'u WE'-ma > <i>uve'[e]m</i> “the food dish”	K3067/5458
			see: <i>u-</i>	
<i>we'ib</i>	n.	food dish	» 'u la ka 'u WE' 'i bi > <i>ulak uwe'ib</i>	COL NMA Plate (K5460)
			» 'u[la]ka 'u WE' 'i-bi > <i>ulak uwe'ib</i>	
			“the plate, the food dish”	K6080
			see: <i>-ib</i> , <i>lak</i> , <i>u-</i> , <i>we'</i> -	
<i>we'yah</i>	n.	meal, food	» 'u-WE'-ya > <i>uve'ya[h]</i> “the meal”	YAX Lintel 35: D7
			see: <i>u-</i> , <i>we'</i> -, <i>-yah</i>	
<i>wi'</i>	n.	root	» wi > <i>wi[']</i> “root”	

<i>wi'il</i> (1)	n.	meal	» 3-WI' > <i>ux wi'[il]</i> "many meals" see: <i>ux</i>	Dresden 02A
<i>wi'il</i> (2)	adj.	last	» WI' > <i>wi'[il]</i> "last"	
<i>wi' te' nah</i>	cn.	Wi' Te' Nah (house name)	» [WI-TE']NAH > <i>wi['] te' nah</i> » [TE']NAH-wi > <i>wi['] te' nah</i> see: <i>nah, wi', te'</i>	TIK Stela 31: E15, F5 K1446
<i>winak</i> (1)	n.	servant	» 'a-wi-na-ke-na > <i>a-winaken</i> "your servant I am" see: <i>a-, -en</i>	PNG Panel 3
<i>winak</i> (2)	num.	twenty	» WINAK-na-ki > <i>winak</i> "20" » WINAK-ki > <i>winak</i> "20" » WINAK-ki > <i>winak</i> "20" see: <i>k'al</i>	Dresden 61 Dresden 73A-4, YAX Lintel 1: G1
<i>winak hab</i>	n.	time-period ("k'atun")	» wi-WINAK-HAB > <i>winak hab</i> » WINAK-HAB[bi] > <i>winak hab</i> » WINAK-HAB[bi] > <i>winak hab</i> see: <i>hab, winak</i> » [WINAK-HAB-ba]'AJAW > <i>winak hab ajaw</i> "one k'atun king" TIK Stela 31: C19	SBL Stela 10: A3 NMP Stela 14: A2 CRC BCM 3: C2
			» 2-WINAK-'a-ja[HAB]-wa > <i>cha' winak hab ajaw</i> "two k'atun king" COL Taylor Inscription	
			see: <i>ajaw, cha'</i>	
<i>winak lajun</i>	cn.	thirty	» WINAK-ki-LAJUN-na > <i>winak lajun</i> "30"	XLM Panel 2: A13
			see: <i>lajun, winak</i>	
<i>winbah</i>	cn.	portrait, image	» 'u-wi-ni-BAH > <i>uwinbah</i> "the portrait, image"	PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco
			see: <i>-bah, u-</i>	
<i>winik</i> (1)	n.	person, man	» wi-WINIK-ki > <i>winik</i> "person, man" » WINIK-ki > <i>winik</i> » WINIK > <i>winik</i> » wi-ni-ki > <i>winik</i>	
			» 'u-WI' wi-WINIK-ki-li > <i>uwi'[il] winikil</i> "the last man" K7749	CHN HPG Frag.190
			see: <i>-il, u-, wi'il</i>	
<i>winik</i> (2)	n.	time-period (20 days)	» wi-ni-ki > <i>winik</i> "(unit of) twenty"	CHN Casa Col. HB: 37

<i>wintik</i>	cn.	Wintik (toponym)	» wi-ni-ti-ki > <i>wintik</i>	
<i>wis-</i>	tv.	to cut	» wi-ti-ki > <i>wi[n]tik</i>	RAZ Tomb 19 Vessel 15
<i>witz (1)</i>	n.	mountain, hill	» wi-sa > <i>wi[h]sa[j]</i> “cut is” see: <i>-[h]-...-aj</i>	Madrid 040A-2
			» ta-wi-tzi > <i>ta witz</i> “on (the) mountain, hill” see: <i>ta</i>	Dresden 66B-2
			» tu-WITZ-li > <i>tuwitz[i]l</i> “on the mountain, hill” see: <i>-il, tu-</i>	TNA Mon.106: pB2
			» WITZ-ja-JOL > <i>witz[aj] [u]jol[il]</i>	
<i>witz (2)</i>	n.	sweat	» wi-tzi > <i>witz</i> “sweat”	K1398 Text Panel
<i>witzaj-</i>	inch.	to stack	» WITZ-ja > <i>witz[aj]</i> “to stack (lit. become a mountain)” see: <i>-aj</i>	
			» WITZ-'u-JOL > <i>witz[aj] ujol[il]</i> “stacked are the skulls”	NAR Alt.1: G12
			» WITZ-ja-JOL > <i>witz[aj] [u]jol[il]</i> “stacked are the skulls”	TRT Mon.6: D6
			see: <i>-il, jol, u-</i>	
			» wi-tzi ja 'u-BAK-le 'u-JOL-li > <i>witzaj ubakel ujolil</i> “stacked are the bones, the skulls”	CML Urn 26, Spine 6A: A3-A6
			see: <i>bak, -el, -il, jol, u-</i>	
<i>witz nal</i>	cn.	Witz Nal (toponym/polity)	» K'UH-[[WITZ]NAL]'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] witz nal ajaw</i> “god-like Witznal king”	ITN Stela 17: F9
			see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul, nal, witz</i>	
<i>witz'</i>	tv.	to spray water	» WITZ' > witz' “spray water”	CPN Stela C
			» wi-WITZ' > witz'	CPN HS Step
<i>wo'</i>	n.	Wo' (second month)	» WITZ'-tz'i > witz'	
			» wo > wo[']	Landa Fol. 39v
			see: <i>ik'at, wo'il, wohil</i>	
<i>wo'il</i>	n.	Wo'il (second month)	» 15-na-'IK'-ta-wo-'i > ho' lajun ik'[a]t wo'i[l] “15 Ik'at/15 Wo'il”	CHN Monjas L.4: 3-4
			see: <i>ho' lajun</i>	

<i>wohil</i>	n.	Wohil (second month)	» 6-wo-hi > <i>wak wohi[l]</i> “6 Wohil” see: <i>wak</i> also: <i>ik'at, wo', wo'il</i>	K6751
<i>wojol</i>	n.	glyph, character	» [...] -wo-jo-le > <i>[u]wojole[l]</i> “the glyph(s)” » 'u-wo-jo-le > <i>uwojole[l]</i> “the glyph(s)” see: <i>-el, u-</i> » 'u-wo-jo-li-li > <i>uwojolil</i> “the glyph(s)” » 'u-wo-jo-li > <i>uwojolil</i> “the glyph(s)” see: <i>-il, u-</i> » wo-jo > <i>wojol[l]</i> “glyph(s)” » wo-jo > <i>wojol[l]</i> “glyph(s)” » 'u-wo-lo-wa > <i>uwolow</i> “he encircles” see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » wo-lo-yi > <i>woloy</i> “encircles” see: <i>-Vy</i>	XLM Jmb.1: A3 COL LC Incised Vase XLM Col.2: A2 XLM Col.3: A1
<i>wol-</i>	tv.	to encircle	see: <i>u-...-Vw</i> » wo-lo-yi > <i>woloy</i> “encircles” see: <i>-Vy</i>	PMT T.96: L7b PAL Tabl.96: L5b ²⁸⁶ CPN HS Step
<i>wuk</i>	num.	seven	» 7 > <i>wuk</i> “seven” (Yucatecan) see: <i>huk</i>	K0793 [common - codices]
<i>wuk lajun</i>	num.	seventeen	» 7 > <i>wuk lajun</i> “seventeen” (Yucatecan) see: <i>huk lajun</i>	[common - codices]
<i>wut</i>	n.	eye, face	» wu?-WUT? > <i>wut</i> “eye, face” » wu?-WUT? > <i>wut</i>	COL MPV (K3395) ²⁸⁷ CML Urn 26 Pendants 1, 9

• • • X • •

<i>xa'</i>	adv.	again	» xa > <i>xa[']</i>	
<i>xaman</i>	n.	north	» xa-MAN-na > <i>xaman</i> “north”	TNA Stucco Mural
<i>xib (1)</i>	n.	young man	» XIB-bi > <i>xib</i> “young man”	Dresden 63
<i>xib (2)</i>	n.	fear, fright	» xi-bi > <i>xib</i> “fear, fright”	Dresden 22C-2, 3
<i>xinil</i>	n.	stenge	» xi-ni-li > <i>xinil</i> “stenge”	

²⁸⁶ The tablets at Pomona and Palenque terminate in very similar passages, referring to the sculpting and creation of the monument itself. Both employ the spelling **wo-jo** for *wojol[l]* “glyphs,” although the item targeted may have been *woj*.

²⁸⁷ The rare affix (T285var) may represent the value **wu**; however, a value **hu** is under investigation by the present author (i.e., **hu?-HUT** > *hut* “eye, face; fruit,” **hu?-T503 = hu?-HUX** > *hux* “wind, breath,” **K'UH-hu?** > *k'uh* “god”).

			» xi-ni-li CHAM-ya > <i>xinil cham[al]y</i> “stenge death”	K0927
<i>xob te'</i>	cn.	Xob Te' (tree species?)	see: <i>chamay</i>	
<i>xoh te'</i>	n.	staff, cane	» xo-bo-TE' > <i>xob te'</i> see: <i>te'</i>	
			» xo-TE' > <i>xo[h?] te'</i> “staff, cane” see: <i>te'</i>	
			» 'u-CH'AM-wa xo[TE'] > <i>uch'am[a]w xo[h] te'</i> “he receives (the) staff, cane” DPL Stela 8: A15-B15	
<i>xok (1)</i>	n.	(ac)count	see: <i>ch'am-</i>	
<i>xok (2)</i>	n.	shark	» 'AJ-xo-TE' > <i>aj xo[h] te'</i> “person with staff, cane” see: <i>aj</i>	K2774
			» xo-ko > <i>xok</i> “(ac)count” see: <i>xok tun</i>	
			» XOK-ki > <i>xok</i> “shark”	
			» XOK > <i>xok</i>	
			» xo-ki > <i>xok</i>	PNG Stela 15 front
			» 'IX-[k'a]ba-la-XOK-ki > <i>ix k'abal xok</i> (anthroponym)	YAX Lintel 25: R2-S2
			see: <i>ix, k'abal</i>	
<i>xok nah</i>	cn.	Xok Nah (building name)	» xo-ko-NAH > <i>xok nah</i>	EKB Cover Vault 19: A8
			see: <i>nah, xok</i>	
<i>xok tun</i>	cn.	(ac)count-stone	» xo-ko-TUN-ni > <i>xok tun</i> “(ac)count stone”	XKB Monument 1
			see: <i>tun, xok</i>	
<i>xu'</i>	n.	leaf-cutter ant	» xu? > <i>xu[']</i> “leaf-cutter ant” see: <i>aj chak xu'</i>	K1211
<i>xul witz</i>	cn.	Xul Witz (toponym)	» xu?-lu-[WITZ]'AJAW > <i>xul witz ajaw</i> “Xul Witz king” NTN Drawing 68: A2 see: <i>ajaw, witz</i>	

• • • Y • •

<i>y- (1)</i>	pr.	you (third person prevocalic ergative pronoun)
		» ya-, ye-, yi-, yo-, yu- > <i>y-</i> see: <i>u-</i>
<i>y- (2)</i>	pr.	your (third person prevocalic possessive pronoun)

		» ya- , ye- , yi- , yo- , yu- > <i>y-</i> see: <i>u-</i>
<i>y-...-Vw</i>	suf.	prevocalic ergative pronoun and a suffix that reduplicates the root vowel on a class of root transitives. Examples:
		» ya-k'a-wa > <i>yak'aw</i> see: <i>ak'-</i>
		» yi-li-wa > <i>yiliw</i> see: <i>il-</i> also see: <i>u-...-Vw</i>
<i>-yah</i>	suf.	a nominalizing suffix on transitive verb roots. Examples:
		» 'u-chu[ku]-ya > <i>uchukya[h]</i> “the capture” see: <i>chukyah</i>
		» 'u-WE'-ya > <i>uve'ya[h]</i> “the meal” see: <i>we'yah</i>
<i>yajaw k'ak'</i>	cn.	Yajaw K'ak' (“Lord of Fire”; title/court position)
		» ya-'AJAW-K'AK' > <i>yajaw k'ak'</i> “the lord of fire”
		» ya-'AJAW K'AK' > <i>yajaw k'ak'</i>
		» ya-'AJAW[K'AK'] > <i>yajaw k'ak'</i>
		» ya-ja-K'AK' > <i>yaja[w] k'ak'</i>
		» ya-ja-wa k'a-K'AK' > <i>yajaw k'ak'</i>
		» ya-ja-wa k'a-K'AK' > <i>yajaw k'ak'</i> see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'ak'</i> , <i>y-</i>
		» 'u-ya-ja-wa-K'AK' > <i>uyajaw k'ak'</i> “the yajaw k'ak’”
		» 'u-ya-ja-K'AK' > <i>uya[w] k'ak'</i> “the yajaw k'ak’” see: <i>u-</i>
		» ta-ya-ja-wa-K'AK'-li > <i>ta yajaw k'ak'li[l]</i> “in <i>yajaw k'ak'</i> -ship”
		PAL Group IV Inc.Burner
		see: <i>-lil</i> , <i>ta</i>
<i>yajaw te'</i>	cn.	Yajaw Te' (“Lord of the Tree”; title)
		» ya-'AJAW[TE']-wa > <i>yajaw te'</i> “the lord of the tree”
		» ya-'AJAW[TE']-wa > <i>yajaw te'</i>
		» ya-'AJAW[TE'] > <i>yajaw te'</i>
		YAX Lintel 1: C10 PAL Bodega 218: I YAX Lintel 35: B3b

			» ya-[ja]’AJAW TE’ > <i>yajaw te’</i> see: <i>ajaw, te’, y-</i>	K1004
			» ’u-ya-’AJAW[TE’] > <i>uyajaw te’</i> “the <i>yajaw te’</i> ”	TIK Stela 31: P2
			» [’u]ya-’AJAW[TE’] > <i>uyajaw te’</i>	YAX Lintel 35: D2
			» ya-[’u]’AJAW[TE’] > <i>uyajaw te’</i> see: <i>y-</i>	YAX Lintel 35: D6a
<i>yajaw te’ k’inich</i>	cn.	<i>Yajaw Te’ K’inich</i> (theonym)	» ya-’AJAW-wa-TE’ K’INICH > <i>yajaw te’ k’inich</i>	PAL Tabl.96: I3
			» ya-’AJAW[TE’]-wa K’INICH > <i>yajaw te’ k’inich</i> see: <i>k’inich, yajaw te’</i>	PAL Palace Slab: PI-pJ ²⁸⁸
<i>yajaw te’ k’inich akul mo’ nab</i>	cn.	<i>Yajaw Te’ K’inich Akul Mo’ Nab</i> (anthroponym)	» ya-’AJAW-wa-TE’ K’INICH-’a-ku-la MO’-NAB » ya-’AJAW[TE’]-K’INICH [’AK-la MO’]NAB	PAL Tabl.96: E4-E5
			» ya-’AJAW[TE’] > <i>yajaw te’ k’inich akul mo’ nab</i> see: <i>akul, mo’, nab, yajaw te’ k’inich</i> also see: <i>k’inich akul mo’ nab</i>	PAL T.XIX Bench-S: W3-X1
<i>yajaw te’ k’inich janab pakal</i>	cn.	<i>Yajaw Te’ K’inich Janab Pakal</i> (anthroponym)	» ya-’AJAW[TE’] K’INICH JANAB-PAKAL-la > see: <i>janab, pakal, yajaw te’ k’inich</i> also see: <i>k’inich janab pakal</i>	PAL T.XXI Bench: Q1-R1
<i>yal-</i>	tv.	to throw	» ya-la-ja > <i>ya[h]laj</i> “thrown is” » ya-la-ja > <i>ya[h]laj</i> “thrown is” see: <i>-[h]---aj, y-</i> » ya-YAL-[ji]ya tu-’u-k’a[ba] > <i>ya[’]ljiy tu’k’ab</i> “was thrown with his hand” see: <i>-jiy, k’ab, tu, y-</i> » ya-le-je > <i>yalej</i> “thrown is”	YAX Lintel 10: A2b AML Panel 2: A3 PAL TI-WT: O11-P11 PAL Pal. HS: C2a1 ²⁸⁹

²⁸⁸ Tentative identification of the theonym Yajaw Te’ K’inich. I base this identification on the existence of various other manifestations of the deity K’inich. Yajaw Te’ K’inich is often abbreviated in king names to simply K’inich.

			» ya-YAL-wa > <i>yala</i> “throws”	K1003
			» ya-YAL[la] > <i>yala[w]</i>	K4118
			» ya-la > <i>yala[w]</i>	K0525, K4013
			see: -Vw	
<i>yala'in</i>	cn.	Yala'in (toponym)	» 'AJ-ya-la-ni > <i>aj yala[i]n</i> “person from Yala'in”	YAX HS 5 Stone 14, 74 ²⁹⁰
			» 'AJ-YAL-ni > <i>aj yal[a'i]n</i> “person from Yala'in”	YAX Stela 5: A3
			see: <i>aj</i>	
<i>yamay o'</i>	cn.	Yamay O'	» 'AJ-ya-MAY?-o > <i>aj yamay o[']</i> “person from Yamay O'” COL K2352, K0558	
			see: <i>aj, o'</i>	
<i>yatik</i>	n.	flower	» ya-ti-ki > <i>yatik</i> “flower”	K5855
			» 5-ya-ti-ki > <i>ho' yatik</i> “five flower”	TPX Mirror Back: 15
			» 5-ya-YATIK[ki] > <i>ho' yatik</i> “five flower”	
			see: <i>ho'</i>	
<i>yax (1)</i>	n.	green	» YAX > <i>yax</i> “green”	
			» ya-YAX > <i>yax</i>	
			» ya-xa > <i>yax</i>	COL CMA Panel: Hp6
			see: <i>yayax</i>	
<i>yax (2)</i>	ord.	first	» YAX > <i>yax</i> “first”	
			» 'u-YAX-K'AL[TUN-ni] > <i>uyax k'al tun[il]</i> “the first binding-stone”	PNG Altar 2, Support 3
			see: <i>-il, k'al tun, u-</i>	
<i>yax a' (yaxa')</i>	cn.	Yax A' (toponym)	» YAX['a] > <i>yax a'</i>	TIK T.IV Lintel 3: B4
			see: <i>a', yax</i>	
			» K'UH YAX-[']AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] yax a['] ajaw</i> “god-like Yax A' king”	YXH Stela 6

²⁸⁹ The spelling **ya-le-je** may be the base for a not yet identified ***ya-le-je-ya** for **yalejey*, in which final *-ey* is a variant of *-iy* (e.g., compare *huley* to *hulyi*). The Palenque Palace HS spelling may have originated due to a process of regressive vowel assimilation: *yalej* < **yalejey* < **yalajey* (note existing spelling for *yalajiy*; infixes *-[h]-* and *-[']-* removed for clarity).

²⁹⁰ Although this is my tentative decipherment of this title of origin, if correctly analyzed, it would suggest that the toponym Yala'in (it may even refer to an ancestor of a community known by the same name in the early Colonial period, Yalain or Alain, occupied by the historic Itza' in the central Peten) has a historic time depth of at least 800 years more than previously suggested. Note the use of the **YAL** hand sign in the second example, providing good evidence that this hand sign was **YAL** instead of **'AL**.

		see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>k'uhul</i>	
		» YAX-[‘a]’AJAW > <i>yax a[’] ajaw</i> “Yax A’ king”	NAR Stela 23: F20
		see: <i>ajaw</i>	
		» ’u-ti-ya YAX[‘a] > <i>utiy yax a[’]</i> “happened (at) Yax A’ ”	DPL HS 2 East Step 2: F2
		» YAX-‘a CHAN-CH’EN > <i>yax a’ chan ch’en</i> “Yax A’ community”	YXH Stela 3 Base Register
		see: <i>chan ch’en</i>	
<i>yax ajaw</i>	cn.	<i>Yax Ajaw</i> (theonym)	» YAX-‘AJAW-wa > <i>yax ajaw</i>
		see: <i>ajaw</i> , <i>yax</i>	CRN Panel 1: F4
<i>yax akul ha’ yax ni’al</i>	cn.	<i>Yax Akul Ha’ Yax Ni’al</i>	» YAX-‘a-ku la-HA’ YAX-ni-la > <i>yax akul ha’ yax ni[’al]</i> CAY Altar 4, Sup.3: I’3-J’4
		see: <i>akul</i> , <i>ha’</i> , <i>yax ni’al</i>	
<i>yax bul chan</i>	cn.	<i>Yax Bul Chan</i> (theonym)	» YAX-bu-lu-CHAN-na > <i>yax bul chan</i>
		see: <i>bul</i> , <i>chan</i> , <i>yax</i>	CML MT2, Urn 26 Pnt. 3
		also see: <i>ik’ bul</i>	
<i>yax ha’al chak</i>	cn.	<i>Yax Ha’al Chak</i> (theonym)	» YAX-HA’-la CHAK > <i>yax ha’[al] chak</i>
			» YAX-HA’ CHAK-ki > <i>yax ha’[al] chak</i>
			» YAX HA’-cha ki > <i>yax ha’[al] chak</i>
			» ya-YAX-HA’ la CHAK-ki > <i>yax ha’[al] chak</i>
		see: <i>chak</i> , <i>ha’al</i> , <i>yax</i>	PNG Panel 2: J2-K1 K1815, K4011
<i>yax jal nah</i>	cn.	<i>Yax Jal Nah</i> (building name)	» YAX-JAL-la NAH > <i>yax jal nah</i>
		see: <i>jal</i> , <i>nah</i> , <i>yax</i>	RAZ Tomb 6 Mural Text
		also see: <i>k’an jal nah</i>	
<i>yax k’in</i>	cn.	<i>Yax K’in</i> (7th month)	» 13-YAX-K’IN-ni > <i>ux lajun yax k’in</i> “13 Yaxk’in”
			Dresden 61
		» 13-YAX-K’IN > <i>ux lajun yax k’in</i> “13 Yaxk’in”	Dresden 70
		see: <i>ux lajun</i>	
<i>yax mutal</i>	cn.	<i>Yax Mutal</i> (toponym)	» YAX-MUT-la CHAN-na CH’EN >
			TIK Stela 39: Ap8-Bp8
		<i>yax mut[al] chan ch’en</i> > “Yax Mutal community”	
		» YAX-MUT-CHAN-CH’EN >	
		<i>yax mut[al] chan ch’en</i> > “Yax Mutal community”	TIK Stela 39: Ap8-Bp8

²⁹¹ This short nominal phrase of the axe wielding Yax Ha’al Chak employs a rare cephalomorphic variant for **YAX**.

<i>yax ni'al</i>	cn.	Yax Ni'al (toponym)	see: <i>chan ch'en, mutual, yax</i> » YAX-ni-la > <i>yax ni[']al</i> CAY Panel 1: C14 » 'AJ-YAX-ni-la > <i>aj yax ni[']al</i> "person from Yax Ni'al" CAY Altar 4 Sup.1: F3 ²⁹² see: <i>-al, ni', yax</i> also see: <i>yax akul ha' yax ni'al</i>
<i>yax pasaj chan yopat</i>	cn.	Yax Pasaj Chan Yopat (anthroponym)	» YAX-pa sa-ja CHAN-na YOP-'AT-ta > <i>yax pasaj chan yopat</i> K4655 ²⁹³ » YAX-pa sa-CHAN-na YOP-'AT-ta > <i>yax pasaj chan yopat</i> CPN Structure 11 » YAX-PAS sa-ja CHAN-na YOPAT > <i>yax pasaj chan yopat</i> CPN Str.12 Rev. Stand » YAX-PAS CHAN-na YOP-'AT-ti > <i>yax pas[aj] chan yopat</i> CPN Altar U: A3-A4 » YAX-PAS CHAN-na YOPAT-ti > <i>yax pas[aj] chan yopat</i> CPN Altar Q: F3-F4 see: <i>chan, pas-, yax, yopat</i> » tu-11-YAX-SIJOM-ma > <i>tubuluk yax sijom</i> "on the eleventh of Yax Sijom" CHN T4L Lintel 4: A2-B2 see: <i>buluk, sijom, tu, yax</i> » 11-ya-YAX-SIJOM-ma > <i>buluk yax sijom</i> "11 Yax Sijom" CHN T4L Lintel 1: A2 see: <i>buluk, sijom, yax</i> also see: <i>buluch</i> » 16-YAX-SIJOM-ma > <i>wak lajun yax sijom</i> "16 Yax Sijom" TNA Mon.76: J see: <i>sijom, wak lajun, yax</i> » ti-YAX-TE' > <i>ti yax te'</i> "in (the) seiba tree" Dresden 67B-1 see: <i>ti</i>
<i>yax te'</i>	cn.	seiba tree	

²⁹² Due to a process of progressive vowel assimilation the toponym Yax Ni'al may have been pronounced *yax ni'il* (but see note 158 on *-te'al*). The full form of the Yax Ni'al toponym was probably Yax Akul Ha' Yax Ni'al (see separate entry in vocabulary). The meaning of *yax ni'* remains unknown; it may have been a plant or tree name.

²⁹³ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Yopat of the Sky that is First Opened."

			» YAX-te-'e > <i>yax te'</i> “seiba tree” see: <i>te'</i> , <i>yax</i>	Paris 11B
<i>yaxun</i>	n.	lovely cotinga	» ya-xu?-ni > <i>yaxun</i> “lovely cotinga” » ya-xu?-nu > <i>yaxun</i> “lovely cotinga” » ya-xu? > <i>yaxu[n]</i> “lovely cotinga”	YAX Lintel 18: A4 NTN Drawing 69: A1 Dresden 17B-3
<i>yaxun balam</i> (1)	n.	Yaxun Balam (anthroponym)	» ya-YAXUN-BALAM > <i>yaxun balam</i> » ya-xu?-ni BALAM > <i>yaxun balam</i> see: <i>balam</i> , <i>yaxun</i>	YAX Lintel 21: D7 YAX Stela 12: D4-C5
<i>yaxun balam</i> (2)	n.	Yaxun Balam (anthroponym)	» ya-xu?-nu BALAM-ma > <i>yaxun balam</i> see: <i>balam</i> , <i>yaxun</i>	NTN Drawing 69: A1-A2
<i>yaxun balam</i> (3)	n.	Yaxun Balam (anthroponym)	» ya-YAXUN BALAM-ma > <i>yaxun balam</i> see: <i>balam</i> , <i>yaxun</i>	K4996
<i>yax we'en chan k'inich</i>	cn.	Yax We'en Chan K'inich (anthroponym)	» YAX-WE'-ne CHAN-na-K'INICH > <i>yax we'[e]n chan k'inich</i> see: <i>chan</i> , <i>k'inich</i> , <i>we'</i> , <i>yax</i>	K4572 ²⁹⁴
<i>yayax</i>	adj.	very green	» ya-YAX > <i>yayax</i> “very green” » ya-YAX > <i>yayax</i> “very green” see: <i>yayax</i>	PAL T.XIX Bench-S: Z1a CHN Casa Col. HB: 7 ²⁹⁵
<i>yiban</i>	n.	Yiban (anthroponym)	» yi-ba-na > <i>yiban</i>	COL D.Oaks Vase (K4340)
<i>yip-</i>	tv.	to fill (?)	» yi-pi ya-ja > <i>yipyaj</i> “fills (?)” » yi-pi-ya > <i>yipyal[j]</i> “fills (?)” » yi-pi ya-je-la > <i>yipyajel</i> “fills (?)”	YAX Lintel 47: A5-B5 NAR Stela 20: B1 YAX Lintel 47: B8-C1
<i>yoke'</i>	n.	Yoke' (toponym/polity name)	» [yo-ke]'AJAW-wa > <i>yoke['] ajaw</i> “Yoke' king”	NTN Drawing 82: H1

²⁹⁴ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: “K'inich Who First Eats the Sky.” This nominal appears on a variety of ceramics (e.g., K2324, K4388, K4572, K8007), which have a possible greater Xultun area origin.

²⁹⁵ In these particular spellings **ya-YAX** may indicate a reduplication of the opening sound *ya-*; reduplication indicates intensification, i.e., *yax* “green,” *yayax* “very green.” In other spelling examples it simply may be considered a prefixed phonetic complement to the logograph **YAX**.

<i>yokib</i> (1)	n.	gourge, canyon	see: <i>ajaw</i> also see: <i>ak'e', tok'e'</i>	
<i>yokib</i> (2)	n.	Yokib (toponym/polity name)	» yo-ki-bi > <i>yokib</i> “gourge” » K'UH-yo-[ki[bi]]'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] yokib ajaw</i> “god-like Yokib king”	PNG Panel 3: Q12
<i>yokman</i> (1)	cn.	pillar	see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i> » yo-ko-MAN-na > <i>yokman</i> “pillar”	
<i>yokman</i> (2)	cn.	Yokman (toponym)	» yo-ko-MAN > <i>yokman</i> » yo-ko-[MAN-na]'AJAW > <i>yokman ajaw</i> “Yokman king” TIK T.IV Lintel 3: H6 » yo-ko-[MAN]'AJAW > <i>yokman ajaw</i> “Yokman king” TIK Stela 5: D8	TIK T.IV Lintel 3: H6 TIK Stela 5: D8
<i>yok'in</i>	cn.	Yok'in (title)	see: <i>ajaw, yokman</i> » yo-K'IN-ni > <i>yo[k] k'in</i> “the base (of the) sun (?)” » yo-'OK[K'IN] > <i>yok k'in</i> » yo-'OK'[K'IN] > <i>yok k'in</i> » 'OK-K'IN > <i>[y]ok k'in</i> » K'IN-ni > <i>[yok] k'in</i> see: <i>ok, k'in, y-</i>	COL D.Oaks Slide Archive [common] [common] ²⁹⁶ COL Guatemala City UAX Str.A-1 Tomb Vessel
<i>yop</i>	n.	leaf	» YOP > <i>yop</i> “leaf”	
<i>yop te'</i>	cn.	Yop Te' (toponym?)	» 'AJ-YOP-TE' > <i>aj yop te'</i> “person from Yop Te’” see: <i>aj, te', yop</i>	YAX Lintel 18: C1
<i>yopat</i>	n.	Yopat (theonym)	» YOPAT > <i>yopat</i> » YOPAT-AT-ti > <i>yopat</i> » YOP/yo-AT-ta > <i>yopat</i>	[common] ²⁹⁷

²⁹⁶ These two variants employ different signs for 'OK, namely a dog head (*ok* “dog”) and a bat head (the origin of which still eludes me). The item *yok k'in*, if correctly deduced, perhaps is derived from **y-ok-k'in* “the (*y-*) base/foot (-*ok*) of the sun (*k'in*).” The spelling **yo-K'IN-ni** > *yo[k] k'in* can be explained through a process of elision.

²⁹⁷ The theonym Yopat may have survived in Yucatec Maya into the early Colonial period as *yo'pat*. The word *yo'pat* is glossed as “miter, headdress; crown.” A synonym to *yo'pat* is *cho'lpat*; both nouns seem to have *pat* “formed object” in common, modified by either *yo'-* (of unknown meaning at present) or *cho[l]-* (“to tie on”). Note spellings '**AJ-cho-pa-ta** and '**AJ-cho-wa-pa-ta** at Site R (Lintel 3) and Yaxchilan (monument in storage) respectively for the title Aj Cho[w]pat in a sequence of titles for Yaxun Balam IV.

			» YOP/yo-'AT-ti > <i>yopat</i>	
			» YOP/yo-'AT > <i>yopat</i>	
			» YOP/yo-po-'AT > <i>yopat</i>	
				COL D.Oaks EC Celt: Bp8
<i>yopat balam</i> (1)	cn.	Yopat Balam (anthroponym; founder of the Yaxchilan dynasty)	» YOP/yo-'AT BALAM > <i>yopat balam</i>	YAX Lintel 11: A2
<i>yopat balam</i> (2)	cn.	Yopat Balam (anthroponym)	» YOPAT-'AT-ti BALAM > <i>yopat balam</i>	K5424
			» YOPAT-ti > <i>yopat [balam]</i>	K3433 ²⁹⁸ , K5721, K7185
			see: <i>balam, yopat</i>	K3472, K5567
<i>yotzil</i>	n.	Yotzil (toponym/polity)	» yo-tzi > <i>yotzi[l]</i>	
			see: <i>-il</i>	
			» K'UH-yo-[YOTZ-tzi]'AJAW > <i>k'uh[ul] yotzi[l] ajaw</i>	K4669
			» K'UH-yo-tzi 'AJAW-wa > <i>k'uh[ul] yotzi[l] ajaw</i>	
			"god-like Yotzil king"	K7786
			see: <i>ajaw, k'uhul</i>	
			» 'AJ-YOTZ-'o[tzi] > <i>aj yotzi[l]</i> "person from Yotzil"	K8728
			see: <i>aj</i>	
<i>yuch</i>	n.	knot (?)	» yu-chi > <i>yuch</i> "knot (in rope or cord to fixate something)"	
			see: <i>yuch tun</i>	
<i>yuch tun</i>	cn.	knot-stone (composite noun that identifies a "rope-fixed" stone object)	» 'u-yu-chi-TUN-ni > <i>uyuch tun[il]</i> "the knot-stone"	COL MdIC Stone Object
			see: <i>-il, u-</i>	
			also see: <i>tun, yuch</i>	
<i>yuk-</i>	pv.	to shake	» yu-ku-[la]ja-KAB > <i>yuklaj kab</i> "shakes earth"	PAL T.XVIII Fallen Stucco
			see: <i>kab, -l-aj</i>	
			» yu-ku-la > <i>yukla[j?]</i> "shakes"	Dresden 60
			see: <i>-l-aj</i>	
<i>yuklaj chan k'awil</i>	cn.	Yuklaj Chan K'awil (anthroponym)		

²⁹⁸ In a 2004 article, Lacadena and Wichmann transcribed this example as **to-bo-ti, but that transcription is in error. The spelling simply is a variant of Yopat Balam (a comparable calligraphic version can be found in the text on a plate sold at an auction by Sotheby's in 1999), as can be seen in the other examples cited for this vocabulary entry. Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "Yopat Jaguar."

			» yu-ku-la CHAN-na K'AWIL > <i>yukla[j] chan k'awil</i>	K3636 ²⁹⁹
<i>yuknom</i>	ag. (?)	Yuknom (part of several anthroponyms)	see: <i>chan</i> , <i>k'awil</i> , <i>-l-aj</i> , <i>yuk-</i>	
			» yu[ku?]-no-ma > <i>yuknom</i>	CHN Castillo Jade
			» yu-[ku]no-ma > <i>yuknom</i>	CLK Str.II Tmb.4 Plate
			» yu-ku-no-ma > <i>yuknom</i>	COL Schaffhausen Vase
			» yu-ku-no[ma] > <i>yuknom</i>	DPL Panel 7: A3b
			see: <i>-n-</i> , <i>-Vm</i> , <i>yuk-</i>	
<i>yuknom ch'en</i>	cn.	Yuknom Ch'en	» yu-[ku]no-ma CH'EN-na > <i>yuknom ch'en</i>	DPL HS 4 Step III: H2-II
			see: <i>ch'en</i> , <i>yuknom</i>	
<i>yuknom k'awil</i>	cn.	Yuknom K'awil	» yu-[ku]no-ma K'AWIL > <i>yuknom k'awil</i>	COL DAM Vase (K2914)
			see: <i>k'awil</i> , <i>yuknom</i>	
<i>yuknom yich'ak k'ak'</i>	cn.	Yuknom Yich'ak K'ak'	» yu-ku-no[ma] [[yi]'ICH'AK-ki]K'AK' » [yu[ku]no-ma[[yi]'ICH'AK-K'AK'] > <i>yuknom yich'ak k'ak'</i>	DPL Panel 7: A3b CRN Panel 1: O4
			» yu[ku]no['ICH'AK]-K'AK' > <i>yukno[m] [y]ich'ak k'ak'</i>	ELP Stela 34
			» yu[ku]-'ICH'AK-K'AK' > <i>yuk[nom] [y]ich'ak k'ak'</i>	CLK Stela 115: A1
			» yu[ku]-[yi]'ICH'AK-ki-K'AK' > <i>yuk[nom] yich'ak k'ak'</i>	LCR HS 2, Block X
			» yu-[ku]no-ma [yi]'ICH'AK-K'AK' » <i>yuknom yich'ak k'ak'</i>	CLK Str.II-sub, Tomb 4, Plate: I-J
<i>yul</i>	n.	polished object	see: <i>ich'ak</i> , <i>k'ak'</i> , <i>y-</i> , <i>yuknom</i>	
			» 'u-yu-lu-li > <i>uyul[i]l</i> "the polished object"	K4378
			» 'u-yu-lu > <i>uyul[il]</i> "the polished object"	K2295
			see: <i>-il</i> , <i>u-</i>	
			» 'u-yu-la > <i>uyul</i> "the polished object"	K4477
			see: <i>u-</i>	
<i>yum</i>	n.	lord, patron	» yu-ma > <i>yum</i> "lord, patron"	Paris 07C
			» 'u-yu?-mu > <i>uyum</i> "the lord, patron"	RAZ Tomb 19 Vessel 15

²⁹⁹ Tentative paraphrase of this anthroponym: "K'awil Who Shakes the Sky."

yutal

n.

food, fruit

see: *u-*

» **yu-ta-la** > “food; fruit”

» **yu-TAL** > *yutal*

see: *kakaw*

» **ta-yu-TAL** > *ta yutal* “for food”

K0791

» **ta-yu-ta-la** > *ta yutal* “for food”

K1552

» **ta-yu-ta** > *ta yuta[l]*

K4379

» **ta-yu-ta** > *ta yuta[l]*

K4477

see: *ta*

» **'u-yu-ta-li** > *uyutal[il]* “the food”

K1335

see: *-il, u-*

» **'u-yu-ta-la** > *uyutal* “the food”

COL SMB Carved Vessel

» **'u-yu-ta-la** > *uyutal* “the food”

COL Gardiner (K6080)

see: *u-*

Part 2: The English - Classic Maya Vocabulary

A	accompany (v)	<i>it-</i>
	accumulate (v)	<i>tz'ak-</i>
	add (v)	<i>tz'ak-</i>
	after	<i>chan; pat</i>
	again	<i>cha', ka'</i>
	already	<i>xa'</i>
	amidst	<i>tan</i>
	ancestor	<i>mam</i>
	ant	<i>sayul</i>
	appease (v)	<i>tim-</i>
	arm	<i>k'ab</i>
	armadillo	<i>ibach</i>
	arrive (v)	<i>hul-, ul-</i>
	artisan	<i>chuwen</i>
	ashen-grey	<i>kob</i>
	at	<i>ta, ti, tu</i>
	atole	<i>sa', sak ha', ul</i>
	auditor	<i>kokom</i>
	avocado	<i>uniw</i>
	awaken (v)	<i>ah-, aj-</i>
B	back (n)	<i>pat</i>
	ballcourt	<i>alaw, jalab, jalaw</i>
	ballgame	<i>pitz</i>
	ballplayer	<i>pitzil</i>
	ballplaying	<i>pitzil</i>
	banner	<i>lakam</i>
	bark	<i>hun</i>
	barracuda	<i>chil kayul</i>
	basket	<i>chach</i>

bat	<i>sutz'</i>
bathe (v)	<i>at(i)-, ichki(l)-</i>
be born (v)	<i>siy-</i>
bead	<i>uh, uhaj</i>
bean	<i>bul</i>
bee	<i>chab, kab</i>
beehive	<i>chab, kab</i>
beetle	<i>kukul</i>
before (in front of)	<i>tan</i>
being	<i>ba', bah, bahah, bahis</i>
belly	<i>tan</i>
beloved	<i>hun tan, jun tan</i>
bench	<i>k'an</i>
bench stone	<i>k'an tun</i>
bethroth (v)	<i>mak-</i>
bind (v)	<i>k'al-</i>
bird	<i>chikul, mut</i>
bird of prey	<i>pip</i>
bitter	<i>ch'ah</i>
black	<i>ik'</i>
blue	<i>yax</i>
bone	<i>bak</i>
book	<i>hun</i>
boss	<i>yum</i>
bowl (clay bowl)	<i>jay</i>
bowl (for washing)	<i>pokol</i>
box	<i>mab</i>
bread	<i>waj</i>
break (v)	<i>koj-, k'as-</i>
brick	<i>lak</i>
bridge	<i>pepem</i>
brother (older)	<i>sakun winik</i>

brother (younger)	<i>itz'in winik</i>
brush pen	<i>cheb</i>
build (v)	<i>pat-</i>
bullrush	<i>puj</i>
bundle	<i>ekatz, ikatz, ikitz</i>
burden	<i>kuch</i>
burn (v)	<i>el-, pul-, tok-</i>
burial	<i>mukil</i>
burial place	<i>muk nal</i>
bury (v)	<i>muk-</i>

C	cacao	<i>kakaw</i>
	cache	<i>mab</i>
	calabash	<i>lekul</i>
	canoe	<i>jukub</i>
	canyon	<i>yokib</i>
	capstone	<i>mak</i>
	captive	<i>bak</i>
	capture (v)	<i>bak-, chuk-</i>
	capture (n)	<i>chukyah</i>
	carry (v)	<i>kuch-</i>
	carver (?)	<i>anab</i>
	carving	<i>uxul</i>
	cattail reed	<i>puj</i>
	cave	<i>ch'en</i>
	center	<i>tan</i>
	centipede	<i>chapat, wak</i>
	change (v)	<i>jel-</i>
	cherished	<i>hun tan, jun tan</i>
	chest	<i>tan</i>
	child (of father)	<i>mijin, unen</i>
	child (of mother)	<i>al</i>

child (of parent)	<i>ubahil uch'ab, usihil uch'ab, usihil uchit uch'ab</i>
choose (v)	<i>pach-</i>
claw	<i>ich'ak</i>
clay	<i>tz'ikul</i>
clothes	<i>buk</i>
cloud	<i>muyal, tok</i>
collar	<i>uh, uhaj</i>
coati	<i>chik, tz'utz'ih</i>
come (v)	<i>tal-</i>
come down (v)	<i>tz'ay-</i>
come out, debut (v)	<i>joy-</i>
companion	<i>atan</i>
completion	<i>k'al</i>
conch-shell	<i>juch</i>
conjure (v)	<i>chun-, tzak-</i>
conquer (v)	<i>nak-</i>
copal	<i>pom</i>
cotinga	<i>yaxun</i>
count	<i>xok</i>
counterpart	<i>nupul</i>
cover	<i>mak</i>
cover (v)	<i>but'-, mak- , tut-</i>
create (v)	<i>ch'ab-, kob-</i>
creation	<i>ch'ab</i>
creature	<i>bakul</i>
crocodile	<i>ahin</i>
crown	<i>met</i>
cut (v)	<i>ch'ak-</i>
cylinder	<i>bub</i>
cylindrical	<i>bubul</i>
D dance (v)	<i>ak'taj-</i>

dawn	<i>ahal, pasaj</i>
day	<i>k'in</i>
decapitate (v)	<i>ch'ak-</i>
deer	<i>chih, chij, kej, may, sipul</i>
descend (v)	<i>em-</i>
descend	<i>emal</i>
deposit (v)	<i>k'ub-</i>
die (v)	<i>cham-</i>
dig (v)	<i>pan-</i>
diminish (v)	<i>k'a'-</i>
dish	<i>lak</i>
dissipate (v)	<i>k'a'-</i>
dog	<i>ok, tzul, tz'i'</i>
doorway	<i>jol</i>
dove	<i>mukuy, ukum</i>
dress (v)	<i>buk-</i>
drill (v)	<i>joch'-</i>
drink (v)	<i>uk'-</i>
drinking vessel	<i>uk'ib</i>
drought	<i>k'intun</i>
duck	<i>mat, mataw</i>
dwarf	<i>ch'at, mas</i>

E	earflare	<i>tup, tupaj</i>
	earlier (today)	<i>sa'miy</i>
	earth	<i>chab, kab, lum</i>
	east	<i>elk'in, lak'in</i>
	eat (v)	<i>k'ux-</i>
	eat (bread-like foods) (v)	<i>we'</i> -
	eat (soft food)	<i>mak'</i> -
	eating-instrument	<i>we'em, we'ib</i>
	eight	<i>waxak</i>

eighteen	<i>waxak lajun</i>
eleven	<i>buluk</i>
emergent	<i>ch'ok</i>
enclosure	<i>k'al</i>
end (v)	<i>tzutz-</i>
enter (v)	<i>ek-, och-, ok-</i>
erect (v)	<i>wa'-</i>
extend (a weave) (v)	<i>sin-</i>
extinguish (v)	<i>tap-</i>

F	face	<i>wut</i>
	familiar	<i>nupul</i>
	familiar	<i>way, wayis, wayaw</i>
	fan	<i>wal</i>
	far	<i>nach</i>
	fat	<i>bay</i>
	father	<i>yum</i>
	fiery	<i>k'ak'äl</i>
	fifteen	<i>ho' lajun</i>
	fill (v)	<i>yip-</i>
	fire	<i>k'ak', k'ak'is</i>
	fire place	<i>k'ak' nal</i>
	first	<i>bah, nah, yax</i>
	fish	<i>chay, kay</i>
	fisherman	<i>kayom</i>
	five	<i>ho'</i>
	flatuent	<i>tis</i>
	flint	<i>tok'</i>
	flower	<i>sijom, yatik</i>
	foam	<i>om</i>
	food	<i>we'</i>
	foot	<i>ok</i>

form (v)	<i>pak'-, pat-</i>
four	<i>chan, kan</i>
fourteen	<i>chan lajun, kan lajun</i>
fox	<i>ch'amak</i>
frame (wooden)	<i>ch'ak te'</i>
fresh	<i>tzihil</i>

G	gift	<i>mayij, sih, sihaj</i>
	give (v)	<i>ak'-</i>
	glyph	<i>wojol</i>
	go (v)	<i>bix-</i>
	goblin	<i>ch'at, mas</i>
	god	<i>k'uh</i>
	good	<i>utz</i>
	goodness	<i>utzil</i>
	gopher	<i>bah</i>
	gorge	<i>yokib</i>
	grandfather (maternal)	<i>mam</i>
	grandmother (maternal)	<i>mim</i>
	grandson	<i>mam</i>
	grab (v)	<i>mach-, tzak-</i>
	grasp (v)	<i>ch'am-, k'am-</i>
	great	<i>chak, lakam, nah</i>
	green	<i>yax</i>
	grind (v)	<i>k'ux-</i>
	guardian	<i>chanan</i>
	guide (v)	<i>pay-</i>
	guide	<i>aj pay</i>

H	hand	<i>k'ab, k'abis</i>
	happen (v)	<i>ut-</i>
	he	<i>u- (preconsonantal), y- (prevocalic)</i>

head	<i>bah, jol, jolom</i>
headband	<i>hun</i>
headdress	<i>ko'hw, pixom</i>
heart	<i>ol, olis</i>
helmet	<i>ko'hw</i>
her	<i>u-</i> (preconsonantal), <i>y-</i> (prevocalic)
here	<i>way</i>
heron	<i>bak, ichiw</i>
hill	<i>witz</i>
his	<i>u-</i> (preconsonantal), <i>y-</i> (prevocalic)
hit (v)	<i>koj-</i>
hoist (v)	<i>pak'-, tz'ap-</i>
home (dwelling)	<i>atot, otoch, otot</i>
honey	<i>chab, kab</i>
house (structure)	<i>na', nah</i>
howler monkey	<i>batz'ul, batz'</i>
humming bird	<i>tz'unun</i>
hunchback	<i>ch'at, mas</i>

I	I	<i>in-</i> (Postclassic Yucatec), <i>ni-</i> (Classic Maya), <i>-en</i>
iguana		<i>huj</i>
image		<i>bah, bahaj, bahis</i>
in		<i>ichil, tan, ta, ti, tu</i>
incense		<i>ch'ah, ch'aj, pom</i>
incensario		<i>sak lak, sak lak tun</i>
incised (object)		<i>jach</i>
insert (v)		<i>ek-</i>
intermediary		<i>nun</i>
intestines		<i>puch</i>
invert (v)		<i>pak-</i>
island		<i>peten</i>
it		<i>u-</i> (preconsonantal), <i>y-</i> (prevocalic)

	its	<i>u-</i> (preconsonantal), <i>y-</i> (prevocalic)
J	jaguar	<i>balam, hix, hix balam</i>
	javelin	<i> jul</i>
	jewel	<i>k'an</i>
	join (v)	<i>nup-</i>
K	kiln	<i>chitin, pib nah</i>
	king	<i>ajaw</i>
	kingship	<i>ajawlil, ajawlel</i>
	kinkajou	<i>k'an max</i>
	knot	<i>mok</i>
L	lady	<i>ix, ixik</i>
	lagoon	<i>ak'al</i>
	lake	<i>nab</i>
	large	<i>nah</i>
	lark	<i>sak chikul</i>
	last	<i>wi'il</i>
	later	<i>pat</i>
	leaf-cutter ant	<i>xu'</i>
	lid	<i>mak</i>
	lie down (v)	<i>ham-</i>
	lightning	<i>chahuk</i>
	lineage	<i>olom</i>
	lintel	<i>pakab</i>
	litter	<i>ch'ak te'</i>
	learned man	<i>itz'at, matz, miyatz</i>
	load	<i>ekatz, ikatz, ikitz, kuch</i>
	loom	<i>chuch</i>
	lord	<i>ajaw</i>
	lordship	<i>ajawlil, ajawlel</i>

M	macaw	<i>mo'</i>
	make round (v)	<i>pet-, wol-</i>
	man	<i>winak, winik</i>
	many	<i>balun, on, ux</i>
	marsh	<i>ak'al</i>
	mask	<i>k'oh</i>
	mat	<i>pop</i>
	may flower	<i>nich te'</i>
	meal	<i>wi'il</i>
	mountain	<i>witz</i>
	mouth	<i>kal, ti'</i>
	much	<i>on</i>
	my	<i>ni-</i> (Classic Maya)

N	name	<i>k'aba'</i>
	necklace	<i>uh, uhaj</i>
	needle (for sowing)	<i>putz'</i>
	nest	<i>met</i>
	night	<i>ak'ab</i>
	nine	<i>balun, bolon</i>
	nineteen	<i>balun lajun, bolon lajun</i>
	noose	<i>le'</i>
	nose	<i>ni'</i>
	north	<i>xaman</i>
	no, not	<i>ma', machaj, mih</i>
	nothing ("zero")	<i>mih</i>
	now	<i>yuwal</i>

O	obsidian	<i>taj</i>
	occur (v)	<i>ut-</i>
	ocean	<i>k'ak' nab, palaw</i>
	offer (v)	<i>k'ub-</i>

offering	<i>mayih, mayij, sih</i>
offering (of grace)	<i>matan</i>
omen	<i>mut</i>
one	<i>jun</i>
open (v)	<i>ham-, pas-</i>
opossum	<i>pay, uch</i>
our	<i>ka-</i>
oven	<i>chitin, pibnah</i>
owl	<i>kuh, kuy</i>

P	paint (v)	<i>tz'ib-</i>
	painting	<i>tz'ibil, tz'ibal</i>
	panel	<i>eklib</i>
	paper	<i>hun</i>
	parrot	<i>op</i>
	part	<i>tzuk</i>
	partition	<i>tzuk</i>
	partner	<i>atan</i>
	patron	<i>kit, yum</i>
	pavement	<i>bih tun</i>
	payment	<i>tojol</i>
	peccary	<i>chitam</i>
	pedestal	<i>okib</i>
	peel (v)	<i>sus-</i>
	penis	<i>ach, at</i>
	perforate (v)	<i>joch'-, jul-</i>
	perforator	<i> jul</i>
	period of twenty days	<i>winik, winal</i>
	period of twenty years	<i>winak hab</i>
	period of 400 years	<i>pik</i>
	person	<i>-aj, mak, nal, winik</i>
	pigeon	<i>mukuy, ukum</i>

pile up (v)	<i>witzaj-</i>
pillar	<i>yokman</i>
pine	<i>taj</i>
place	<i>-il, -nal, -nib</i>
place (of abundance of)	<i>-al</i>
place (v) (1)	<i>tek'-</i>
place (v) (2)	<i>ek-</i>
plant (v)	<i>pak'-, tz'ap-</i>
plaster	<i>luk', sas</i>
plaster (v)	<i>tak'</i>
plate	<i>lak, jawante'</i>
platform	<i>kun</i>
play ball (v)	<i>pitzaj-</i>
"plural"	<i>-ob, -tak</i>
point	<i>ni'</i>
polish (v)	<i>yul-</i>
pool	<i>nab</i>
pool (v)	<i>nabaj-</i>
portrait	<i>winbah</i>
precious	<i>k'an</i>
priest	<i>aj k'in</i>
privilege	<i>matan</i>
prognostication	<i>chich</i>
province	<i>peten, tzuk</i>
pulque	<i>chih</i>
puma	<i>koj, chak balam</i>
pure	<i>sak, sujuy</i>
put (heads together) (v)	<i>nuch- jol</i>

Q	quarter (room)	<i>k'al, way</i>
	quetzal	<i>k'uk'</i>
	quill/reed/bamboo pen	<i>cheb</i>

R	rabbit	<i>t'ul</i>
	rain	<i>chak, ha'al</i>
	rain bow	<i>chel</i>
	rain deity	<i>chak</i>
	rat	<i>ch'oh</i>
	receive (v)	<i>ch'am-, k'am-</i>
	red	<i>chak</i>
	renovate (v)	<i>tut-</i>
	replace (v)	<i>jel-</i>
	resplendent	<i>sak</i>
	rest (v)	<i>hil-</i>
	reveal (v)	<i>na'</i> -
	ring (of stone)	<i>chikin tun</i>
	ritual interpreter	<i>chijlam, chilan</i>
	ritual speaker	<i>nun</i>
	road	<i>bih, sak bih</i>
	robin	<i>tot</i>
	room	<i>k'al, way</i>
	root	<i>wi'</i>
	round object	<i>wol</i>
	ruler	<i>ajaw</i>
	rulership	<i>ajawlil, ajawlel</i>
S	sacred ("god-like")	<i>k'uhul</i>
	sage	<i>itz'at, matz, miyatza</i>
	say (v)	<i>al-, che'-</i>
	scatter (v)	<i>chok-</i>
	scatter (fire) (v)	<i>puk-</i>
	scorpion	<i>sinan</i>
	sculpture	<i>uxul</i>
	season	<i>k'in</i>
	seat	<i>chumib, k'an te', tz'am</i>

see (v)	<i>il-</i>
seize (v)	<i>bak-, chuk-</i>
self	<i>bah, bahaj, bahis</i>
servant	<i>habtal, winak</i>
service	<i>patan</i>
serpent	<i>chan, kan, kanul</i>
set up (v)	<i>wa'-</i>
seven	<i>huk, wuk</i>
seventeen	<i>huk lajun, wuk lajun</i>
shape (v)	<i>pat-</i>
shake (v)	<i>yuk-</i>
shark	<i>xok</i>
she	<i>u- (preconsonantal), y- (prevocalic)</i>
shield	<i>pakal</i>
shoot (v)	<i>jul-</i>
shrine	<i>wayib</i>
sing (v)	<i>k'ay-</i>
singer	<i>k'ayom</i>
sit	<i>buch'-, chum-</i>
six	<i>wak</i>
sixteen	<i>wak lajun</i>
skirt	<i>pik</i>
skull	<i>bak, jol, jolom</i>
sky	<i>chan, kan</i>
sleep (v)	<i>way-</i>
smoke	<i>butz'</i>
soil	<i>lum</i>
south	<i>nohol</i>
sparrow-hawk	<i>muwan</i>
spear (n)	<i>jul</i>
spear (v)	<i>jul-</i>
spider monkey	<i>max</i>

spirit companion	<i>way, wayis, wayaw</i>
split (v)	<i>jatz'-</i>
soot	<i>abak, sabak, yabak</i>
spring (water source)	<i>ch'en</i>
stack	<i>latzil</i>
stack (v)	<i>tz'ak-</i>
staircase	<i>eb</i>
star	<i>ek'</i>
stela ("big, great stone")	<i>lakam tun</i>
stir (fire) (v)	<i>til-</i>
stoke (v)	<i>jop-</i>
stomach	<i>tan</i>
stone	<i>tun, tunich</i>
stream	<i>pa'</i>
strong one	<i>kelem</i>
stucco	<i>luk', sas</i>
sun	<i>k'in</i>
supervise (v)	<i>kab-</i>
surface (for writing)	<i>jich</i>

T	tail	<i>neh</i>
	take (v)	<i>ch'am-, k'am-</i>
	tapir	<i>til</i>
	ten	<i>lajun</i>
	terminate (v)	<i>tzutz-</i>
	then	<i>ka'</i>
	thirteen	<i>ox lajun, ux lajun</i>
	three	<i>ox, ux</i>
	throne	<i>tem, tz'am</i>
	throw (v)	<i>chok-</i>
	tie (v)	<i>kach-</i>
	tie (traps) (v)	<i>joy-</i>

tip	<i>ni'</i>
to	<i>ta, ti, tu</i>
toad	<i>aj much, amal</i>
tobacco	<i>k'utz</i>
torch	<i>taj</i>
transform (v)	<i>way-</i>
trap (v)	<i>joy-</i>
tree	<i>che', te'</i>
tribute	<i>patan, tojol</i>
tribute cloth	<i>ub te'</i>
turkey	<i>ak'ach, kutz, ulum</i>
turn over (v)	<i>pak-</i>
turtle	<i>akul, ak</i>
twelve	<i>laj cha', laj ka'</i>
twenty	<i>winak</i>
two	<i>cha', ka'</i>

U	uncle	<i>ichan</i>
	unripe	<i>ch'ok</i>
	untie (v)	<i>ham-</i>

V	venerate	<i>tzik-</i>
	vulture	<i>k'uch, usij, us</i>

W	wall	<i>kot</i>
	want (v)	<i>k'at-</i>
	wash (v)	<i>pok-</i>
	water	<i>a', ha'</i>
	weave (v)	<i>chuy-, jal-</i>
	weaving	<i>jalab</i>
	well	<i>ch'en</i>
	west	<i>chik'in, ochk'in</i>

white	<i>sak</i>
wide	<i>lakam</i>
wife	<i>atan</i>
wise man	<i>itz'at</i>
with (1)	<i>ta, ti, tu</i>
with (2) (in the presence of)	<i>ichnal</i>
within	<i>ichil, mal, wal</i>
work (together) (v)	<i>et-</i>
worship (v)	<i>k'uh-</i>
wound (v)	<i>jatz'-</i>
wrap (v)	<i>k'al-</i>
wrap up (v)	<i>wol-</i>
write (v)	<i>tz'ib-</i>
writing	<i>tz'ibil, tz'ibal</i>

Y	year	<i>hab</i>
	yellow	<i>k'an</i>
	you	<i>a-</i> (preconsonantal), <i>aw-</i> (prevocalic)
	young	<i>ch'ok</i>
	your	<i>a-</i> (preconsonantal), <i>aw-</i> (prevocalic)
	youth	<i>bakul, ch'ok</i>

Z	zarigüella	<i>uch</i>
	zopilote	<i>k'uch, usij, us</i>

Appendix A: Abbreviations, Monument Designations, and Site Codes

Time periods

EC	Early Classic
LC	Late Classic
PrC	Preclassic

Codices

Dresden	Dresden Codex
Madrid	Madrid Codex
Paris	Paris Codex

After each city name that designated one of the three codices, the number refers to the page number; the letter refers to the vertical section (top to bottom), the second number refers to the sub-section within a section (organized from left to right) (e.g., Dresden 23 C-3: Dresden Codex, Page 23, Section C, sub-section 3).

Monument Designations and Building terms

Alt.	Altar
BCM	Ballcourt Marker
Bl.	Block
Capst.	Capstone
Col.	Column
Dr.	Drawing
Fr.	Fragment
Frag.	Fragment
HS	Hieroglyphic Stairway [St. = Step, only in combination with HS]
Jmb.	Jamb
L.	Lintel
Lnt.	Lintel
Misc.	Miscellaneous
Mon.	Monument
MT	Miscellaneous Text (used by The Tikal Project, among others)

Pan.	Panel
Pnt.	Pendant
Rm.	Room
St.	Stela
Str.	Structure
Sup.	Support
Tabl.	Tablet
Thr.	Throne
thr.	thread
Tmb.	Tomb
Vlt.	Vault

Archaeological sites with inscriptions cited in this vocabulary

The three letter codes employed in this vocabulary follow the codes as used in a large variety of sources, but which in origin stem from the Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions Project, initiated by Ian Graham at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. This list has been extended at different occasions, when new sites have been discovered, or when known sites obtained a hieroglyphic corpus through new discoveries. For two sites I could not find an existing code, Kohunlich and Pol Box, and for another site, San Bartolo, I find the chosen code not logical (SBT; see Mathews and Biro n.d., "Site Names and Three-letter Codes," URL: http://research.famsi.org/mdp/mdp_sitenames.php). For the two new sites the three letter codes have been devised by the present author, KHN and PBX, respectively. SBR is used to refer to San Bartolo.

ACA	Acanceh				
AGT	Aguateca				
ALC	Los Alacranes				
ALR	Altar de los Reyes				
AML	La Amelia				
ANL	Anonal				
ARP	Arroyo de Piedra				
BCN	Becan				
BPK	Bonampak				
CAY	El Cayo				
CHN	Chichen Itza	Casa Col. GBC	Casa Colorada Great Ballcourt	HB LTJ	Hieroglyphic Band Lower Temple of the Jaguar

	Hier. Jambs	Hieroglyphic Jambs	S.Building	South Building
			W	West Jamb
			E	East Jamb
	HLK	Halakal (site in CHN vicinity)		
	HPG	High Priest's Grave		
	Monjas	Las Monjas Complex		
	T1L	temple of the One Lintel		
	T3L	Temple of the Three Lintels		
	T4L	Temple of the Four Lintels		
	TIS	Temple of the Initial Series		
	YUL	Yula (site in CHN vicinity)		
CHO	El Chorro (aka. San Lucas)			
CKL	Chinkultic			
CLK	Calakmul	N.Acr.	North Acropolis	Str.1 Structure 1 Gr.A Group A
CML	Comacalco			
CNH	Chinaha/Chinaja			
CNK	Chinikiha			
COB	Coba			
COL	Collections	BM	The British Museum (London)	
		BMFA	Boston Museum of Fine Arts	
		CDX-style	Codex-style (vessels painted black-on-white/cream)	
		CMA	Cleveland Museum of Art	
		D.Oaks	Dumbarton Oaks (Washington, D.C.)	
		DAM	Denver Art Museum	
		Gardiner	Gardiner Museum of Ceramic Art (Toronto, Canada)	
		JMCR	Jade Museum/Museo del Jade, Costa Rica	
		KAM	Kimbell Art Museum (Fort Worth, Texas)	
		MAM	Museo Ámparo (Puebla)	
		MBAR	Museo Barbier-Mueller (Barcelona)	
		MdEM	Museo de Escultura Maya (Campeche)	
		MdIC	Museo de Isla Cozumel (Quintana Roo)	

MNAH	Museo Nacional de Antropología e Historia (México, D.F.)
MqB	Musée du quai Branly (Paris)
MRBA	Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts (Brussels)
MPV	Museo Popol Vuh (Guatemala City)
MRdY	Museo Regional de Yucatan (Mérida)
NMA	The Nasher Museum of Art (formerly: Duke University Museum of Art)
PM	Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University
PSM	Pomona (Tabasco) Site Museum
PUL	Princeton University Library
RMV	Museum of Ethnology (Leiden)
SAMA	San Antonio Museum of Art
SLAM	St.Louis Art Museum
SMB	Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin - Ethnologischen Museum
TSM	Tonina Site Museum
YUAG	Yale University Art Gallery
CPN	Copan
CRN	La Corona
DBC	Dzibilchaltun
DBN	Dzibilnocac
DCB	Dos Caobas
EKB	Ek' Balam
EML	Emiliano Zapata
ETZ	Edzna
HRZ	La Honradez
ICC	Ichmac
IKL	Ikil
ITZ	Itzimte
IXK	Ixkun
IXZ	Ixtutz
JAI	Jaina
JNT	Jonuta
SJS	San José (Belize)

K	Kerr (followed by number; number indicative of Kerr catalog of photographs, from rollout archive or portfolio)			
KAB	Kabah			
KHN	Kohunlich (not an official code, employed by the author/compiler)			
LAC	Lacanha			
LTI	Laxtunich			
MAR	La Mar			
MCW	Mountain Cow (Belize)			
MLC	Mulchic			
MRL	Moral-Reforma (aka. Balancan-Moral)			
MTL	Motul de San José			
NAY	La Naya			
NKB	Nakbe			
NMP	Nimli Punit (Belize)			
NTN	Naj Tunich			
NSY	Nohsayab (aka. Losayab), Campeche			
OJO	Ojo de Agua			
OXP	Oxpemul			
PAL	Palenque			
	Bench-S	Bench, South Side		
	Bench-W	Bench, West Side		
	N.Group	North Group	R.Stone	Re-used Stone Block
	Orator	Panel of the Orator		
	Pal. HS	Palace, Hieroglyphic Stairway		
	Pal. Tablet	Palace Pablet		
	Sarc.	Sarcophagus		
	Scribe	Panel of the Scribe		
	T.	Temple (followed by Roman number for identification)		
	Tabl.96	Tablet of the 96 Glyphs		
	Tabl. Slaves	Tablet of the Slaves		
	TI	Temple of the Inscriptions	WT	West Tablet
			CT	Center Tablet
			ET	East Tablet
	TC	Temple of the Cross		

	TFC	Temple of the Foliated Cross	D.Head	Death Head Monument
	TS	Temple of the Sun		
PBX	Pol Box (not an official code, employed by the author/compiler)			
PNG	Piedras Negras	MSS	Miscellaneous Stone	
PRU	El Peru			
RAZ	Río Azul			
NAR	Naranjo			
PMT	Pomona, Tabasco	H.Panel	Hieroglyphic Panel	T.96
PSD	La Pasadita			Tablet of the 96 Glyphs
PUS	Pusilha			
SBL	Seibal			
SBR	San Bartolo (not an official code, employed by the author/compiler)			
SCU	Sacul			
SEP	Santa Elena Poco Uinic			
TAM	Tamarindito			
TBI	Tabi			
TIK	Tikal	Hombre	Hombre de Tikal Statuette	MT
		Marcador	Marcador de Pelota	Miscellaneous Text
		T.	Temple (followed by Roman number for identification)	
TNA	Tonina			
TRT	Tortuguero			
TZB	Dzibanche			
UAX	Uaxactun			
UCN	Ucanal			
UXM	Uxmal			
XKB	Xkombec			
XLM	Xcalumkin			
XUL	Xultun			
YAX	Yaxchilan			
YXH	Yaxha (Guatemala)			
ZPT	Zacpeten (Guatemala)			

Miscellaneous abbreviations

Capt.	Caption
Inc. Burner	Incense Burner
Sec. Text	Secondary Text

References cited in the footnotes

Boot, Erik

2005 *Mat and Throne in the Maya Area: The Jaguar Statuette in the Sub-Castillo at Chich'en Itsa and a Re-evaluation of the Hieroglyphic Superfix T168*. Paper presented at the international symposium entitled "Mat and Throne: Cosmovision and Society in Mesoamerica," May 10-12, 2000, Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands.

in press *Loanwords, "Foreign Words," and Foreign Signs in Maya Writing*. Paper presented at the international symposium "The Idea of Writing II: Loanwords in Writing Systems," June 7-9, 2006, Research School CNWS, Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands.

in prep. *Some Rare and Unique Spellings on Maya Ceramics and Portable Objects*. Manuscript in preparation.

Houston, Stephen D. (editor)

1983 *Contributions to the Decipherment of Maya Hieroglyphic Writing*, Vol. 1. New York: HRAF Books.

Lacadena, Alfonso, and Søren Wichmann

2004 On the Representation of the Glottal Stop in Maya Writing. In *The Linguistics of Maya Writing*, edited by Søren Wichmann, pp. 103-162. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.

Lounsbury, Floyd

1973 On the Derivation and Reading of the 'Ben-Ich' Prefix. In *Mesoamerican Writing Systems*, edited by Elizabeth P. Benson, pp. 99-144. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks.

Stuart, David

2005 *The Inscriptions from Temple XIX at Palenque: A Commentary*. San Francisco: The Pre-Columbian Art Institute

Van Akkeren, Ruud

2000 Place of the Lord's Daughter: Rab'inal, its history, its dance-drama. *CNWS Publications* Vol. 91. Leiden, the Netherlands. Research School CNWS, Leiden University.

Zender, Marc

2005 The Raccoon Glyph in Classic Maya Writing. *The PARI Journal* 5 (4): 6-16.

Appendix B: Classic Maya Numbers

Numbers higher than 20 are recorded in Classic Maya inscriptions, as part of the so-called “Lunar Series,” for example in describing the amount of days a specific “lunar month” has (e.g., “20+9”; “20+10”) or the count or order of dynasts to be counted (e.g., Naranjo: “15+20,” “18+20”). Note the different order or placement of “20” in these two contexts. However, as linguists and epigraphers still debate the precise reading of these numbers, no transliterations regarding these numbers have been entered into this vocabulary yet.

<i>balun</i>	nine	9
<i>balun lajun</i>	nineteen	19, 9-LAJUN-na
<i>bolon</i>	nine	9, see: <i>balun</i>
<i>bolon</i>	nineteen	19 , see: <i>balun lajun</i>
<i>buluk</i>	eleven	[...]-lu-ku
<i>cha'</i>	two	2, see: <i>ka'</i>
<i>chan</i>	four	4 , SUN.GOD, see: <i>kan</i>
<i>chan lajun</i>	fourteen	14 , see: <i>kan lajun</i>
<i>ho'</i>	five	5
<i>ho' lajun</i>	fifteen	15, HO'-LAJUN-na
<i>huk</i>	seven	7, see: <i>wuk</i>
<i>huk lajun</i>	seventeen	17 , see: <i>wuk lajun</i>
<i>jun</i>	one	1
<i>ka'</i>	two	2, ka , see: <i>cha'</i>
<i>kan</i>	four	2, ka-na , see: <i>chan</i>
<i>kan lajun</i>	fourteen	14 , see: <i>chan lajun</i>
<i>laj cha'</i>	twelve	12 , see: <i>laj ka'</i>
<i>laj ka'</i>	twelve	12 , see: <i>laj cha'</i>
<i>lahun</i>	ten	10, LAJUN-na
<i>mih</i>	“zero”	mi
<i>ox</i>	three	3, 'o-xo , see: <i>ux</i>
<i>ox lajun</i>	thirteen	13 , see: <i>ux lajun</i>
<i>ux</i>	three	3 , see: <i>ox</i>
<i>ux lajun</i>	thirteen	13 , see: <i>ox lajun</i>
<i>wak</i>	six	6
<i>wak lajun</i>	sixteen	16

<i>waxak</i>	eight	8, MAIZE.GOD
<i>waxak lajun</i>	eighteen	18, 18-na
<i>winak</i>	twenty	20, 20-na-ki, 20-ki
<i>wuk</i>	seven	7, see: <i>huk</i>
<i>wuk lajun</i>	seventeen	17, see: <i>huk lajun</i>

Maya Numerals in Order

"zero"	<i>mih</i>
one	<i>jun</i>
two	<i>cha', ka'</i>
three	<i>ox, ux</i>
four	<i>chan, kan</i>
five	<i>ho'</i>
six	<i>wak</i>
seven	<i>huk, wuk</i>
eight	<i>waxak</i>
nine	<i>balun, bolon</i>
ten	<i>lajun</i>
eleven	<i>buluch, buluk</i>
twelve	<i>laj cha', laj ka'</i>
thirteen	<i>ox lajun, ux lajun</i>
fourteen	<i>chan lajun, kan lajun</i>
fifteen	<i>ho' lajun</i>
sixteen	<i>wak lajun</i>
seventeen	<i>huk lajun, wuk lajun</i>
eighteen	<i>waxak lajun</i>
nineteen	<i>balun lajun, bolon lajun</i>
twenty	<i>winak</i>

Appendix C: Recorded Classic Maya Numeral Classifiers

<i>-kul</i>	for heaps of stone (in calendrical context) » <i>huk-kul tun</i> “seven heaps of tun”	ku-lu 7-ku-lu-TUN-ni
<i>-pis</i>	for counts of time units » <i>u-hun-pis tun</i> “first measured tun”	pi-si 'u-HUN-pi-si-TUN-ni
<i>-pis</i>	for counts of days in 20-day period » <i>chan-pis chak</i> “4 Chak Sijom”	pi-si CHAN-pi-si-CHAK-SIJOM
<i>-tal</i>	for ordinal count » <i>u-nah-tal</i> “the first (in order) is”	TAL, ta-la 'u-na-TAL-la
<i>-te'</i>	for counts of days in 20-day period » <i>chan-te' mak</i> “4 Mak”	TE', TE'-e CHAN-TE'-ma-MAK
<i>-tikil</i>	for counts of people » <i>chan-tikil ch'ok-tak</i> “four-people youngsters”	ti-ki-li CHAN-ti-ki-li-ch'o-ko-TAK-ki
<i>-wal</i>	for counts of things within (?) » <i>uka'wal ti'</i> “the second-thing within opening”	-wa?-la 'u-2-wa-la ti-i

Appendix D: Classic Maya Names of the 20-day and 5-day Periods

In this appendix spellings of all Maya 20-day periods can be found. Several of these 20-day periods can be found through multiple entries and spellings. Here I present these spellings in alphabetic order, as well in the order on the 20-day periods themselves, in the last case compared to the 20-day period list from the Book of Chilam Balam of Chumayel.

<i>chak sijom</i>	Chak Sijom	12th Classic Maya month	CHAK-SIJOM?-ma
<i>chakat</i>	Chakat	3rd Classic Maya month see: <i>sip</i>	CHAK-'AT, CHAK-'AT-ta

<i>chikin</i>	Chikin	6th Classic Maya month	CHIK-ni, CHIK-ki-ni
<i>hul ol</i>	Hul Ol	18th Classic Maya month see: <i>jaw, kum k'uh</i>	HUL-'OL, HUL-'OL-la
<i>ik'at</i>	Ik'at	2nd Classic Maya month see: <i>wo'il, wohil</i>	IK'-AT, IK'-AT-ta
<i>ik' sijom</i>	Ik' Sijom	9th Classic Maya month	IK'-SIJOM?, IK'-SIJOM?-ma
<i>jaw</i>	Jaw	18th Classic Maya month see: <i>kum k'uh, hul ol</i>	ja-wa
<i>kasew</i>	Kasew	5th Classic Maya month see: <i>kusew</i>	ka-se-wa
<i>kol ajaw</i>	Kol Ajaw	19th Classic Maya month see: <i>uway hab</i>	[ko-lo]'AJAW
<i>kum k'uh</i>	Kum K'uh	18th Postclassic Maya month see: <i>hul ol, jaw</i>	ku-K'UH (or: KUM?-K'UH)
<i>kusew</i>	Kusew	5th Classic Maya month see: <i>kasew</i>	ku-se-wa
<i>k'anasiy</i>	K'anasiy	17th Classic Maya month see: <i>k'anaw, k'ayab</i>	K'AN-'a-si-ya, K'AN-'a-ya
<i>k'anaw</i>	K'anaw	17th Classic Maya month see: <i>k'anasiy, k'ayab</i>	K'AN-'a-wa
<i>k'an jalab</i>	K'an Jalab	1st Classic Maya month see: <i>k'an jalaw, pop</i>	K'AN-JAL-bu

<i>k'an jalaw</i>	K'an Jalaw	1st Classic Maya month see: <i>k'an jalab</i> , <i>pop</i>	K'AN-JAL-wa
<i>k'an k'in</i>	K'an K'in	14th Classic Maya month see: <i>uniw</i>	K'AN-K'IN, K'AN-K'IN-ni
<i>k'ayab</i>	K'ayab	17th Postclassic Maya month see: <i>k'anasiy</i> , <i>k'anaw</i>	k'a-ba
<i>mak</i>	Mak	13th Classic Maya month	ma-ka, ma-MAK, ma-MAK-ka
<i>mol</i>	Mol	8th Classic Maya month see: <i>molol</i> , <i>molow</i>	mo[lo]
<i>molol</i>	Molol	8th Classic Maya month see: <i>mol</i> , <i>molow</i>	mo[lo]-la
<i>molow</i>	Molow	8th Classic Maya month see: <i>mol</i> , <i>molol</i>	mo[lo]-wa
<i>muwan</i>	Muwan	15th Classic Maya month	MUWAN, MUWAN-na, MUWAN-ni, mu-wa-ni
<i>pax</i>	Pax	16th Classic Maya month see: <i>paxil</i>	PAX-xa, pa-xa
<i>paxil</i>	Paxil	16th Classic Maya month see: <i>pax</i>	pa-xi-la, pa-xi
<i>pop</i>	Pop	1st Postclassic Maya month see: <i>k'an jalab</i> , <i>k'an jalaw</i>	po-po
<i>sak sjom</i>	Sak Sijom	11th Classic Maya month	SAK-SIJOM-ma

<i>sutz'[il]</i>	Sutz'(il)	4th Classic Maya month	SUTZ', su-SUTZ', SUTZ'-tz'i, SUTZ'-la, su-tz'i
<i>uniw</i>	Uniw	14th Classic Maya month see: <i>k'an k'in</i>	UN-wi, 'UN-wa, 'UN-ni-wa, 'u-ni-wa
<i>uway hab</i>	Uway Hab	19th Classic Maya month see: <i>kol ajaw</i>	'u-WAY-HAB, WAY-ya-HAB
<i>wo'il</i>	Wo'	2nd Classic month see: <i>ik'at, wohil</i>	wo-'i
<i>wohil</i>	Woh	2nd (Post)classic month see: <i>ik'at, wo'il</i>	wo-hi
<i>yax k'in</i>	Yax K'in	7th Classic Maya month	YAX-K'IN, YAX-K'IN-ni
<i>yax sijom</i>	Yax Sijom	10th Classic Maya month	YAX-SIJOM?-ma

The Months in Order

The Chumayel (fol.13) List *Classic Maya List, Including Alternatives*

1.	Poop	K'an Jalaw	K'an Jalab	Pop
2.	Woo	Ik'at		Wo'il Wohil
3.	Sip	Chak'at		
4.	Sotz'	Sutz'(il)		
5.	Sek	Kasew	Kusew	
6.	Xul	Chikin		
7.	Yaxk'in	Yax K'in		
8.	Mol	Mol		
9.	Ch'een	Ik' Sijom		
10.	Yaax	Yax Sijom		
11.	Sak	Sak Sijom		

12.	Keeh	Chak Sijom
13.	Mak	Mak
14.	K'ank'in	Uniw
15.	Muwan	Muwan
16.	Paax	Paxil
17.	K'ayab	K'anasiy
18.	Kumk'u	Hul Ol
19.	(Wayeb)	Uway Hab
		Pax
		K'ayab
		Jaw
		Kum K'uh

The Classic Maya Day Names

In the current version of the dictionary only two of the day names can be found, namely the fourteenth day *hix* and twentieth day *ajaw*. Consistent spellings of this sign within and outside calendar context indicate that the Classic name of this day sign was indeed *ajaw* (I should note that there are various examples in which the day sign 'AJAW is postfixed with -la, e.g., Palenque TI East Tablet: S8, suggestive of the fact that the day name in some regions of the Maya area may have been pronounced *ajawal*, probably reduced to *ajwal*). For the remaining nineteen day signs, when citation is necessary, the Yucatec names are used (derived from the work of fray Diego de Landa, who also provided the glyphs for each of the day names). In Classic times these day names may have been quite differently, especially when one takes the different spellings of the month names into account. Initiated by the author is research on the Classic Maya day names (1) as *ha'* "water," (7) as *chij* "deer," *chij chan* "deer serpent," (10) as *ok* "dog," (12) as *ej* "tooth," and (15) as *tz'ikin* "eagle." Some of the preliminary results have been included in the vocabulary (for day names 7 and 15).

Appendix E: Recorded Classic Maya Pronouns

As pronominal prefixes (Set A):

<i>in-</i>	I	'i-ne
<i>u-</i>	he, she, it (preconsonantal)	'u-
<i>y-</i>	he, she, it (prevocalic)	ya-, ye-, yi-, yo-, yu-

As possessive prefixes:

<i>a-</i>	your (in front of consonants)	'a-
-----------	-------------------------------	-----

<i>aw-</i>	your (in front of vowels)	'a-wi-, 'a-wo-
<i>ni-</i>	my	ni-
<i>u-</i>	his, her, it (preconsonantal)	'u-
<i>y-</i>	his, her, it (prevocalic)	ya-, ye-, yi-, yo-, yu-
<i>ka-</i>	our	ka-

As pronominal suffixes (Set B):

<i>-en</i>	I	-ke-na
<i>-at</i>	you	-ta
<i>-Ø</i>	he, she, it	-Ø

As independent pronouns:

<i>ha'</i>	he, she, it; that, this	ha-'a
<i>ha'i[n]</i>	he, she, it; that, this	ha-'i
<i>ha'at</i>	you	ha[ta]
<i>hin</i>	he, she, it; that, this	hi-na, hi-ni, hi
<i>ha'ob</i>	they; those, these	ha-'o-bo, ha-'o-ba, ha-'o-bi

Appendix F: Recorded Classic Maya Verbal Roots

Verb	Verb Class	Meaning	Spellings
<i>ak'-</i>	tv.	to give, to bring	'AK'-, ya-k'a-
<i>ak'taj-</i>	ivd.	to dance	'AK'-ta-ja, 'a-'AK'-ta-ja

<i>al-</i>	tv.	to say	ya-la-
<i>an-</i>	iv.	to run	'a-ni, 'AJ/'a-na
<i>at-</i>	tvd?	to bathe	ya-ti-
<i>bak-</i>	tv.	to capture	BAK-
<i>buk-</i>	tv.	to clothe	bu-ku-
<i>but'-</i>	tv.	to cover, to bury	bu-t'u-
<i>cha'-</i>	tvd?	to do	cha-
<i>cham-</i>	iv.	to die	CHAM-, CHAM-mi-
<i>chok-</i>	tv.	to throw, to scatter	CHOK-, CHOK-ka-, CHOK-ko-, cho-ka, cho-ko
<i>chuk-</i>	tv.	to capture	chu-ku-, chu-ka-
<i>chum-</i>	pv.	to sit	CHUM-mu-
<i>chun-</i>	tv.	to conjure (?)	chu-ni-
<i>chuy-</i>	tv.	to weave	chu-yu
<i>ch'ab-</i>	tv.	to create	ch'a?-ba-
<i>ch'ak-</i>	tv.	to axe, to cut, to decapitate	CH'AK-, CH'AK-ka, ch'a-ka-
<i>ch'am-</i>	tv.	to receive; to take, to grasp	CH'AM?, CH'AM?-ma, ch'a-CH'AM?, ch'a-ma
<i>ek-</i>	pv	to place, to enter; to insert	'e-ke-
<i>el-</i>	tv.	to burn	'EL-, 'EL-le-
<i>em-</i>	iv.	to descend	'EM-mi, 'e-mi-
<i>ham-</i>	tr.	to open, to untie	ha-ma-
<i>ham-</i>	pv.	to lie down	ha-ma-
<i>hil-</i>	iv.	to rest, to plant (?)	hi-li
<i>hul-</i>	iv.	to arrive	HUL-li, hu-li
<i>jas-</i>	tv?	?	ja-sa-
<i>jatz'</i>	tr.	to wound, to split	ja-tz'a-
<i>jel-</i>	tv.	to change, to replace	je-le-, JEL
<i>joch'</i>	tv.	to drill, to perforate	jo-ch'o, jo-ch'a-
<i>jom-</i>	tv.	to destroy	jo-mo-
<i>jop-</i>	iv.	to stoke	jo-po-
<i>joy- (1)</i>	tv.	to trap	JOY, jo-JOY
<i>joy- (2)</i>	tv.	to come out, to debute	JOY, jo-JOY-, JOY-
<i>jub-</i>	tv.	to take down	ju-bu-

<i>jul-</i>	tv.	to throw, to shoot; to pierce	JUL-, JUL-lu
<i>ichil-</i>	iv?	to bathe	'i-chi-li
<i>ichkil-</i>	iv?	to bathe	'i-chi-ki
<i>il-</i>	tv.	to see	'IL-, 'IL-la-, 'i-la-, yi-li- , yi-'IL-
<i>it-</i>	tvd.	to accompany	yi-ta-
<i>jus-</i>	tv.	to plaster (?)	ju-su-
<i>kach-</i>	tv.	to collect (to bundle up)	ka-cha-
<i>kob-</i>	tv.	to create	ko-bo-
<i>koj-</i>	tv.	to hit, to break	ko-jo-
<i>kuch-</i>	tv.	to carry	ku-chu-, ku-cha-
<i>k'a'-</i>	tv.	to diminish, to dissipate	K'A'
<i>k'al-</i>	tv.	to receive; to bind, to wrap	K'AL-, K'AL-la-, k'a-K'AL-, k'a-la-
<i>k'am-</i>	tv.	to receive; to take, to grasp	k'a-ma-
<i>k'as-</i>	tv.	to break	k'a-sa-
<i>k'at-</i>	tv.	to want	k'a-ti
<i>k'ay-</i>	iv.	to sing	k'a-ya-, k'a-yo-
<i>k'ub-</i>	tv.	to deposit, to offer	k'u-ba-
<i>k'uh-</i>	tv.	to venerate	K'UH-le-
<i>k'ux-</i>	tv.	to eat, to grind, to hurt	k'u-xa-
<i>lam-</i>	tv.	to diminish, to expire	la-ma-
<i>mach-</i>	tv.	to grab	ma-cha-
<i>mak-</i>	tv.	to cover	ma-ka-
<i>mak-</i>	tv.	to betroth	ma-ka-
<i>mis-</i>	tv.	to clean, to sweep	mi-si-
<i>muk-</i>	tv.	to bury	mu-ku-, mu-ka-
<i>na'-</i>	tv.	to reveal	na-
<i>nabaj-</i>	inch.	to become a pool	NAB-ja
<i>nak-</i>	tv.	to conquer	na-ka-
<i>nuch-</i>	tv.	to put heads together	nu-chu
<i>nup-</i>	tv.	to join together	nu-pa-
<i>och- (1)</i>	iv.	to enter	'OCH-, 'OCH-chi, 'o-chi-
<i>och- (2)</i>	iv.	to feed	'OCH-, 'OCH-chi-ya

<i>pak-</i>	pv.	to invert, to turn over	pa-ka-
<i>pakax-</i>	tv.	to return, to fold, to double-back	pa-ka-xa, pa-ka-xi
<i>pak'</i>	tv.	to plant, to hoist; to form	pa-k'a-
<i>pan-</i>	pv.	to dig (?)	pa-na-
<i>pas-</i>	tv.	to open	pa-sa
<i>pat-</i>	pv.	to shape, to form, to build	PAT-, PAT-ta-, pa-ta-
<i>pay-</i>	iv.	to guide	pa-ya
<i>petaj-</i>	inch.	to become round	PET?-ja
<i>pich-</i>	tv.	to perforate	pi-chi
<i>pitz-</i>	iv.	to play ball	pi-tzi-
<i>pok-</i>	tv.	to wash	po-ko-
<i>puk-</i>	iv.	to scatter	PUK?, PUK?-ki
<i>pul-</i>	tv.	to burn	pu-lu-
<i>pul-</i>	tv.	to throw	pu-la-, pu-lu-
<i>sat-</i>	tv.	to destroy	sa-ta-
<i>siy-</i>	tv.	to be born	SIY
<i>sus-</i>	tv.	to peel	su-sa-
<i>tak'</i>	tv.	to plaster	ta-k'a
<i>tal-</i>	iv.	to come, to arrive	ta-li-
<i>tap-</i>	iv.	to extinguish	ta-pa-
<i>tek'</i>	tv.	to place	te-k'a-
<i>tet-</i>	tv.	to choose	te-ta-
<i>til-</i>	iv.	to stir (fire)	TIL-, ti-TIL-li, ti-li-
<i>tim-</i>	tv.	to appease	ti-mi, ti-ma-, TIM
<i>tok-</i>	tv.	to burn	to-ko
<i>tut-</i>	tv.	to cover, to renovate	tu-ta-, ²tu-
<i>t'ab-</i>	tv.	to inaugurate	t'a?-ba-
<i>tzak-</i>	tv.	to grab, to conjure	TZAK-, TZAK-ka-, tza-ku
<i>tzik-</i>	tv.	to honor, to sanctify	tzi-ka-
<i>tzutz-</i>	tv.	to end, to terminate	TZUTZ-, TZUTZ-tza-, tzu-tza-, ²tzu-, tzu-
<i>tz'ak-</i>	tv.	to count, to accumulate, to put in order	TZ'AK-

<i>tz'an-</i>	tv.	to destroy	tz'a-nu
<i>tz'ap-</i>	tv.	to plant, to hoist	tz'a-pa-
<i>tz'ay-</i>	tv.	to come down; to win (?)	tz'a-ya-
<i>tz'ib-</i>	iv.	to write, to paint	tz'i-ba-
<i>uk'</i> -	iv.	to drink	'UK'-
<i>ul-</i>	iv.	to arrive	'u-li-
<i>ut-</i>	iv.	to occur, to happen	'u-ti, 'UH-ti, 'u-tu
<i>uxul-</i>	tvd.	to carve, to sculpt	'u-xu?-lu-, yu-xu?-lu
<i>wa'</i> -	pv.	to plant, to place	wa'-, WAL-la-, wa-WAL-la-
<i>way-</i> (1)	iv.	to sleep	WAY-
<i>way-</i> (2)	iv.	to transform	WAY-
<i>we'</i> -	tv.	to eat (bread-like foods)	WE'
<i>wol-</i>	tv.	to make round, to wrap up	wo-lo-
<i>witzaj-</i>	inch.	to become a mountain	WITZ-ja
<i>yal-</i>	tv.	to throw	ya-la-, ya-'AL-
<i>yip-</i>	iv.	to fill (?)	yi-pi-
<i>yuk-</i>	tv.	to shake	yu-ku-

Appendix G: Recorded Classic Maya Kinship Terms

Kinship terms:

<i>al</i>	child of woman see: <i>hun tan</i> , <i>jun tan</i>	YAL, ya-la
<i>atan</i>	wife, partner	'a-'AT-na, ya-'AT-na
<i>chit</i>	<i>chit</i> (unknown meaning)	CHIT?-ti, CHIT?-ta, chi-ti
<i>hun tan</i>	child of woman see: <i>al</i> , <i>jun tan</i>	HUN-TAN(-na)
<i>jun tan</i>	child of woman see: <i>al</i> , <i>hun tan</i>	1-TAN(-na)
<i>itz'in</i>	younger brother	'i-tz'i-ni, 'i-tz'i, yi-tz'i-na
<i>kit</i>	father, patron	ki-ti, ki-ta

<i>mam</i>	maternal grandfather	MAM, ma-MAM-ma, ma-ma
<i>mam</i>	grandson	MAM
<i>mijin</i>	child of father	MIJIN-na, mi-MIJIN, MIJIN
<i>mim</i>	maternal grandmother	mi-mi
<i>nich</i>	child of man	ni-chi
	see: <i>unen</i>	
<i>sakun</i>	older brother	sa-ku, sa-ku-na
	see: <i>suku(n)</i>	
<i>suku(n)</i>	older brother	su-ku
	see: <i>sakun</i>	
<i>unen</i>	child of man	'u-²ne, 'u-ne
	see: <i>mijin, nich</i>	
<i>yum</i>	father	yu-mu, yu-ma

Appendix H: Recorded Classic Maya Animal Names

Mammals:

<i>bah</i>	gopher	ba, BAH
<i>balam</i>	jaguar	BALAM, BALAM-ma, ba-la-ma
<i>batz'</i>	howler monkey	ba-tz'a
<i>batz'ul</i>	howler monkey	BATZ'UL?, ba-BATZ'UL?, ba-tz'u
<i>chab</i>	anteater	cha-bi
<i>chak balam</i>	puma	CHAK-BALAM-ma
<i>chih</i>	deer	chi-hi
<i>chij</i>	deer	CHIJ, chi-ji
<i>chik</i>	coati	CHIK
<i>chil kayul</i>	barracuda	chi-li-ka-yu
<i>chitam</i>	jabalí	CHITAM, CHITAM-ma
<i>ch'amak</i>	fox	ch'a-ma-ka?, ch'a-CH'AMAK
<i>ch'oh</i>	rat	CH'OH, ch'o
<i>hix</i>	jaguar	HIX, hi-HIX

<i>hix balam</i>	jaguar	hi[HIX] BALAM
<i>ibach</i>	armadillo	'i-ba-cha
<i>kitam</i>	jabalí	KITAM, KITAM-ma
<i>kej</i>	deer	KEJ, ke-ji
<i>koj</i>	puma	KOJ-ji, KOJ, ko
<i>k'an max</i>	kinkajou	K'AN-ma-xi
<i>pay</i>	opossum	pa-ya
<i>max</i>	spider monkey	MAX, ma-xi
<i>may</i>	deer	ma-ya
<i>ok</i>	dog	'OK-ki, 'OK
<i>sipul</i>	deer	si-pu
<i>sutz'</i>	bat	SUTZ'
<i>tilal</i>	tapir	ti-la-la, ti-la
<i>t'ul</i>	rabbit	T'UL, t'u-lu
<i>tzul</i>	dog	tzu-lu
<i>tz'i'</i>	dog	TZ'I', tz'i-'i
<i>tz'utz'ih</i>	coati	tz'u-tz'i-hi, tz'u-tz'i
<i>uch</i>	opossum	'u-chu

Reptiles:

<i>ahin</i>	lizard	AHIN, AHIN-na, 'a-hi
<i>aj much</i>	toad	'a-mu-chi
<i>ak</i>	turtle	'a-ka
<i>akul</i>	turtle	'AK, 'AK-la, 'a-ku-la, 'a-ku-lu
<i>amal</i>	toad	'a-ma-la, 'a-ma
<i>chan</i>	serpent	CHAN, cha-CHAN, CHAN-na
<i>chanul</i>	animal	cha-nu-la
<i>huh</i>	iguana	'UH
<i>huj</i>	iguana	HUJ, hu
<i>kan</i>	serpent	ka-KAN, KAN-na, ka-na
<i>kanul</i>	serpent	ka-KAN-nu
<i>kok</i>	turtle	ko-ko

tel huh

crested iguana

TELHUH, te-le-'UH

Birds:

ak'ach

turkey hen

bak

heron

bak mutil

boat-billed heron

ichiw

heron

iki(m) kuy

kind of owl

kok

trogon

kok mut

harpy eagle

kuh

kind of owl

kutz

turkey

kuy

kind of owl

k'uch

vulture, zopilote

k'uk'

quetzal

mat

duck

mataw

duck

mo'

macaw

mukuy

kind of dove

mut

kind of bird

muwan

sparrow-hawk

op

parrot

pam

tucan

pip

bird of prey

pipul

bird of prey

sak chikul

lark, sisonte

ulum

turkey

us

zopilote, vulture

usij

zopilote, vulture

yaxun

cotinga

tz'unun

humming bird

'a-k'a-cha

BAK

BAK-mu-ti-la

'i-chi-wa

'i-ki-ku-yu

ko-ko

²ko-mu-tu

KUH, ku

ku-tzu

ku-yu

ku-chi

K'UK', k'u-k'u

MAT, MAT-ta, mat-ta

ma-ta-wi

MO', MO'-o, mo'-o'-o

mu-ku-yi

mu-ti

MUWAN-ni, mu-wa-ni

'o?-po

pa-ma

pi-pi, ²pi, pi

pi-pu

SAK-chi-ku

'u-lu-mu

'u-su

'u-si-ji

YAXUN, ya-YAXUN, ya-xu?-ni, ya-xu?-nu, ya-xu?

tz'u-²nu, tz'u-nu

Insects:

<i>chab</i>	honey bee	CHAB
<i>kab</i>	honey bee	KAB
<i>kukul</i>	beetle	ku-ku-la
<i>sayul</i>	kind of ant	sa-yu
<i>xu'</i>	leaf-cutter ant	xu?

Invertebrates:

<i>chapat</i>	centipede	CHAPAT, cha-pa-ta, CHAPAT-ti, cha?-pa-tu, CHAPAT-tu
<i>chiwoj</i>	tarantula	chi-wo-jo, chi-wo
<i>sinan</i>	scorpion	si-na-na
<i>uch'</i>	head louse	yu-ch'a
<i>wak</i>	centipede(?)	wa-ka

Fish:

<i>chay</i>	fish	cha-ya
<i>kay</i>	fish	KAY, ka-ya
<i>popol chay</i>	"mat-like fish"	²po-cha-ya, po-po-cha-ya
<i>xok</i>	shark	XOK, XOK-ki, xo-ki

File history

Original File	January 2002
First Revised version	June 20, 2007
Further Revisions	June 25, 2007-May 22, 2008, August 18-23, 2008, & March 18-April 22, 2009
This version	April 22, 2009